

APPENDIX K

Public Comments on Environmental Impact Statement

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Public Comments on Environmental Impact Statement

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is the federal lead agency for meeting the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements to evaluate the impacts to the environment from proposed activities resulting from the cleanup of soil and groundwater and associated demolition of structures on the NASA-administered property at Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) in Ventura County, California. Environmental review of the proposed project is one element of the federal requirements. NASA has elected to conduct an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Project Scoping

Scoping, as defined in the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations Section 1501.7, is an early step in this NEPA process during which the public, agencies, and interested stakeholders are engaged in defining the scope and range of considerations for the EIS. More specifically, public scoping helps identify the range of activities, alternatives, environmental effects, and measures to be analyzed in depth. NASA seeks to engage the community and one method of doing so is to prepare a Responsiveness Summary regarding comments received during the Scoping Period. This process allows sharing of comments received and explains NASA's general approach and responses to the primary concerns. Public scoping helps NASA prepare a comprehensive and focused EIS by identifying environmental resources and concerns that are important to the community. The scoping does not resolve differences concerning the merits of a project or anticipate the ultimate decision about a proposed project.

The project's public scoping process is to:

- Inform public agencies and interested members of the public about the Proposed Action, including compliance with NEPA and NASA's actions.
- Assist with identifying the range of concerns and project-related issues to be considered in the EIS.
- Assist with identifying mitigation measures, strategies, and approaches to mitigation that might be useful and explored further in the EIS.
- Develop an expanded mailing list of agencies and individuals interested in the future actions relative to the EIS.

A Notice of Intent (NOI) was published in the *Federal Register* on July 6, 2011. The NOI notifies interested agencies, organizations, tribal governments, and individuals of NASA's intent to prepare an EIS to comply with NEPA. A draft EIS then was prepared by NASA to include an evaluation of alternatives to address soil and groundwater cleanup and possible demolition of structures on the federally owned portions of SSFL administered by NASA and known as Area II, and a part of Area I (also referred to as the liquid oxygen [LOX] plant). NASA will use the NEPA process to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Section 106 defines the process for consultation with Native Americans, the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and other consulting parties regarding federally owned historic properties and cultural sites where an action is proposed by the federal government.

The NOI initiated a public comment-scoping period that began on July 8 and ended on September 19, 2011. During that period, NASA hosted a series of public scoping meetings:

- August 16, 2011: Chatsworth Hotel, 9777 Topanga Canyon Road, Chatsworth, CA 91311
- August 17, 2011: Grand Vista Simi Valley, 999 Enchanted Way, Simi Valley, CA 93065
- August 18, 2011: Corporate Pointe at West Hills, 8413 Fallbrook Ave, West Hills, CA 91304

(Note: NASA also hosted an informational meeting on March 27, 2012, in Chatsworth California, outside both the scoping period and the public comment period on the draft EIS [DEIS]. The purpose of the information meeting was to provide project updates during the project planning process. The public was notified of the meeting date via e-mail on January 11, 2012, and during the week on March 15, 2012. The meeting date and information were posted to NASA's website on February 7 and to Twitter on February 8, 2012. Reminders were e-mailed to the SSFL Program distribution list on February 15 and March 15, 2012.)

In addition to the NOI publication, NASA advertised these meetings and provided project updates in the following ways:

1. Published an article in the NASA *FieldNOTES* newsletter, distributed by United States (U.S.) mail to more than 60,000 local residences, as well as to interested parties. The newsletter article discussed the kickoff of the NEPA process.
2. Distributed by e-mail on July 6, 2011, a notice to the more than 600 e-mail addresses on the SSFL Program distribution list announcing the public scoping meetings.
3. Published newspaper advertisements on August 5, 2011, in English in the *Ventura County Star*, the *Los Angeles Daily News*, and the *Simi Valley Acorn*, and in Spanish (August 7, 2011) in *La Opinion*.
4. Distributed a "reminder" e-mail on August 12, 2011, to the SSFL Program distribution list regarding the then-upcoming public scoping meetings.
5. Tweeted notice (February 15, 2011) of the scoping meetings by NASA's Environmental Communications Twitter account (@NASAEnvComm <http://twitter.com/nasaenvcomm>).
6. Posted the public notice and other project updates pertaining to the NEPA and Section 106 planning processes on the project website: <http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-impact-statement/>.
7. Identified mechanisms and contact information for public submission to NASA of comments and questions.

NASA contacted Native American tribes by direct mail and invited them to the scoping meetings.

NASA prepared a fact sheet summarizing the project description, initial alternatives, and contact information for the scoping meeting. The NOI, meeting materials, and publications complied with Section 508 of the federal Rehabilitation Act so that the information on the NASA web page was accessible and available to people with disabilities.

NASA accepted written and verbal submittals of comments from public scoping meetings and throughout the 74-day scoping period (July 8 through September 19, 2011). During the public meetings hosted August 16 through August 18, 2011, 55 oral submittals were transcribed by a court reporter. Also, 231 submittals from agencies, organizations, and individuals were received by e-mail, U.S. postage, or hand delivery at the meetings. Because many submittals contained multiple comments in each submittal, about 756 individual comments were identified.

Following is a summary of comment submittal totals (some individuals spoke multiple times or submitted multiple e-mails—each is counted separately in the following):

- Oral submittals at public meetings 55
- Written submittals during meetings 3
- Written submittals after meetings (e-mail) 228
- Total Submittals Received 286

(These totals do not include letters and e-mails submitted to NASA following the end of the Scoping Comment period.)

Most submittals included one or more similar themes and naturally fell into groupings of like topics:

- Complete cleanup to background in accordance with standards in the December 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) signed between NASA and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).
- Support a balanced cleanup that considers the resources and future use of the site.
- Limit the alternatives evaluated in the EIS to only cleanup to the background agreed to in the AOC.
- Support a comprehensive EIS evaluation and range of alternatives for better decision-making and to evaluate the benefits of a cleanup to background versus another alternative.
- Preserve the valuable natural, historical, and cultural resources at SSFL.
- Coordinate better with DTSC and other responsible parties.
- Address transportation routes and effects of potentially increased traffic.
- Oppose the AOC in general and its requirements for cleanup to background.
- Consider future use of the site and understand General Service Administration's (GSA's) plans.
- Investigate offsite contamination and related health effects.
- Investigate and study groundwater contamination.
- Understand more about how the future Look-Up Tables (and future cleanup standard) will be developed.
- Consider multiple cleanup technologies for inclusion in the EIS.
- Take into account radiological contaminants and include them in the disposal of soil.

Individual comments were then placed in the categories described previously. Some comments included a variety of themes, so a single commenter's comments might have been placed in multiple categories. A few comments did not relate to any of these themes and were categorized as "miscellaneous." Of the approximately 756 separate comments identified in the scoping meeting comments (including public meeting comments, e-mails, and letters received) the percentage of comments in each category was as follows:

- Comply with AOC and Cleanup to Background—37 percent
- Limit Alternatives Evaluated in the EIS—34 percent
- Preserve Natural, Historical, and Cultural Resources—9 percent
- General Comments Regarding Contaminants and Health Effects—4 percent
- Multiple Cleanup Technologies Should Be Considered—3 percent
- Opposition to AOC and Cleanup to Background—2 percent
- Support a Balanced Cleanup—2 percent
- Concerns About Future Use of Site—2 percent
- Support Comprehensive EIS Evaluation—1 percent
- Groundwater Investigation and Studies—1 percent
- Development of Look-up Tables (Cleanup Standard)—1 percent
- Radiological Contaminants and Disposal of Soil—1 percent
- Coordinate Better with DTSC and Other Responsible Parties—1 percent
- Transportation Routes—1 percent

This document is NASA's response to those comments. The comments have been consolidated into the categories discussed previously with examples of the comment language followed by NASA's response.

Summary of Scoping Comments and Responses

Comment Category: Comply with AOC and Cleanup to Background

Synopsis of Comments:

Many comments urged NASA to comply with the AOC. An example comment is, “I strongly urge NASA to comply rigorously with the agreement to clean up the site to background.” Another example is “...you [NASA] are bound by the agreement to clean up to background level! Period! Stop dragging your feet. Get on with the cleanup!” Others questioned whether NASA was trying to select a cleanup standard different from the AOC, for example: “Its [NASA’s] recent NOI was so poorly crafted that significant confusion has resulted in the community as to whether NASA was trying to break out of the AOC requirement to cleanup to background.”

NASA’s Response:

NASA’s August 8, 2011, letter to DTSC reiterated NASA’s commitment to the AOC and cleanup of the federally owned portion of SSFL. NEPA is a statutory requirement (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 4321 *et seq.*) and, as such, is reflected as a requirement of the AOC. The AOC obligates NASA to make specific decisions about how to conduct a cleanup to background in accordance with NEPA. As a result, the implementation of NEPA is consistent with the requirements of the AOC. In NASA’s EIS, the Proposed Action is the cleanup to background levels as agreed to in the AOC. NEPA requires NASA to evaluate a range of alternatives. For the Proposed Action, NASA considered a range of remedial technologies to address how to best meet the cleanup goal. The EIS considers the potential effects of the range of technical options related to the Proposed Action. Completing the NEPA process will provide NASA with the necessary information to make an informed decision regarding how best to conduct a cleanup to background in accordance with the AOC, thereby avoiding or mitigating potential unintended environmental consequences.

With regard to NEPA, the AOC specifically requires the following:

4.0. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESSES

4.2. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

4.2.1. NASA shall make its specific decisions on how to conduct the cleanup to background defined in this Agreement in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

4.2.2. DTSC shall cooperate with and provide necessary information for NASA to conduct NEPA.

4.2.3. NASA shall conduct all activities under this Order in a way that will promptly comply with the requirements of NEPA. DTSC shall not approve these activities prior to complying with the requirements of CEQA.

By following the NEPA process, NASA complies with its statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and Section 4.0 of the AOC. NASA continues to work expeditiously with DTSC and the public to complete the actions called for in the AOC.

Comment Category: Limit Alternatives Evaluated in the EIS

Synopsis of Comments:

There were a number of mostly identical comments requesting limiting the alternatives evaluated in the EIS. Example comments include: “The scope of the alternatives that NASA is proposing to evaluate in its EIS must be modified because all but one of the current alternatives are inconsistent with the AOC.” Or “NASA should limit the scope of review to what is required in the cleanup agreement--how to implement the cleanup to background—rather than considering whether to abrogate it by using less protective standards.” Or “We recommend that NASA narrow the scope of its environmental analysis to the decisions about which it has discretion and which do not violate the AOC...”

NASA's Response:

NASA is committed to cleaning up its portion of SSFL in accordance with the AOC. NEPA provides the opportunity for public disclosure of the impacts of cleanup alternatives. Federal regulations promulgated by the CEQ as part of Executive Order (EO) 11991 require federal agencies to evaluate all reasonable alternatives or a range of reasonable alternatives in enough detail so that a reader can compare and contrast the environmental effects of the various alternatives. As directed by CEQ, Sec. 1502.14, the EIS shall "... (c) Include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency[;] (d) Include the alternative of no action; [and] (e) Identify the agency's preferred alternative or alternatives, if one or more exists, in the draft statement and identify such alternative in the final statement unless another law prohibits the expression of such a preference." Reasonable alternatives include those that are practical or feasible from a technical and economic standpoint and use common sense, rather than alternatives that simply are desirable from the standpoint of the applicant. The identification and evaluation of alternative ways to meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action is the heart of the NEPA analysis. Consequently, NASA has identified several alternative technologies that are being considered to meet the requirements of the AOC. The impacts of this range of technical options is evaluated in enough detail so that the public can compare and contrast the environmental effects of the various methods of achieving soil and groundwater cleanup. Additionally, the CEQ regulations require analysis of a no action alternative. This analysis provides a benchmark, enabling decision makers to compare the magnitude of environmental effects of the action alternatives. It is also an example of an alternative that must be analyzed that is outside the jurisdiction of the agency.

In June 2012, NASA received correspondence from the White House CEQ that stated:

In view of NASA's administrative cleanup resolution with the State of California, which turns upon NASA's commitment to clean the site to background, CEQ's view is that – under this rule of reason - NASA is not compelled to consider less comprehensive cleanup measures as alternatives.

NASA issued the following statement:

We received comments from Senator Boxer and the Council on Environmental Quality regarding the evaluation of alternatives for the preparation of our Environmental Impact Statement. As a result, NASA has chosen to streamline its review in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and analyze only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative.

NASA's decision was published on NASA's website at <http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-impact-statement/>. Afterward, the Agency received several letters from interested parties including the San Fernando Valley Audubon Society, Santa Susana Mountain Park Association, National Park Service, California State Historic Preservation office, and private individuals requesting NASA to reconsider its decision to limit alternatives. Included among the letters was a legal memorandum prepared for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians that questions the legality of limiting the scope of an EIS to only the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative. NASA considers the NEPA process essential to enabling the public to be fully informed of the environmental cleanup process alternatives. Engaging in this process affords NASA critical knowledge on which to make informed decisions relative to the SSFL cleanup, thereby avoiding potential unintended environmental consequences. NASA's decisions regarding how to best conduct a cleanup in accordance with the AOC will be made after NASA completes the NEPA process.

Comment Category: Preserve Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources**Synopsis of Comments:**

There were many comments urging NASA to protect natural and cultural resources at the site. Example comments are, *"As much as possible, before, during and after the SSFL cleanup operations, the natural, cultural, historical, and archaeological treasures must be protected and preserved to be enjoyed by present*

and future generations[.]” and “I strongly urge preservation of these elements (test stands and rock art) of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory and their eventual incorporation into an environment that permits controlled and informed public access.”

NASA’s Response:

NASA is considering the potential effects of project alternatives and related actions on natural, cultural, and historic resources. As part of NASA’s implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consultation, NASA is consulting with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the potential effects of each alternative on historic properties and cultural and natural resources. Following the scoping meetings, NASA created a portion of its web page to facilitate the public’s application for a request to be a “Section 106” consulting party (http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-impact-statement/nhpa_section_106.aspx). The consulting parties will discuss potential mitigation for several cleanup options. The EIS will analyze the potential effects of the Proposed Action on resources and the Record of Decision will include appropriate mitigation measures that might offset these impacts. Public input regarding these effects and related mitigation measures (included in the DEIS) will be considered. NASA is in consultation, under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). NASA submitted a draft Biological Assessment and received comments from the USFWS. A revised Biological Assessment was then submitted to the USFWS and will be followed by the issuance of a Biological Opinion by the USFWS.

Comment Category: General Comments Regarding Contaminants and Health Effects

Synopsis of Comments:

A number of comments regarded protecting public health, investigating contamination in nearby water bodies, addressing contaminant migration, addressing offsite health impacts, and monitoring the environment until the cleanup is completed. An example comment is, “...*offsite testing might be the thing that gets people to calm down once they realize there is nothing out here, or maybe there is something and they do have a reasonable argument.*” One commenter noted that “[t]he EIS should address the migration of contaminants off the site...,” while another commenter asked that the scope of the EIS include “...*an epidemiological study of the illnesses of residents in the area*” and a “[s]tudy of surface water risks in all directions from the site.”

NASA’s Response:

NASA has based its proposed remediation area on previous and ongoing soil site characterization studies. Some contamination extends off the NASA-administered property, but is located within the SSFL facility. NASA’s EIS evaluates the potential environmental effects (such as air quality, impacts to critical resources, and greenhouse gas emissions) of NASA’s proposed demolition and environmental cleanup actions on SSFL. The EIS considers direct and indirect effects of these actions and will develop mitigations (if needed) to offset these impacts. The scope of the EIS analysis will not include an offsite health study, a study of the effects of contamination, or offsite sampling. Sampling of contaminated media (such as soil) extends from the source outward (and even offsite, if needed) to identify the location and extent of the contaminated media. This is part of the data gathering included in the current Field Sampling Plans.

Comment Category: Multiple Cleanup Technologies Should be Considered

Synopsis of Comments:

Several commenters suggested technologies for consideration and supported looking at many alternatives. One said, “*I also think, as I said before, that all potential remediation activities must be considered at all sites, including encapsulation or storage on site.*”

NASA’s Response:

NASA is considering a range of remedial action alternatives to compare impacts from various cleanup actions. The EIS considers the effects of each cleanup option (such as, excavation, ex situ treatments, and soil vapor

extraction) on items such as native vegetation, air quality, truck traffic, noise, wildlife, and cultural resources at SSFL.

For soil, a focus was placed on identifying technologies that have the potential to successfully destroy or degrade the contaminants of concern (COCs), which are identified as “treatable COCs.” The treatable COCs include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). In comparison, non-treatable COCs in soil cannot readily be destroyed or degraded and will require excavation and offsite disposal. Non-treatable COCs include dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals, pesticides, and energetics.

For this DEIS analysis, more than 40 technologies initially were considered. In view of the restrictions in the AOC for remedial action, geologic setting, site-specific COCs, effects on specific habitat, and other site-specific components (available power, site access, size of site, and extent of contamination), six technologies met the evaluation criteria, and thus were considered most promising for pilot test implementation. They are Land Farming, Bio Venting, Chemical Oxidation, Thermal Desorption, Soil Vapor Extraction, and Soil Washing. In some cases, complementary technologies were combined with other candidate alternatives for evaluation.

Comment Category: Opposition to AOC and the Cleanup to Background

Synopsis of Comments:

Some comments opposed the AOC and a cleanup to background. An example comment noted that “...changes to the AOC may be necessary.” One commenter noted that the AOC provides “...no room for balancing, no reason” and another commenter added that the site should “...remain recreation and that the soil not be too disturbed.” Another comment was that risk assessments should be considered for determining cleanup levels.

NASA’s Response:

NASA notes the opposition from these commenters for following the AOC and cleaning up to background.

Comment Category: Support a Balanced Cleanup

Synopsis of Comments:

There were several comments seeking a balanced cleanup approach that considers the preservation of historic, cultural, and natural resources. Most of these said that the protection of public safety was most important. Example comments include, “I want to protect the cultural, the historic, and archeological [resources], but I want to do it in a safe manner” and “Other analysis should be performed so as to articulate the value of existing land use entitlements, infrastructure, site work, and facilities that could be put to use for a variety of functions to accommodate economic development and job growth.”

NASA’s Response:

NASA considered the potential effects of the Proposed Action on cultural, historic, prehistoric, and archaeological (Native American) resources. NASA is consulting with the appropriate regulatory agencies to identify the potential effects of the Proposed Action on historic properties and cultural, archaeological, and natural resources. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. (Section 106 refers to such actions as “undertakings”). The Section 106 process seeks to incorporate historic and cultural values into project planning through consultation among the federal and state agencies, and other parties with an interest in the effects of an undertaking on historic properties. The various consulting parties are working together to discuss options provide multiple viewpoints, and strive to seek common agreement regarding the incorporation of historic preservation values into the project.

The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. Moreover, the EIS considers preservation of resources in areas that do not require remedial action or where remediation goals are possible without the removal of structures, including the historic test stands.

A decision about future land use of the site is not within NASA's purview nor part of NASA's EIS. As required by NEPA, the EIS considers a Proposed Action (consisting of demolition and several technical options for soil and groundwater cleanup) along with the No Action Alternative. Any decision about the future land use will be made as part of the disposition process through the GSA. GSA will be conducting a separate NEPA review to address the potential impacts of transferring the property out of federal ownership. NASA notes that cleaning up its portion of SSFL to background in accordance with the AOC will ensure that any option for future use of the property will not be impeded by remaining soil contamination.

Comment Category: Concerns About Future Use of Site

Synopsis of Comments:

Some comments requested that the cleanup be based on future use and that the future use be open space. A related comment also expressed concern about GSA's plans for the site.

NASA's Response:

A decision about future land use is not within NASA's purview nor part of NASA's EIS. As required by NEPA, the EIS considers several cleanup and demolition options within the Proposed Action cleanup to background and the No Action Alternative. Any decision about future land use will be made as part of the disposition process conducted by the GSA. The GSA will be undertaking a separate NEPA review to address the potential impacts of transferring the property out of federal ownership. NASA notes, however, that cleaning up its portion of SSFL to background in accordance with the AOC will ensure that any option for future use of the property will not be impeded by remaining soil contamination.

Comment Category: Support Comprehensive EIS Evaluation

Synopsis of Comments:

There were several comments offering support of the scope of the EIS review. Example comments are, "...the EIS is going to be very important because it's going to give us a true basis of something ..."; "...the information contained in this EIS is important..."; and "I fully endorse your approach, NASA's approach, to the EIS."

NASA's Response:

NASA notes that these commenters and subsequent letters support a comprehensive EIS that includes the alternatives originally proposed during the scoping period. However, the use of the range of alternatives proposed prior to the Scoping Comment period was altered following the comment period. On July 18, 2012, NASA published the following on its website: "We received comments from Senator Boxer and the Council on Environmental Quality regarding the evaluation of alternatives for the preparation of our Environmental Impact Statement. As a result, NASA has chosen to streamline its review in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and analyze only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative."

Comment Category: Miscellaneous

Synopsis of Comments:

There were comments noting that the public did not understand the NEPA process.

NASA's Response:

At the scoping meetings NASA provided handouts, made formal presentations and discussed the NEPA process at individual posters staffed by our NEPA experts.

The link to NASA's presentations is

http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/documents/presentations/NASA_EIS_Scoping_Meeting_20110816.aspx.

The link to the fact sheet describing the EIS process for the specific Proposed Action is

http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/documents/factsheets/NASA_EIS_SSFL_Factsheet_2011-08-25.pdf.

NASA also provided a link to CEQ's publication, "A Citizen's Guide to the NEPA" at http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/Citizens_Guide_Dec07.pdf.

Information about the NEPA process is also available on the web at <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/basics/nepa.html>.

NASA continued to provide explanatory material and opportunities for feedback from the public, including an opportunity for public discussion of NASA's NEPA process at a community meeting on March 27, 2012.

Synopsis of Comments:

There were comments asking that non-expert members be involved in historic and cultural consultations.

NASA's Response:

Interested members of the public were notified of the opportunity to join as a Section 106 consultation party. The process for application was noted at the Scoping public comment meetings and via e-mail to the SSFL Project e-mail distribution list (October 4, 2011), as well as in response to individual requests to become a consultation party.

Synopsis of Comments:

There were comments requesting that impacts on paleontology, transportation, and groundwater be included.

NASA's Response:

NASA considered in its EIS the potential effects of a range of technology options and potential impacts on natural (e.g., paleontology), ecological, cultural, social (e.g., transportation), and environmental (e.g., groundwater) resources at SSFL. The EIS provides a comparative analysis of the anticipated effects of the cleanup activities.

Synopsis of Comments:

There were comments about wanting a security fence.

NASA's Response:

NASA recently implemented a number of security measures. NASA considers additional measures such as a security fence as part of the site investigation and oversight activities. The need for and a decision about a fence is outside the scope of the EIS.

Comment Category: Groundwater Investigation and Studies

Synopsis of Comments:

Some comments were related to studying groundwater contamination. An example comment is, "...how the groundwater problem in this area will be handled." One commenter asked that the scope of the EIS include a "Study of groundwater contaminants in wells all over the valley."

NASA's Response:

NASA has based its proposed groundwater remediation area on previous and ongoing groundwater site characterization studies. Some contamination extends off the NASA administered property, but is located within the SSFL property. NASA's EIS evaluates the potential environmental effects (such as air quality, impacts to critical resources, and greenhouse gas emissions) of NASA's proposed demolition and environmental cleanup actions on SSFL. The EIS considers direct and indirect effects of these actions and will develop mitigations (if needed) to offset these impacts. The scope of the EIS analysis will not include offsite groundwater sampling.

Comment Category: Development of Look-up Tables (Cleanup Standard)

Synopsis of Comments:

A few comments were related to understanding how the Look-Up Tables will be developed. There was concern about not having reasonableness included in the development of the tables and the incorrect use of method detection limits (MDLs) and reporting limits (RLs) in the process. An example comment is, *"I look forward to discussing these issues when DTSV [sic] starts its lookup table public deliberations. It has been said that there are ways to deal with these issues, other than to create a moonscape, and I hope to see them early in the lookup table process."*

NASA's Response:

DTSC posted the AOC Look-Up Tables (LUTs) on June 11, 2013, and final decisions on the LUT values are DTSC's to make.

Comment Category: Radiological Contaminants and Disposal of Soil

Synopsis of Comments:

There were a few comments expressing concerns about radiological contamination and the disposal of any soils containing radioactive wastes. These comments were, *"...tests for radiation should include all types of radiation which came from the site."* and *"[a]ll health impacts from the contamination that occurred and remains, should be a part of the study."*

NASA's Response:

NASA conducted no radiological activities at SSFL, but recognizes the possibility that activities in other parts of SSFL could have resulted in the deposition of radionuclides on NASA's portion of SSFL. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) undertook a study to characterize radionuclides on Area IV (the area historically leased by the U.S. Department of Energy [DOE]) and completed the study in December 2012. The Area IV radiological reports present only the data and do not provide interpretation of the data. The surface and subsurface soils in Area IV do not appear to have contamination that might have migrated across Area III into Area II and Area I, with one exception—the drainages from Area IV to Area III. The following potential concerns were identified:

- Two areas of elevated (meaning exceeded draft DTSC LUT values) radiological concentrations are isolated to the Area IV and Area III boundary, but it is unknown if the elevated contamination would affect NASA-administered property.
- Drainages crossing into Area III and leading to and from the Silvernale Pond also have elevated radiological concentrations and there is a potential that this drainage might affect the NASA-administered property.

In addition to EPA's radiological survey, NASA reviewed historical documents and data associated with activities on the NASA-administered portion of SSFL. This historical information will be used to inform the AOC Field Sampling Plans currently being developed. Radiological sampling will be performed on all building being demolished and on all soils being transported offsite for disposal. Appropriate facilities will be chosen in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and the 2010 AOC.

Comment Category: Coordinate Better with DTSC and Other Responsible Parties

Synopsis of Comments:

Many comments had multiple subjects covered in the same submission. One of those topics was a desire that NASA and DTSC coordinate more effectively. An example comment is *"NASA's coordination of its NEPA activities must be better coordinated with similar activities DTSC must conduct under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)."*

NASA's Response:

NASA continues to work closely with DTSC and the public to complete the actions called for in the AOC, including the EIS. The NASA EIS is expected to be completed prior to DTSC's Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and will become a source of information for the EIR. In addition, NASA briefs DTSC both in written form and verbally at meetings as to the status of the EIS and provides advanced copies of materials prior to public release. NASA's EIS will look at the potential impacts from the federal (NASA) actions contemplated at the site, while DTSC's EIR will look at all proposed actions, both federal and private party. NASA's EIS includes an analysis of cumulative impacts that incorporates activities planned by DOE and Boeing at SSFL.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires environmental review of all projects that require discretionary approval by a non-federal government agency. CEQA compliance is DTSC's responsibility. NASA will provide DTSC with information from NASA's EIS for DTSC's EIR, including backup data such as the surveys that informed NASA's analysis.

Comment Category: Transportation Routes**Synopsis of Comments:**

Some comments identified concerns about the volume of wastes to be transported offsite and the routes through the communities. These comments had a wide variety of themes such as: 1) provide information on the number of trucks required to travel to and from the site daily and the hours of operation; 2) provide information on how many total truck loads will be needed; 3) provide transportation routes; 4) consider constructing a dedicated new road for trucks, and 5) greenhouse gas emissions from truck traffic.

NASA's Response:

One of the technologies considered is soil excavation and offsite disposal. The EIS considers several landfill and disposal facilities and includes an evaluation of the potential traffic, roadway, noise, and air quality effects (including greenhouse gas emissions) of using these routes. As part of the NEPA process and in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*, the EIS considers the potential for disproportionate impacts, including health concerns to minority and low-income populations. Building an additional road was considered.

Actions NASA Took based on Scoping Comments

During the 74-day scoping period NASA received 286 separate comment submittals. The public comments were essential to guiding NASA's approach for the DEIS. Following the close of the comment period, NASA refined the definition of the Proposed Action, streamlined the alternatives to be reviewed, and initiated the environmental analysis. Matters raised during the scoping period and in early consultation were considered in the analysis and are reflected in the Draft EIS.

On the basis of other specific requests, NASA also made the following changes to the planning process:

- Contracted a Native American monitor to accompany the field archaeologists during an archaeological survey completed in October 2011.
- Included a California red-legged frog habitat survey and looked for bryophytes and invertebrates along the rock outcrops (where feasible) during the wetlands delineation.
- Analyzed soil conditions around the offsite Braunton's milkvetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) to assess whether common conditions occur on the NASA-administered property.
- Encouraged applications from community members and groups to participate as NHPA Section 106 consulting parties.
- Considered additional remedial technology options based on specific public request (for example, storage and encapsulation and monitored natural attenuation).
- Considered roadway repairs and a new access route.

- Incorporated information from the DOE's quantitative study of existing noise and traffic conditions.
- Hosted an informational meeting in March 2012 to provide an additional opportunity to share initial findings with the public and to collect additional feedback prior to completion of the DEIS.
- Coordinated with Boeing and the DOE regarding related activities that might affect parallel planning processes and coordinated with DTSC to keep the agency informed of NASA's approach and findings.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Following the scoping period, NASA prepared a DEIS to include an evaluation of alternatives to address soil and groundwater cleanup and demolition of structures on the federally owned portions of SSFL administered by NASA, known as Area II and a part of Area I. NASA used the NEPA process to comply with Section 106 of NHPA, in accordance with NHPA regulations. The DEIS was noticed and circulated according to CEQ Regulations Sections 1506.6 and 1502.19. The public, agencies, and interested stakeholders were given the opportunity to review and comment on the DEIS according to Section 1503.

A Notice of Availability (NOA) was published in the *Federal Register* on August 2, 2013. The NOA initiated a public comment period for the DEIS that began on August 2 and initially was set to end on September 16, 2013. In response to requests by several members of the public, NASA extended the public comment period for an additional 15 days to October 1, 2013.

During the public comment period, NASA hosted two public meetings:

- August 27, 2013: Corporate Pointe at West Hills, 8413 Fallbrook Ave, West Hills, CA 91304
- August 28, 2013: Corporate Pointe at West Hills, 8413 Fallbrook Ave, West Hills, CA 91304

NASA circulated the DEIS for review in the following ways:

- Posted on NASA's website at <http://www.nasa.gov/agency/nepa/news/SSFL.html> for public review on August 2, 2013.
- Provided hardcopies to the following repositories:
 - Simi Valley Library, 2969 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley, CA
 - Platt Library, 23600 Victory Blvd., Woodland Hills, CA
 - California State University, Northridge Oviatt Library, 18111 Nordoff Street, 2nd Floor, Room 265, Northridge, CA
 - Department of Toxic Substances Control, 9211 Oakdale Avenue, Chatsworth, CA
- Distributed a limited number of hardcopies of the DEIS to elected officials; federal, state, and local agencies; tribes; organizations and companies; and individuals who requested them.

In addition to the NOA publication, NASA advertised these meetings and provided project updates in the following ways:

- Distributed a notice via e-mail on August 2, 2013, to more than 600 e-mail addresses on the SSFL Program distribution list announcing the NOA of the DEIS in the *Federal Register*.
- Published newspaper advertisements on August 22, 2013, in English in the *Ventura County Star*, the *Los Angeles Daily News*, and the *Simi Valley Acorn*, and in Spanish in *La Opinion*.
- Provided an update to NASA's EIS environmental review, consultation process, and other SSFL activities in the *2012 Year In Review* and the *2013 Year In Review* (NASA, not dated [n.d.]), which were distributed at public meetings, to attendees of tours, and to the NASA SSFL e-list and, posted on the SSFL website.
- Tweeted notice on August 5, 2013, by NASA's Environmental Communications Twitter page (<http://twitter.com/nasaenvcomm>) announcing availability of the DEIS.

- Tweeted notice on August 20, 2013, by NASA’s Environmental Communications Twitter page (<http://twitter.com/nasaenvcomm>) informing the public of the 15-day extended review period.
- On August 20, 2013, distributed an e-mail notice to more than 600 e-mail addresses on the SSFL Program distribution list. The e-mail informed the public of the 15-day extended review period.
- Hosted public meetings on August 27 and 28, 2013, to present the DEIS and provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the DEIS. Verbal comments were captured in meeting transcripts.
- September 11, 2013, published notice in the *Federal Register* advising the public that the comment period would be extended by 15 days to October 1, 2013.

NASA accepted written and verbal submittals of comments from public meetings and throughout the 65-day comment period (August 2 through October 1, 2013). During the public meetings hosted August 27 and August 28, 2013, oral comments were transcribed by a court reporter. Also, submittals from agencies, organizations, and individuals were received by e-mail, U.S. postal service, or hand delivery at the meetings. Approximately 4,160 individual comments were received.

Public comments on the DEIS and NASA’s responses to the comments are included in the following table. All comments on the DEIS, including those provided at public meetings, letters, and e-mails, are available at <http://foia.msfc.nasa.gov/docs/SSFL/index.html>.

Public Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

NASA published its request for comments on the DEIS on August 2, 2013, with a 45-day deadline to submit comments as required by NEPA. At the request of the public, NASA added an additional 15 days to the public review period for a 60-day deadline to review the DEIS. Because of the government shutdown that occurred on day 60 of the public comment period, NASA accepted any comments received during this time up through October 17, 2013. NASA received 2,185 individual submittals of comments on the DEIS, which contained 4,164 separate comments. In general, comments could be classified into two groups. The first group is those that support the AOC and urged NASA to move forward with the cleanup. The second group is those who either did not support the AOC and support health risk-based cleanup, or who wanted to ensure that in carrying out cleanup to meet the AOC, the impacts to the community and the environment are minimized or avoided.

NASA reviewed each comment and has provided responses to the individual comments in the following table. The table document identifies the person who submitted the comment, the comment as it was extracted from the submittal, and NASA’s response to the comment. Some responses refer to specific sections in the EIS where answers can be found to the comments or questions, some indicate that information was added or updated to reflect the comment, others were comments on topics that were outside the scope of the EIS, some responses answer questions or comments directly, and some simply acknowledge the statement made in the comment. Copies of individuals’ comments are located on the NASA Freedom of Information Act website at (<http://foia.msfc.nasa.gov/docs/SSFL/index.html>).

Specifically, 2,622 of the comments were similar form letters or similar in content and supported NASA’s commitment to the AOC. Some stated that they “were pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts,” referring to the exceptions clauses of the Agreement in Principle attached to the AOC. Others voiced concerns that the way NASA presented the impacts was distracting for the overall AOC goal.

Of the remaining comments (1,542), at least 30 comments focused on the 2017 deadline as being “artificial” or a concern that is influencing the way the cleanup can be achieved. More than 140 were concerned about biological resources and another 95 focused on transportation issues (such as the number of trucks driving through communities). In the mix were comments about the future use of the site, which is not covered by this EIS. More than 350 comments were concerned with the limited alternatives considered in the EIS. A little more than 430 comments expressed concerns regarding cultural resources or historic properties. Additionally, a number of the comments about cultural resources indicated that more archeological surveys should be conducted. Some

commenters mentioned that the EIS was premature, because NASA still has to complete its final soil and groundwater field sampling and treatability feasibility studies it is conducting with DOE and Boeing. Some also recommended that the EIS should be deferred to accommodate DTSC's California Environmental Quality Act process.

Agency Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Comments were received by multiple federal, state, and local agencies, including the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), EPA, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, California Office of Historic Preservation, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife; and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians and other federally recognized tribes. A few of the agency comments are summarized in the following paragraphs.

EPA provided a letter with several concerns regarding the information provided in the EIS. EPA rated the DEIS as Environmental Concerns – Insufficient Information (EC-2), recommending that NASA offer a specific preferred treatment option for soil removal and groundwater cleanup. Their letter also noted that, "If NASA determines that any part of the federal land is a Sacred Site or Traditional Cultural Property, we also encourage you work proactively with California Department of Toxic Substance Control and tribal representatives to mitigate project impacts."

DOI comments focused on concerns regarding the proposed action on historic structures, archeological sites, and important wildlife linkages.

The letter from the Santa Ynez Tribe noted concerns about "significant unmitigated impacts to Sacred Sites and cultural resources" including "avoidance of adverse physical effects in accordance with E.O. 13007." The Santa Ynez also requested additional investigations, including "subsurface archeological testing in areas scheduled for any excavation." Their submission noted that, "To the extent feasible, NASA should exhaust all nonexcavation methods of remediation before performing any excavation that could potentially impact cultural and historic sites." The letter also requested that the entire southern half of NASA's Area II be protected, including the removal of the Coca Historic District and test stands. Included in their requests for consideration of new mitigation was a Cultural Interpretive Center.

The Ventura County Air Pollution Control District provided input regarding proposed use of equipment and trucks that would cause emissions, noting that air monitoring programs and permits might be required for certain remediation technologies.

The County of Ventura Resource Management Agency (VCRMA) provided guidance regarding the diversion of uncontaminated waste from waste streams for recycling, roads, and concern for evaluation of impacts on biological resources and native soils. The comments from VCRMA mentioned concerns with proposed mitigation measures for biological resources and provided suggested revisions such as preconstruction surveys for wildlife. VCRMA raised concerns that the proposed clearing of vegetation and soil to achieve cleanup goals "is not consistent with the County's goals of preserving natural resources" and expressed concern that the site would not be returned to its "natural state . . . given NASA's plan to remove such large amounts of soil and vegetation." The Planning Division with VCRMA expressed concerns that "without an analysis of . . . reasonably anticipated future land use" it is difficult to conclude that remediation decisions are, indeed, consistent with existing and/or future land uses. The submission also included numerous comments regarding resolution of adverse effects on historic properties, traditional cultural properties, and Indian Sacred Sites.

Comment Response Table, Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACI	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
AADT	Annual average daily traffic
AIG	area of impacted groundwater
AOC	Administrative Order on Consent for Remedial Action
APE	area of potential effect
BMP	best management practice
Boeing	The Boeing Company
C&D	construction and demolition
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFOU	Chatsworth Formation Operable Unit
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	Consent Order for Corrective Action
COC	contaminant of concern
CTCP	Construction Transportation Control Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act
dba	decibel (A-weighted)
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOT	Department of Transportation
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
ECP	Erosion Control Plan
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELV	Expendable Launch Vehicle
EO	Executive Order
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management System
ft	feet
GETS	groundwater extraction and treatment system
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	geographical information system
GSA	General Services Administration

ISRA	interim source removal action
LLRW	low-level radioactive waste
LOS	level of service
LOX	liquid oxygen
LUT	Look-up Table
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MM	mitigation measure
MNA	monitored natural attenuation
mph	miles per hour
MSAT	mobile source air toxic
NAA	North American Aviation
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
N-CTCP	NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOx	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O&M	operation and maintenance
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCE	tetrachloroethene
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter having an aerodynamic equivalent diameter of 2.5 microns or less
PM ₁₀	particulate matter having an aerodynamic equivalent diameter of 10 microns or less
PRA	preliminary remediation area
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
ROI	region of influence
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCCAB	South Central Coast Air Basin
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SMOU	Surficial Media Operable Unit
SPA	Storable Propellant Area
SRAM	Standardized Risk Assessment Methodology
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SSFL	Santa Susana Field Laboratory

STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SVE	soil vapor extraction
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TCE	trichloroethene
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	U.S. Air Force
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VCAPCD	Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WR	Weitze Research

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Matthew	Aarsvold	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Matthew	Aarsvold	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ofra	Abadi	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ofra	Abadi	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ofra	Abadi	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ofra	Abadi	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ofra	Abadi	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Terry	Abdin	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Susan Ramsey	Abeyta	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Steve	Abrams	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jennifer	Absey	<p>Please honor the Clean-up Law signed between NASA and California last 2010. The Santa Susanna Field Lab is loaded with PERC, PCBs TCE, dioxins, heavy metals and a host of other VOCs. I also wonder about poorly contained radioactive waste leaking since 1959.</p>	<p>NASA will implement the requirements of the AOC. By following the NEPA process, NASA complies with its statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Section 4.0 of the AOC. The cleanup will meet the established requirements for the protection of human health and the environment. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Jennifer	Absey	<p>As a registered nurse working here in our beloved San Fernando Valley, I continue to witness a rise in the thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers at incongruent rates than the populations that live further away.</p> <p>Please do the right thing. Honor your word.</p>	<p>NASA will implement the requirements of the AOC. By following the NEPA process, NASA complies with its statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Section 4.0 of the AOC. The cleanup will meet the established requirements for the protection of human health and the environment. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Megan	Acevedo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Elizabeth	Ackerman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Jon	Ackerman, M.D.	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Spencer	Adams	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Julie	Adelson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lauren	Adler	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Armand	Aghabegian	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Felix	Aguila	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Felix	Aguilar	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Gloria	Aguirre	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Natalie	Aharonian	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Leslie	Aisenman	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Romanus	Akabuogu	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Romanus	Akabuogu	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Pat	Aldaco	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Frances	Alet	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Marilyn	Alexander	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Melvin	Alexander	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Keith	Alexander	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Judy	Allen	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gregory	Alper	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Shari	Alpern	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mario	Alsina	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Andrew	Altamirano	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Raquel	Alva	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sarah	Alvarez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Maria	Alvarez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Julie	Amato	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gary	Ammirati	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Naomi	Amos	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Naomi	Amos	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Liz	Amsden	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Thaddeus	Anders	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ian	Anderson	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Thomas	Anderson	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Frank B.	Anderson	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joan	Andersson	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Barbara	Andre	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Barbara	Andre	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Elizabeth	Andreyev	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Elizabeth	Andreyev	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Elizabeth	Andreyev	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Patrice	Anita	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Raul	Anorve	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Raul	Anorve	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Martin	Ansell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lucinda	Anskin	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Souad	Anton	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Sharon	Anton	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Linda	Antonioli	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Linda	Antonioli	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Craig Keith	Antrim	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronda	Apodaca	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronda	Apodaca	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronda	Apodaca	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronda	Apodaca	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronda	Apodaca	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Michael	Arbuckle	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Michael	Arbuckle	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Michael	Arbuckle	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Michael	Arbuckle	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Barbara	Ardinger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Abigail	Arguilla	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Behnoosh	Armani	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	The EIS Must Address Cultural Resources	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>Record of Decision Must Mitigate any Impacts to Cultural Resources</p> <p>The FEIS is considered in making the agency's decision about whether and how to proceed with the action that was the subject of the EIS. This decision is recorded in a Record of Decision (ROD). According to 40 CFR 1505.2, the ROD must:</p> <p>State what the decision was.</p> <p>Identify all alternatives considered.</p> <p>Specify the alternative or alternatives considered to be "environmentally preferable." (Note that the agency does not have to select the environmentally preferable alternative, but it does have to discuss what it is.)</p> <p>Identify and discuss the factors balanced in making the decision (whether for or against the environmentally preferable alternative).</p> <p>State whether "all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm ... have been adopted, and if not, why they were not."</p> <p>Having notified the world of its decision, the agency implements it. In doing so, it must carry out any mitigation, i.e., "means to avoid or minimize environmental harm," it has said in the ROD or EIS that it will carry out (40 CFR 1505.3).</p>	NASA acknowledges your comments.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>Deferral of Mitigation does not Comply with NEPA</p> <p>Deferral. With respect to historic properties, a very common problem is "deferral," in which the agency:</p> <p>Acknowledges that it does not know much about what effects there may be on historic properties (often because such properties have not yet been identified); but</p> <p>Says that whatever effects there may be, NHPA Section 106 review (of the National Historic Preservation Act), to be performed later, will take care of them; and</p> <p>Concludes that therefore, whatever alternative is decided on, impacts on historic properties will not be a problem.</p> <p>Considering environmental impacts after a decision has been made defeats NEPA's purpose of considering impacts in preparing to make decisions. It also almost guarantees last-minute conflicts between project implementation and historic preservation.</p>	<p>NASA plans to conclude the Section 106 process with a Programmatic Agreement (PA) identifying MMs to resolve adverse effects to historic properties. The PA will be included as an attachment to the ROD. In accordance with the PA and/or ROD NASA will be setting up a Native American Advisory Board to assist NASA in its stewardship of important Native American sites during the implementation of the proposed actions.</p>
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>Failure to consider things that are not historic properties. With respect to other kinds of cultural resources, a common problem is that they are not considered at all. Historic properties, or even more narrowly, archeological sites, are sometimes the only things discussed in the "cultural resource" part of an EIS. If social impacts are considered, they are often considered only terms of easily quantifiable socioeconomic variables like population, employment, and use of public services. The result is that impacts on many classes of cultural resource simply are not identified or considered in deciding whether significant impacts may occur.</p>	<p>NASA endeavored to analyze impacts to multiple cultural resources including Indian Sacred Sites and TCPs as well as known and unknown archeological sites and features and plants of interest to Native Americans.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	Deferral of eligibility determination: A determination of eligibility of CA-VEN-1803, in consultation with the SHPO and the federally recognized tribes, needs to be completed before cleanup began if this site were to be affected by soil cleanup activities.	Archeology site CA-VEN-1803 would not be impacted by cleanup activities.
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	Deferral of boundary research as to VEN-1072 and VEN-1803: Additional boundary research is required to conclude that any avoidance of excavation within the boundaries of Burro Flats (CA-VEN-1072) and CA-VEN-1803 would diminish or eliminate adverse impacts to known archeological sites and reduce the impacts to negligible, negative, local, and long term and could result in a finding of no adverse effect under Section 106.	The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. Previously NASA coordinated the consolidation of multiple locii into one larger archeological site with a new boundary known as CA VEN 1072. While there is no requirement under the law for additional boundary delineation as part of identifying historic properties, NASA intends to review material and further identify the boundary in consultation with Boeing prior to commencement of cleanup due to the fact that a large percent of the site occurs on private land.
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	Deferral of additional testing as to unknown archaeological deposits: Additional subsurface testing is required to conclude that reducing the amount of excavation on newly discovered archeological deposits (commonly referred to as "inadvertent or accidental discoveries") could minimize the impact if the newly identified sites were avoided, thus reducing the impacts to minor, negative, local, and long-term impacts from excavation.	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	It is important to note that a sacred site may not meet the National Register criteria for a historic property and that, conversely, a historic property may not meet the criteria for a sacred site. However, in those instances where an undertaking may affect a historic property that is also considered by an Indian tribe to be a sacred site, the Federal agency should, in the course of the Section 106 review process, consider accommodation of access to and ceremonial use of the property and avoidance of adverse physical effects in accordance with E.O. 13007.	NASA has fully accepted the importance and requirements of the identification of the Indian Sacred Site in accordance with 13007.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>Failure to address the NASA Site as a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) eligible for protection on the National Register:</p> <p>A. Locations for traditional ceremonies are defined as a TCP. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. A location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone.</p> <p>B. Mountain tops and rock outcroppings like at SSFL are TCP's: NPS Bull. No. 38, p. 2, provides: Traditional cultural properties are often hard to recognize. A traditional ceremonial location may look like merely a mountaintop.</p> <p>C. NASA must engage specialists as part of its TCP study: NPS Bull. No. 38, p. 10, provides: In general, the only reasonably reliable way to resolve conflict among sources is to review a wide enough range of documentary data, and to interview a wide enough range of authorities to minimize the likelihood either of inadvertent bias or of being deliberately misled. Specialists in ethnography, sociology, history, and other relevant disciplines.</p> <p>D. Specific events like the Solstice ceremony at SSFL qualify as TCP: A culturally significant natural landscape may be classified as a site, as may the specific location where significant traditional events, activities, or cultural observances have taken place. A natural object such as a tree or a rock outcrop may be an eligible object if it is associated with a significant tradition or use.</p> <p>E. Native American ceremonies qualify as TCP: NPS Bull. No. 38, p.15, provides: Properties can be listed in or determined eligible for the Register for their association with religious history, or with persons significant in religion, if such significance has "scholarly, secular recognition." 13 The integral</p>	<p>Thank you for your input on the TCP. NASA has conducted a preliminary investigation of the potential for a TCP. The Santa Ynez will be given the opportunity to comment on the TCP report.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>Traditional Cultural Landscapes must also be included in Section 106 consultations and the EIS</p> <p>Traditional cultural landscapes, because they are often a property type such as a district or site, are identified in the same manner in the Section 106 process as other types of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.</p> <p>To determine the scope of identification efforts, a federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO)/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine and document the area of potential effect for its undertaking; 2. Review existing information; and, 3. Seek information from consulting parties including Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. <p>Based on the information gathered through these efforts, the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, develops and implements a strategy to identify historic properties within the area of potential effects. Identification efforts may include background research, oral history interviews, scientific analysis, and field investigations.</p>	<p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples must now be followed after December 2010</p> <p>The ACHP will now incorporate UNDRIP in the Section 106 review process:</p> <p>While the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) work already largely supports the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, additional and deliberate actions will be taken to more overtly support the Declaration. The Section 106 review process provides Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations (NH Os) with a very important opportunity to influence federal decision making when properties of religious and cultural significance may be threatened by proposed federal actions. While federal agencies are required to consult with Indian tribes and NHOs and to take their comments into account in making decisions in the Section 106 review process, adding the principles of the Declaration to that consideration may assist federal agencies in making decisions that result in the protection of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes and NHOs.</p> <p>http://www.achp.gov/docs/UN%20Declaration%20Plan%203-21-13.pdf.</p>	<p>NASA, in accordance with US policy, supports the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. NASA will be setting up a Native American Advisory Board to assist NASA in its stewardship of important Native American sites during the implementation of the proposed actions.</p>
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>Official recognition in the DEIS need to be made of the areas surrounding Burro Flats</p> <p>A. The entire Southern half of Area II District needs to be protected. Sec. 3.3.3.4, p. 3-17</p> <p>B. All structures should be removed in the Coca Historic District. These structures impinge on the ceremonial areas. If a decision is reached to save a test stand, Alfa or Bravo should be retained instead of Coca.</p>	<p>These comments have been taken into consideration during Section 106 consultation and development of the Programmatic Agreement. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects.</p>

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Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>While the Southern half of Area II contains the pictographs and additional 16 sites, the Northern half of SSFL needs additional investigation, including, without limitation:</p> <p>a. Geography-this areas contains numerous flat areas that would be suitable camp sites;</p> <p>b. Areas of food-this areas contains forests and riparian areas that could be utilized in the gathering of food;</p> <p>c. Support for ceremonial area in the Southern half of Area 11-It is not inconceivable that the Northern half of the SSFL site provided support for the ceremonies in the Southern half of SSFL;</p> <p>d. Separate areas for different tribes-if SSFL was an inter-tribal gathering place, then each tribe would have congregated separately in different parts of the site.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>Subsurface testing is required.</p> <p>Pedestrian surveys are of limited utility and never alone are sufficient when there are known areas of habitation or ceremony. We are informed that NASA has recently completed a Phase I Pedestrian Survey of the site. While such Phase I is an excellent first step, we request additional subsurface archaeological testing for all areas scheduled for any excavation.</p> <p>If the soils profile of the project location shows that heavy erosion has washed away soils then it may explain the absence of cultural resources. However, if the soils profile is depositional then there may be a need to conduct additional subsurface testing, particularly in areas where ground disturbance is planned. In archaeological terminology, this is referred to as "Extended Phase I" testing because it is an intermediate step between Phase I (survey), and Phase 2 (controlled excavation to assess the significance of a site). Extended Phase I testing often done by excavating a small pit with a shovel and screening the excavated soil through steel mesh ("shovel test pit" or "STP").</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>Following is a list of environmental and cultural factors that should be considered when assessing the overall cultural sensitivity of the SSFL. (Please note that this list is not exhaustive and each factor must be weighted both individually and collectively on a case-by-case basis.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Areas with high viewshed or visibility such as or ridgelines, peaks, ledges, outcrops, benches, or prominent hills; and b. Areas with a relatively high density of sites in the vicinity; and c. Areas where past ethnographic studies have revealed associated placenames. Keep in mind that placenames do not always refer to places where evidence of past cultural activity exists; and d. Areas near known sites. Mapped boundaries of sites most frequently reflect only cultural residue that was visible on the surface when the site was recorded and do not necessarily reflect the actual extent of the site. In addition, loci such as cemeteries or other areas may be adjacent to or nearby but separate from the main habitation; and e. Areas near known rock art sites or rocky outcroppings of the type where rock shelters and art have traditionally been located; and f. Areas in or near known gathering areas; and g. Though all sites are potentially worthy of protection, named, ethnohistorically documented village sites are of the highest priority and therefore warrant the greatest amount of protection possible. 	<p>Thank you for your suggestions. In conducting NASA's TCP study, many of these factors were considered.</p>

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Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	Figure 2.2-3, p. 2-21, illustrates the Preliminary Remediation Area Types Under the Proposed Action. To the extent feasible, NASA should exhaust all non-excavation methods of remediation before performing any excavation that could potentially impact cultural and historic sites.	Thank you for taking the time to provide comments on the DEIS. NASA considered a range of remedial action technologies to comparatively identify what impacts may result from the background cleanup to meet the AOC deadline of 2017. Technologies analyzed in the EIS included options to soil removal. The EIS considered the effectiveness of each technology and effects of impacts on items such as native vegetation, air quality, truck traffic, noise, wildlife, and cultural resources at SSFL. Some of the technologies considered include excavation (not applicable to groundwater or bedrock), enhanced biological treatment, in-situ treatment, and ex-situ treatment.
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	Soil Prior disturbance is NOT Dispositive: The mantra that cultural sites have been disturbed and therefore automatically are not significant is oftentimes incorrect: a. Disturbed sites still may contain valuable information. The newer approach is to treat disturbed sites as having the potential to provide information even if they have been disturbed; b. Disturbed sites still have spiritual significance; c. Disturbance may only be on the surface, while much excavation may continue to depths of up to 20 feet.	NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.

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Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	Need to Analyze Cumulative Impacts to Cultural Resources: The DEIS fails to account for other remediation projects in other areas of SSFL: a. Need to add Department of Energy (DOE) cultural sites; b. Need to add Boeing cultural sites; c. Other areas within SSFL.	NASA acknowledges your comment. In addition to DTSC, NASA has been coordinating with USFWS, USACE, SHPO, DOE, Boeing, consulting parties, Tribes, and National Park Service. CEQA analysis typically includes private and public property impacts. The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available.
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	NEW MITIGATION: Cultural Interpretive Center: a. Can use existing building; b. Preferably near saved historic structure and/or test stand; c. Preferably away from CA-VEN-1072; d. Need to Reserve maintenance funds.	Thank you for your MM suggestion. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments. However, NASA does not know who the future owners of the property will be.
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	NEW MITIGATION: Native American monitoring during any ground disturbing activities.	A process for monitoring in known archeological sites will be developed in consultation with the SHPO and tribes and will be included in the agreement document, which will be signed by SHPO.
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	Need to protect CA-VEN-1072 from trespassers and vandals.	In consultation with SHPO and the tribes, NASA is developing appropriate protection measures for the Burro Flats site.

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Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>Deferral of Mitigation until Record of Decision (ROD):</p> <p>a. It is problematic to defer any mitigation until ROD as it prevents meaningful comment;</p> <p>b. Commenter reserve the right to ask for recirculation of the DEIS and EIS for any such deferred mitigation.</p> <p>Use of NEPA EIS instead ofNHPA 106-Recent ACHP guidance: Substitution under 36 C.F.R. § 800.8(c) permits agencies to use the NEPA review to comply with Section I 06 as an alternative to the process set out in 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.3- 800.6.</p> <p>If, as the result of an objection under 36 C.F.R. § 800.8(c) (2)(ii) or during consultation to resolve adverse effects, disagreement reaches a point where the substitution process is no longer prudent, then agencies may return to the appropriate step in the standard Section I 06 process with notification to consulting parties.</p>	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which identifies stipulations to resolve adverse effects.

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Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	<p>Need NEPA Mitigation Plan</p> <p>To provide for the performance of mitigation, agencies should create internal processes to ensure that mitigation actions adopted in any NEPA process are documented and that monitoring and appropriate implementation plans are created to ensure that mitigation is carried out.</p> <p>Agency NEPA implementing procedures should require clearly documenting the commitment to mitigate the measures necessary in the environmental documents prepared during the NEPA process (40 C.F .R. § 1508.10) and in the decision documents such as the Record of Decision. When an agency identifies mitigation in an EIS and commits to implement that mitigation to achieve an environmentally preferable outcome,</p> <p>then the agency should ensure that the mitigation is adopted and implemented.</p> <p>Methods to ensure implementation should include, as appropriate to the agency's underlying authority for decision-making, appropriate conditions in financial agreements, grants, permits or other approvals, and conditioning funding on implementing the mitigation. To inform performance expectations, mitigation goals should be stated clearly. These should be carefully specified in terms of measurable performance standards to the greatest extent possible. The agency should also identify the duration of the agency action and the mitigation measures in its decision document to ensure that the terms of the mitigation and how it will be implemented are clear.</p>	<p>Thank you for your MM suggestion. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p>

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Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	If funding for implementation of mitigation is not available at the time the decision on the proposed action and mitigation measures is made, then the impact of a lack of funding and resultant environmental effects if the mitigation is not implemented warrant disclosure in the EA or EIS. In cases where, after analyzing the proposed actions with or without the mitigation, the agency determines that mitigation is necessary to support the FONSI or committed to in the ROD, and the necessary funding is not available, the agency may still be able to move forward with the proposed action once the funding does become available. The agencies should ensure that the expertise and professional judgment applied in determining the appropriate mitigation measure is reflected in the administrative record, and when and how those measures will be implemented are analyzed in the EA or EIS.	NASA acknowledges your comments. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	Under NEPA, a federal agency has a continuing duty to gather and evaluate new information relevant to the environmental impact of its actions. See 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(A). For agency decisions based on an EIS, the regulations require that, "a monitoring and enforcement program shall be adopted ... where applicable for mitigation." 40 C.F.R. § J 505.2(c). In addition, the regulations state that agencies may "provide for monitoring to assure that their decisions are carried out and should do so in important cases." 40 C.F.R. § 1505.3. Monitoring plans and programs should be described or incorporated by reference in the agency decision documents.	If new information becomes available that substantially changes the conclusions of the FEIS, NASA will develop a Supplemental EIS.
Vincent	Armenta (Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)	Incorporation by reference of Memo dated Nov. 29, 2012, "NEPA alternatives analysis for selection of cleanup standards for the Santa Susana Field Laboratory Site."	Thank you for this reference.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
John John	Armstrong	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small igniters that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the igniters. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
John John	Armstrong	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dolly	Aron	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Dolly	Arond	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Dolly	Arond	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Vance	Arquilla	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Carl	Arrechea	<p>I am a huge supporter of NASA and all its amazing accomplishments. However, I'm writing this in stiff opposition to the proposed clean-up of the Santa Susana Field Lab. I live adjacent to the old lab and travel daily on Topanga Blvd, the main artery for proposed removal of lab debris. This blvd is already past maximum vehicle capacity and extremely congested. Proposed heavy truck traffic hauling debris would result in catastrophic disruption of travel in this area, not to mention diesel truck pollution and noise. Besides, our roads are already in disrepair due to underfunding by the City of LA, and this would totally destroy the roadbeds .</p> <p>You need to halt this proposed clean-up activity until a more suitable means of hauling debris can be devised. One suggestion worth considering is by rail, since there is already rail tracks in the immediate vicinity.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (overland conveyor and rail transport of soil and option to build a new haul road). NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Brenda	Arson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Pamela	Aschbacher	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kristine	Ashton	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Steven	Asimow	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Caroline	Aslanianc	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Caroline	Aslanianc	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Caroline	Aslanianc	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community ini the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Caroline	Aslanianc	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Caroline	Aslanianc	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Atencio	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Atencio	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Erica	Ater	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
David	Atkins	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Suzanne	Attig	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
J.	Atwell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cassandra	Auerbach	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Emma	Ausman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mark	Avellan	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Patricia	Avery	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ron	Avila	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ron	Avila	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ron	Avila	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Benjamin	Axt	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Miles	Babcock	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jill	Bachelis	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Miryam iryam	Bachrach	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mina	Badiyi-Chassler	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Melissa	Baffa	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Fax	Bahr	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stell	Bahrami	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Angie	Bahris	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Matthew	Bailey	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Matthew	Bailey	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kate	Baird	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ariana	Bakeman	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ariana	Bakeman	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tajuana	Baker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nancy	Balassi	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Nancy	Balassi	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ross	Balcom	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Leland	Baldwin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Karl	Balke	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Catherine	Ballantyne	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Catherine	Ballantyne	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
John	Balsano	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Courtney	Baltazar	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Courtney	Baltazar	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Carol	Banever	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Banever	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Steven	Bard	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Steven	Bard	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Christopher	Barhoum	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rebecca	Barker	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Rebecca	Barker	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mary	Barker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Laurie	Barlow	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Brenda	Barnetson	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Louise	Barr	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Louise	Barr	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Eva	Barrington	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elizabeth	Barris	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Tiobe	Barron	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dena	Barskin	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Dena	Barskin	Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Dena	Barskin	I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.	Your comment is noted.

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Dena	Barskin	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Melis	Basman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jennifer	Bass	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Donna	Bates	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Abigail	Bates	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mijanou	Bauchau	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Carol	Bauer	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Terri	Bauer	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John	Bauer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Heidi	Bautista	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Levanah	Bdolak	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Charles	Beals	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Heidi	Bean	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dan	Beard	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Evan	Beattie	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Albert	Bechtel	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Jeff	Beck	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Patricia	Becker	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Becker	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Asha	Becker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Peter	Bedard	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gail	Bedinger	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joshua	Beeler	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Stephen	Behee	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Stephen	Behee	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ann	Bein	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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R	Belsher	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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R	Belsher	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Hilarey	Benda	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Douglas	Benedict	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cesar	Benitez	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Cesar	Benitez	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Richard	Benjamin	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Richard	Benjamin	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Corey	Benjamin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lori	Bennett	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lolly	Bennett	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Richard	Benson	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nina	Beral	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Peter	Berg	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Eileen	Bergan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Karen	Berger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Anne	Bergman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Linda	Berler	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Diane	Berliner	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Stephanie	Bermea	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Anamaria	Bermeo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Benjamin	Bernhardt	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Scott	Bersbach	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Scott	Bersbach	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kris	Bertrand	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Kris	Bertrand	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Kris	Bertrand	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Kris	Bertrand	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Kris	Bertrand	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Jolino	Beserra	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Peter	Betts	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Shirley	Bianchi	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Shirley	Bianchi	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Vickie	Bianco	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Helen	Bierlich	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Claudia	Bill	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Christian	Billson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Charles	Binckley	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Charles	Binckley	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jennifer	Biswas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Yseult	Biwer	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anitab	Bixenstine	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Anitab	Bixenstine	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
John	Black	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Daren	Black	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ronnie	Blackburn	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ryan	Blaine	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jill	Blaisdell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Thomas	Blakeslee	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tom	Blanchfield	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Russell	Blandino	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rollin	Blanton	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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T	Blaylock	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cheri	Blessing	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Carol	Bley	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Judith	Bloch	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Claire	Blondeau	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Andrea	Bloom	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Andrea	Bloom	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Bock	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Michael	Bock	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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William	Bodden	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Linda	Bodian	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Linda	Bodian	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Peter	Bodlaender	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Radu	Bogdan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
David	Boito	<p>I am writing to let you know I support the cleanup law signed between NASA and the state of California in 2010 which mandates a cleanup of all detectable contamination at the Santa Susan Field Lab site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
David	Boito	I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination which has the potential to negatively affect the health of hundreds of thousands of residents living nearby. Please deliver on your promise to fully clean up this area.	NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. Information summarizing the health studies previously conducted will be added to the EIS (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).
Carla	Bollinger	And I also ask this crowd, and NASA and everyone involved in this room with this process, to think about the immoral act of taking our dirt and dumping it on Kettleman or Buttonwood or any other place that's very poverty stricken. Why should we think it's okay to do that? It's immoral.	Your comment is noted.

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Carla	Bollinger	I think the best thing to do is to continue on with the remedial technological processes of cleaning it up, minimize whatever has to be moved, and I don't know if you even know if you have all this worked out. Where are you going to move with all the 80,000 trucks?	<p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p> <p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (overland conveyor and rail transport of soil and option to build a new haul road). NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p>

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Carla	Bollinger	<p>Rock Art to Rocket Ship: There is no other place on Earth representative of human’s achievements in a broad range from prehistoric to modern time (circa AD1000 to 2006) as represented in the historic and sacred districts of Native Americans artifacts juxtaposed with rocket engine test stands. The site teems with Native American archeological and cultural assets including Burro Flats’ pictograph representations of earth, animals, humans, symbolism and astral images. Rocket engine development and testing on Alfa, Bravo and Coca test stands built in the dramatic sandstone rock formations are testimony to the greatest culmination of mankind’s scientific engineering achievements.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Carla	Bollinger	<p>Each Test Stand in NASA Area II Historic Resources, built in the natural boulder settings, has rocket development historical significance: Alfa 1 and 3: Tested Navajo, Jupiter, Thor, RS-27, Cold War Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM) and Atlas engines (supported first manned orbital flight, 1962.) Bravo Test Stands 1 and 2: Thor, F-1, Atlas, E-1 and Delta engine programs, project Mercury Missions, 1st manned mission: Mars Mariner. Coca 3 and 4: Atlas, supported the second stage of Saturn 1B and V (Apollo,) Atlas, J2 (Space Shuttle Main Engines SSME)</p>	<p>Thank you for this information. NASA recognizes the historical importance of the test stands and is conducting section 106 consultation in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act to resolve potential adverse effects from the proposed action on historic resources.</p>

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Carla	Bollinger	<p>Sacred and historical districts of Native American and Rocket Engine development/test stand sites must be preserved, not demolished. Rocket engineers and scientists lamented Rocketdyne/Boeing’s destruction of the first test stand built, Vertical Test Stand I in the “Bowl” area. Further demolition of any remaining test stand is destruction of historical assets and a callous disrespect to all the men and women who worked tirelessly during the 1940’s through the present decade to make California and America a leader in outer space exploration. NASA rightfully calls the test stands “Historic Resources”. All remaining test stands need to be preserved, not just one, an Alpha Test Stand, as suggested in the September Section 106 Consulting Meeting.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Carla	Bollinger	<p>There are many “legal potholes” to the AOC, everything from the lack of implementation and adherence to the NEPA process to a comprehensive health risk assessment of an extreme cleanup to background level. The destruction of a natural landscape can lead to greater ecodestruction from future climate conditions, wildfires, flooding after a drought period made more severe from loss of natural vegetation, an insurmountable loss of habitat in the Simi Hills, a crucial wildlife corridor. The AOC needs to be legally challenged because it lacks the proper procedures to follow historical, cultural, and environmental federal and state laws. SB990 was found to be unconstitutional and lacking scientific evidence that the SSFL requires a radical cleanup procedure or poses any significant threat to public health. (Ref: Report #IG-13-007, Appendix F) The AOC is just as unlawful as the SB 990.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>
Carla	Bollinger	<p>Environmental Justice: The contamination cleanup is challenging but better served to apply technical scientific methods on site, ongoing monitoring and cleanup while minimizing the need to remove soil/vegetation as opposed to moving tons of hazardous and non-hazardous earth and rock to other southwest locations. Locations such as Buttonwillow or Kettleman in the San Joaquin Valley, already recipients of large volumes of various contamination materials, are protesting future waste dumping. The Center on Race, Poverty and the Environment, (CRPE) has sponsored a bill, AB1329, that passed the California Assembly in May, 2013 and Senate in September, 2013, to prevent hazardous waste dumping in over-burdened communities; an environmental initiative that ensures justice fair and equitable environmental policies for all residents. NASA and Boeing have targeted these communities to receive SSFL hazardous and non-hazardous soil. Another targeted contamination dumping site, the Mojave Desert, must also be protected and not made into a manmade giant toxic dumping ground.</p>	<p>Requirements of the AOC require removal of large quantities of soil that will be moved to landfills in other areas. The landfills are permitted and regulated.</p>

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Carla	Bollinger	<p>Health and Safety Risk Assessment: Moving 80,000 truckloads of soil and rock through the San Fernando Valley and beyond will cause great risk to lives. The beginning of the route from SSFL, Woolsey Canyon Road, was built to support delivery of materials to the SSFL. Los Angeles City and County does not have records on file of the load capacity for Woolsey Canyon. This road does not support the proposed truckload hauling of soil and rock. Because of the rock formations along the route the road is steep with hairpin turns. Full size dump trucks cannot make these turns without crossing over the 2-lane dividing lines, a road condition with high-risk accident danger. Because of the natural terrain, the road cannot be rebuilt or widened to accommodate years of heavy truck usage. The turn at Woolsey Canyon onto Valley Circle Boulevard is another high risk point and will severely hamper the movement of traffic at this turning point and throughout the route from the SSFL to any designated landfill site.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (overland conveyor and rail transport of soil and option to build a new haul road). NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, NASA will develop a Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan.</p>
Carla	Bollinger	<p>How much water during a natural drought condition will be needed to prevent huge dirt-dust contamination being kicked up during soil-rock digging in the surrounding area? What is the effect of diesel fumes and the release of toxic chemicals during excavation on the population located near the SSFL and along the truck routes that will occur in an extreme cleanup for a projected ten years? The risk assessment factors for an extreme cleanup need to be addressed.</p>	<p>NASA will update the EIS to address the amount of water usage that will be required during remediation activities (Section 4.10.1). The potential impacts from dust and diesel fumes is discussed in Section 4.7 of the EIS.</p>

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Carla	Bollinger	<p>Contamination Assessment: Is it possible to perform an accurate assessment of the actual amount of chemical residue from the Topanga fire, 2005, versus rocket engine cleaning chemicals that are in the soil? How can the State of California and the federal government determine fracking, a process of shooting a 90 plus toxic chemical cocktail deep into the earth, known to cause earthquakes and poison our water, is acceptable yet there is a hyperbole legislation to cleaning SSFL to background level? DTSC has tested and found that the land at the base of Runkle property, adjacent to the SSFL, downhill on the Simi Valley side and in the SSFL watershed, is not contaminated and a large housing development can be built at this location. The Summit Mobile Home property on Woolsey Canyon on the Los Angeles County side, within one mile of the SSFL has also been soil tested and not shown to have SSFL contamination. Bell Canyon Creek supports a healthy population of amphibians and reptiles. The SSFL site is home to all species of wildlife from flying, crawling and walking. This is an indication that the ongoing SSFL on-site cleanup is working.</p>	<p>Collecting background samples is a method used to evaluate chemicals that occur in the environment from natural processes such as wildfires versus chemicals that have been released from industrial activities such as rocket engine testing. DTSC has collected background samples in areas that have the same wildfire burning history as SSFL to evaluate the chemical "residue" remaining in the soil and have not received chemicals from rocket engine testing. The results of the background data set have been incorporated into the Look-Up Tables that will be used to screen data collected onsite.</p>

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Carla	Bollinger	<p>Rational Approach to Cleanup: A seemingly punitive and irrational approach to the SSFL cleanup has prevailed by a group of activists. There is no question or argument that during the post-WWII/Cold War and rocket exploration that rocket engine cleanup and chemical handling was not properly handled and cases of health conditions, including cancer, may be attributed to this factor. However, this was also the era of smoking, even smoking on the job. There is no way to determine which caused a slightly higher cancer incidence at the SSFL, chemicals or smoking. While there is a slightly higher incidence of cancer for SSFL workers, many of the engineers, including Samuel Hoffman, North American Aviation-Rocketdyne team leader of rocket propulsion (1949 through 1970), lived a long life (1902 – 1995). There are many SSFL engineers, scientists, machinists, workers who have lived beyond 80 years old.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments.</p>
Carla	Bollinger	<p>Recently Boeing has been threatened with a lawsuit for demolishing and moving “contaminated” structures and materials from the SSFL to other sites. An extreme cleanup by NASA to the rigid AOC background level will require moving “hazardous” and “non-hazardous” material to other locations. This supports the concern that an extreme cleanup will cause another contamination problem in a new location where SSFL soil will be relocated.</p>	<p>The disposal facilities where NASA might take any waste are all designed and licensed to meet requirements of the RCRA, and design, permitting; and operation requirements of California Code of Regulations, Title 27 within California, or the requirements of the state where the disposal facility is located.</p>

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Carla	Bollinger	A cleanup to background level as outlined by the AOC, will cause great harm to the environment, at the site and offsite, destroy historical and sacred Native American archaeological districts, historic rocket development test stands and structures, and threaten a sensitive ecological habitat.	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 were incorporated in the PA and/or ROD.</p>
Carla	Bollinger	At risk from an AOC cleanup are the rare and endangered Branton's Milk-Vetch and Santa Susana Tarplant as well as many other native plants. SSFL, an integral part of the crucial wildlife corridor in the Simi Hills connecting the Santa Susana with the Santa Monica Mountains, must be protected, not destroyed.	<p>Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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Carla	Bollinger	The National Park Service (NPS) is considering the takeover/management of the SSFL as an open space – historic park site. If the mandates of the AOC are enforced, the land will be destroyed along with all cultural/historic assets. All will be lost. NPS will not be interested in the property.	NASA notes your concern.
Carla	Bollinger	Eventually, the possibility of a large developer of residential property will want to purchase this land. This must be prevented from happening by preserving the natural and manmade resources at the SSFL site. The community and environment is much better served by having NPS and possibly the Native Americans, Santa Ynez Chumash, become the stewards of this unique landscape and historical site.	Your comment is noted.
Carla	Bollinger	In summary, common sense, respect for the natural environment and historic sites, federal law on federal property, not state law, must be applied to handling the NASA-SSFL cleanup. A responsible cleanup without destruction to a natural place, acceptance of a long-range ecological restoration without severe damage to the environment caused by excavation and relocation, is a rational approach. We, the current caretakers of this sensitive eco-system, Native American sacred sites, cultural, and historic sites from prehistoric to modern technological structures, must preserve all that is sacred.	NASA appreciates your consideration and comment on the DEIS. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on multiple resources in the EIS and recognizes that cleanup to background will have significant impacts on many resources.

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Tony	Bolo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Maria	Bon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pete	Borboa	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gerhard	Borchers	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Les	Borean	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Monica	Bosan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ronald	Bosinoff	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Vic	Bostock	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joseph	Bosworth	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
John	Boucher	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michal	Bouilly	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Antoinette	Boutros	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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William Preston	Bowling	The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) raises questions as to whether some within NASA are trying to break out of the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC)...	Your comment is noted.
William Preston	Bowling	The AOC requires all contamination to be removed, but the EIS considers leaving in place old rocket test stands, trying to call them historical.	<p>The test stands sit on top of bedrock which will not be removed during the cleanup. NASA is conducting sampling around the test stands to determine the location of contamination that needs to be cleaned up to meet the 2010 AOC and 2007 Consent Order. NASA is also evaluating in situ technologies that may be capable of removing contaminants without demolishing the structures.</p> <p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p> <p>The test stands have been evaluated and identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Properties. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. Comments such as yours are considered during that process. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for further information.</p>

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William Preston	Bowling	The EIS goes way beyond the AOC provisions and seems to raise the possibility of just declaring all of the contaminated soil throughout the 2850 acres of the site sacred and then not comply with the AOC cleanup requirements all. This is unacceptable and would completely violate the agreement.	The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians has declared the NASA-administered Area an Indian Sacred Site under EO 13007.
William Preston	Bowling	NASA uses the truck traffic "Scare Tactic" that would be needed supposedly to remove the contamination for disposal at toxic waste disposal facilities.	<p>The number of trucks required is predominately a function of the volume of soil excavated and disposed offsite. NASA evaluated the possibility of building a conveyor system to get the soil to a train spur and transport via train to disposal facilities and building a new haul road. These options require prerequisite surveys, studies, engineering/designs, permits, and access across private property. These requirements preclude the concept from meeting the AOC requirements and thus not being a valid option. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Alternate routes do exist, see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>

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Tom	Boyce	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jon	Boyden	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brenda	Boyen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Anna	Boyiazis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Matt	Braaten	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kyle	Bracken	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jennifer	Bradley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sabine	Bradley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Theresa	Brady	<p>The DEIS on the SSFL is flawed in its assessment of the no action alternative. There is a significant impact on the community of leaving benzene, radioactive waste and other toxics in the soil and the water. The draft should be amended to include the information that assesses these hazards in the long term. Some of this information is available from the committee to bridge the gap and the study done by UCLA of community impacts.</p> <p>I think the EIS should be amended and recirculated because of this large flaw.</p> <p>There should be careful and independent testing of toxicity and the test stands should not stand in the way of the community getting peace of mind that the toxins have been removed.</p>	<p>Information summarizing the health studies previously conducted as well as the risk assessment of potential exposures from current chemical contaminants at the site will be added to the EIS (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6). DTSC provided summaries to the various health studies that have been conducted over the years on its website (http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm). According to the DTSC summaries there were two UCLA studies, one in 1997 dealt with radiation exposures and a second in 1999 which dealt predominately with hydrazine exposures. Both were funded by DOE. Another study performed by the ATSDR, was published in 1999. According to DTSC's summary, "The preliminary results of the exposure pathway analyses for air, ground water and surface water, and soil and sediment indicate that it is unlikely that people living in communities near the site have been exposed to substances from the site at levels that would have resulted in adverse health effects."</p> <p>Additionally, DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p>

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Polly	Braiwick	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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Polly	Braiwick	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Polly	Braiwick	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Polly	Braiwick	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Polly	Braiwick	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Jennie	Brand	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Richard	Brandes	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Richard	Brandlin	Slavish adherence to the 2010 AOC which compels the parties to attain clean-up levels that bear no relation to the public health risk posed by the site.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Richard	Brandlin	As the result of political pressure from Senator Barbara Boxer and the Council of Environmental Quality Chair Nancy Sutley, and in contravention of the letter and spirit of the NEPA process, NASA has produced an analysis of only two alternatives, one of which is the “No Action” alternative, itself a creature of the 2010 AOC which leaves no room for a middle ground.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Richard	Brandlin	Failure to consider the combined effects of three separate but parallel cleanup actions from the Responsible Parties.	The AOC requires NASA to develop a NEPA document. In order to meet the 2017 cleanup completion date, NASA must proceed with the EIS.

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Richard	Brandlin	<p>From the technical side, some of the analysis that did occur failed to adequately account for the preservation of historical and cultural resources as well as a failure to analyze or mitigate impacts from cleanup activities, specifically truck traffic impacts on surrounding streets and communities.</p>	<p>The number of trucks required is predominately a function of the volume of soil excavated and disposed offsite. NASA evaluated the possibility of building a conveyor system to get the soil to a train spur and transport via train to disposal facilities and building a new haul road. These options require prerequisite surveys, studies, engineering/designs, permits, and access across private property. These requirements preclude the concept from meeting the AOC requirements and thus not being a valid option. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further.</p> <p>The best way to reduce the number of trucks is to reduce the soil volume required to be transported offsite. NASA is evaluating several treatment technologies that have the potential to reduce the truckloads by 36% (9,500 truckloads). The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p> <p>[Note: For NASA's estimate calculations, the capacity of soil to be transported in each truck is 19 cubic yards...thus for 500,000 cubic yards of soil that is over 26,000 truckloads.]</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Richard	Brandlin	I urge you to review and revise your analysis regarding the preservation of Native Peoples sacred grounds, particularly the Burro Flats area, and preservation of the Alpha and Bravo test stands and ancillary buildings and structures that are critical to historical perspective on the U.S. space program, and to retain as much as possible for future generations.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic proeprties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Richard	Brandlin	As to truck traffic, the DEIS should be revised to include the transportation risk in terms of additional morbidity/mortality per transportation mile for the evaluated alternative. ANY fatalities from site remediation activities are completely unacceptable.	<p>NASA agrees that any fatalities as a result of remediation activities would be tragic and unacceptable. Section 4.5 of the EIS states "In the United States in 2010, large trucks accounted for 4 percent of all registered vehicles and 10 percent of the total VMTs). These large trucks accounted for 8 percent of all vehicles involved in fatal crashes and 3 percent of all vehicles involved in injury and property-damage-only crashes. In California, trucks were only involved in 6.5 percent of fatal crashes in 2010, less than the national average (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2012). The overall crash rate in the U.S. for all vehicles was 1.22 fatal crashes per 100 million miles traveled and 20 injury crashes per 100 million miles traveled."</p> <p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. NASA will coordinate traffic control plans with Boeing and DOE.</p>
Richard	Brandlin	Given the oppressively destructive consequences of NASA adherence to the AOC, I offer my position that the No Action alternative is actually preferable to AOC-level clean-up.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments.

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Richard	Brandlin	I also strongly support a Modification In Principle of the type supported by the SSFL Community Advisory Group that would allow parties to the AOC to revert to the risk based clean-up scenario contemplated by the CA Dept. of Toxic Substances Control-approved SSFL Standardized Risk Assessment Methodologies, rev. 2007, to implement a cleanup standard consistent with the future land use of administered parcels, thereby creating a path forward toward resolution of the contamination issues at the SSFL, and final disposition of the site.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted. Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).
Bonnie	Brandon	Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found. Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Victoria	Brandon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Reuben	Branfman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ashley	Branstetter	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ashley	Branstetter	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Erika	Bratschie	<p>I have suffered my whole life with auto-immune disease and poly cystic ovarian disease. I grew up in Northridge CA and went to school in Chatsworth CA. I believe the Santa Susana Laboratory toxins are responsible for my illnesses. I have watched many people die of cancer who also lived in these areas at the same time, including my mother who died of a rare cancer at age 43.</p> <p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joseph	Braus	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sean	Brennan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Laurel	Brewer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Georgia	Brewer	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cardoza	Brian	<p>And No. 1, I'd like to thank NASA for at least showing some interest in doing something at the site. But I do feel that there's an issue that has been overlooked. And in reviewing the EIR, I find fundamental flaws in terms of the limitations and the scope and the breadth of this particular project. ...</p> <p>As a resident of Bell Canyon, we are the neighbors to the south of this particular location. We do not appear to have been considered dually in terms of the environmental impacts of this project. There's a lot of discussion about what is taking place, what are the impacts within the NASA-administrated areas of project site; however, these impacts are going to go well beyond the borders of this site and will affect the neighboring communities surrounding this particular site.</p> <p>We are already -- we believe we are already feeling the effects of some of the water treatment activities that are taking place on the site. In reviewing the EIR, it notes that there are current pumping and treating groundwater activities that are taking place as we speak. It is further acknowledged that moderate negative local and long-term impacts on surface and groundwater quality are going to result from these activities.</p> <p>Well, the question is, it's not enough to identify potential impacts, what are those impacts? What are we doing to understand? What are the long-term impacts of these activities?</p> <p>We also recognize by the EIR, it's apparently admitted, that there can be changes to surface hydrology. Well, as a downstream owner of property of this site, what specifically will be the downstream change to hydrology, or the hydrological changes that can occur here?</p>	<p>On an acreage basis approximately 25% of the NASA area will be impacted. The EIS states that the likely outcome of this significant excavation would be to create new ponded areas. Although surface flows would be decreased, the additional infiltration would increase discharges from existing seeps, thus increasing surface flows downstream of the seeps. A portion of the increased infiltration, however, would be lost to deep percolation, resulting in an overall net decrease in surface flows. The small overall net decrease in surface flows would be considered a minor, negative, local, and long-term impact (Water Impact 2a). Further, the EIS analyzes impacts to surface water hydrology from demolition soil remediation activities, and from groundwater remediation activities (see EIS Section 4.7). Impacts are determined to range from negligible to moderate, but all impacts would be reduced to negligible with the implementation of MMs Water MM-1 through Water MM-3. NASA believes the level of detail in the EIS is acceptable under NEPA.</p> <p>NASA recognizes the parallel DTSC processes under CEQA, and the additional level of detailed review that will be conducted in project-specific EIRs that evaluate localized remedial activities. This EIS describes the context and intensity of impacts under NEPA, including the expected nature and extent of hydrologic changes locally and regionally. As individual remedial technologies are further developed and deployed, additional site-specific information (e.g., grading and drainage plans) will be developed and used to evaluate hydrologic impacts at a greater level of detail in project-specific EIRs.</p>

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Ruth	Briggs	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ruth	Briggs	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Daniel	Brin	The proposed traffic volume needs to be reduced.	<p>The number of trucks required is predominately a function of the volume of soil excavated and disposed offsite. NASA evaluated the possibility of building a conveyor system to get the soil to a train spur and transport via train to disposal facilities and building a new haul road. These options require prerequisite surveys, studies, engineering/designs, permits, and access across private property. These requirements preclude the concept from meeting the AOC requirements and thus not being a valid option. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Alternate routes do exist, see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>

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Daniel	Brin	The WHNC requests that NASA reconsider its decision to limit the selection of one cleanup method and look at other alternatives and procedures that would mitigate the negative effects of this DEIS.	<p>NASA originally proposed to evaluate a cleanup to background (proposed action) that meets the 2010 AOC requirements, a no action alternative, and three other alternatives that are normally analyzed for a typical Superfund cleanup based on common cleanup goals associated with risk-based scenarios to evaluate the full range of options and their associated environmental or cultural impacts. Additionally, we always included evaluation of the different technological approaches to soil and groundwater cleanup. These additional three alternatives included a cleanup to suburban residential, industrial, and recreational cleanup standards. Based on input from multiple parties, NASA streamlined the evaluation to only one alternative which reflects the AOC background cleanup levels, while examining impacts of various technologies to meet that goal, that is, how to meet the AOC level. CEQ's letter dated July 19, 2012 states, "However, there is no requirement that NASA consider alternatives that cleanup to other standards that differ from the agreement with the State."</p> <p>Additional information regarding the eliminated alternatives is provided in Section 2.4.1 of the EIS and at http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-impact-statement/default.aspx.</p>

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Andi	Brittan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jason	Brock	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Frieda	Brock	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Thelma	Brockman	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Blaise	Brockman	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nancy	Brodersen	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Allie	Brodt	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Indee	Brooke	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Brosius	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Robert	Brostoff	<p>I am in total disagreement with the conclusion that NASA will adhere to the AOC which requires cleanup of the NASA property at SSFL to background levels. It makes no sense whatsoever to clean up that property to such a level when it is highly unlikely that the property will likely be used as some kind of open space, such as a wildlife preserve or park. No one will live there, and therefore, no one will be exposed to contamination by toxic substances to the extent that it might be injurious to human health. The idea that it needs to be cleaned up to background is a major waste of public funds and destruction of natural habitat for many wild animals, plants, and trees. Not to mention the health risks for people who live, work, and play, along the roads that will be used by the diesel trucks to cart away the "contaminated" soil.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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Robert	Brostoff	<p>There is no scientific evidence that any persons have been affected, off site, by any contamination that exists there. The review of cancer clusters Cancers in the Urban Environment by Dr. Thomas M. Mack, July, 2004, found no scientific evidence for cancer clusters around SSFL that would lead to SSFL as the source.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. Information summarizing the health studies, as well as the risk assessment of potential exposures from current chemical contaminants at the site, will be added to the EIS (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Robert	Brostoff	<p>NASA has made a decision that there are only two choices with the cleanup, the AOC agreement or nothing at all. No consideration has been given to intermediate possibilities. This decision, it is rumored, has been arrived at through political pressure from Congress and the State Legislature. Political ideologies should not override scientific analysis.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative are presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Robert	Brostoff	<p>Lastly, if, despite the sentiments of many residents surrounding SSFL as to the level of cleanup, this enormous task of removing thousands of yards of soil does go ahead, there needs to be included in the final EIS report an explanation of how the roads that will be used and severely damaged, by NASA's own statements, will be repaired. This should not be the responsibility of local government. It's not a local government project. This damage should be the responsibility of the owners of the SSFL property from which the soil is removed, ie, Boeing, NASA, and DOE.</p>	<p>Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, and reporting, and record keeping. Commercial trucks traveling on public roads pay state and federal taxes and fees that go toward road maintenance.</p>
Marjorie	Brown	<p>One is I must admit that I have no plans to read the EIS. It's too long. I'm still hopeful that someday you'll be able to have the time to do summaries for us.</p>	<p>NASA developed a brief yet encompassing Executive Summary to assist with reviews such as yours.</p>

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Marjorie	Brown	<p>And what I'm concerned with is whether, in the DEIS, had you ever talked about the possibility of, instead of all those trucks, to have a -- to build a railroad spur to take that contamination off the hill? With all the money that will be spent on trucks, you need to know that there is a railroad line. There's a huge tunnel at the end of Chatsworth Park South. That's on the Chatsworth Formation that leads right up to the eastern part of the field lab. And if there's a way to build a train spur, I would like to see that considered.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses three alternate transportation considerations: 1) overland conveyor and rail transport of soil; 2) build a new haul road; and 3) truck from site to rail and transport by rail to disposal facility.</p> <p>(1) NASA considered an alternative rail or conveyor system for hauling materials from SSFL. The analysis showed that a conveyor system would require building the system over private land and constructing a railroad facility to keep trucks off the local roads. NASA concluded that the system could not be built in the AOC timeframe requirement, and there could be opposition to acquiring rights-of-way over private lands.</p> <p>(2) NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission to, current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits and environmental assessments, and to construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements.</p> <p>(3) NASA considered a truck-rail combination for soil disposal. Using existing local roads to rail would not alleviate traffic on local community roads.</p> <p>Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p>

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Marjorie	Brown	The only other comment I have is that you folks in NASA are part of my government, which I have long worked in, the county government, and I expect you, when you sign an agreement, like an AOC, to keep it.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. To meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.
Margery	Brown	Reading the entire DEIS, I have unfortunately come to the conclusion that NASA appears to be leaning in the direction of breaking it's AOC agreements, as can be seen in many parts of the DEIS. NASA appears to be very skilled in presenting, or not presenting statements and material that could be, to the average reader, both somewhat subtle, but, also very manipulative.	The impacts described in the NASA DEIS are real based on the best information we have at this time. They are simply a statement of the facts. NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL.
Margery	Brown	Both at the two recent meetings regarding the DEIS that were held at Corporate Pointe, and also in the DEIS itself, it was quite obvious that NASA is really anxious to effectively frighten the stakeholders by constantly talking about all of those hundreds and hundreds of trucks that will surely be a menace to school children, even though the schools are undoubtedly quite capable of formulating plans to prevent injuries to the students, possibly by keeping their street crossing guards on duty for longer periods of time.	NASA reported the number of truck and transportation routes, including school crossings, that would be used during demolition and cleanup activities in order to evaluate the potential impacts to transportation as required by NEPA.

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Margery	Brown	<p>ALL of those test stands need to be demolished, but the DEIS seems to leave one of them standing for "historic" purposes. There are 500,000 gallons of TCE in the ground underneath those rusty test stands and the evaporating fumes from the TCE are harmful. Any test stand left standing can also be very dangerous to a child trying to climb up on one, who is liable to become history himself...or herself. One can picture the future lawsuits and wonder who will be liable for a serious injury or death to a victim. The test stands have already served their historic purpose and ALL of them need to be removed so that a complete cleanup of the soil can be accomplished.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Margery	Brown	<p>The DEIS, in Section II states that NASA only needs to discuss the AOC's and NO ACTION, alternatives....but then goes on,incredibly, to present three other alternative standards for cleanup...Suburban Residential, Commercial and Recreational, complete with a fairly lengthy explanation and a chart showing yards of soil that would need to be removed...truck trips and etc. It appears tha"Recreational" probably means a subtle attempt to describe an Open Space standard, which would leave almost 90% of the contamination in the soil....saving a ton of money, of course.</p> <p>And just exactly WHY does NASA tell the reader that they have "eliminated" the above additional standard calculations....and then proceed on to describe them anyway? Why,especially since Sen. Barbara Boxer and the Council On Environmental Quality had banned NASA from doing this particular thing? It certainly does appear that NASA has broken it's commitment to the aforementioned and important parties, and that it is quite manipulatively letting us know that it is planning on walking away from the AOC's.....sooner or later, and also telling us that NASA cannot be trusted to carry out it's commitments! It also lets the stakeholders know that they can stop worrying about having to dodge so many NASA trucks on the roads and near the schools. This supposedly "eliminated section needs to be ELIMINATED"</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Margery	Brown	There is very little mention of the contaminants, either chemical or radioactive, that are present in great quantities in the SSFL soil or groundwater. This lack of information appears to be an attempt to minimize this kind of danger to human beings in order to possibly support a lower standard of cleanup than that of Background. Former workers on the site, and neighbors living close to it have contracted cancer from those contaminants, but the DEIS omits the studies that have been done regarding this too often fatal disease.	Information summarizing the health studies previously conducted as well as the risk assessment of potential exposures from current chemical contaminants at the site will be added to the EIS (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6). DTSC provided summaries to the various health studies that have been conducted over the years on its website (http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm).
Margery	Brown	<p>It is amazing and disconcerting to note that the whole DEIS is much more concerned with the welfare and fate of the California Tar Plant and the Red Legged Frog, that it is with the human beings who have been its victims, over the years. The same could be said of the SSFL plants, in general...but yet, there is no described plan to replace those that would be necessarily be destroyed during the cleanup.</p> <p>If this is kind of concern and reporting is an attempt to minimize the harm done by the NASA portion of the SSFL, it, again, appears to be intended to support the impression that NASA is about to break it's AOC agreement to clean up to background by making the whole NASA portion of the SSFL seem to be an endangered species. And, while endangered plants, wildlife and etc. are certainly an environmental concern, the welfare of human beings needs to come FIRST!</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Margery	Brown	<p>While the DEIS does not describe how much soil would need to be removed around the Burrow's Flats, there are exceptions listed in the DEIS that would spare or prevent harm to this site, and possibly others. In other cases, if bones or skulls were to be unearthed, they would be removed to some other place than the SSFL. But, in any event, the welfare of human beings, past, present and future needs to be the primary consideration.</p>	<p>We acknowledge your comment regarding archeological resources. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts.</p>
Margery	Brown	<p>The NASA DEIS does an extremely very poor job of describing supposed problems surrounding the possibility of using empty railroad cars to remove contaminants, instead of all of those scary trucks. We are not told what possible routes could be used, or why a conveyor belt would be necessary. We are not told just which land owners would need to give their permission for a conveyor belt, or if any of them have even been contacted. There are just a few off-hand paragraphs as to why using train cars cannot be done...in orthr words, pretty much just dismissed out of han.</p> <p>How about improving a mountain road, and hauling the removed soil on trucks over to a rail road spur line? Has that even been considered? Instead, the impression is that NASA prefers to keep on hyping up the dangers of all of those hundreds of trucks on our city streets, in order to hopefully get the cleanup standard lowered.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (1) overland conveyor and rail transport of soil; (2) build a new haul road (3) truck from site to rail and transport by rail to disposal facility.</p> <p>(1) NASA considered alternative rail or conveyor system for hauling materials from SSFL. The analysis showed that a conveyor system would require building the system over private land and constructing a railroad facility to keep trucks off the local roads. NASA concluded that the system could not be built in the AOC timeframe requirement, there could be opposition to acquiring rights-of-way over private lands.</p> <p>(2) NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements.</p> <p>(3) NASA considered a truck-rail combination for soil disposal. Using existing local roads to rail would not alleviate traffic on local community roads.</p> <p>Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p>

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Margery	Brown	<p>The DEIS, as it stands, appears to be an interesting combination of NASA appearing to present all of the needed facts, combined with manipulative and not so subtle attempts to greatly feature a number pieces, of information, while ignoring others that are necessary and important to an EIS that is purporting, supposedly, to describe a cleanup to background. This AOC agreement was signed by NASA, in good faith, but the impression is inescapable that the agency has some other plans, like getting itself out from under this agreement and lowering the cleanup background possibly even to whatever this "recreational" standard is. And, it is probably just another description of an Open Space Agreement. THIS IS NOT ACCEPTABLE !!!!</p> <p>NASA....You contaminated this property, and, YOU MUST NOW CLEAN IT UP TO BACKGROUND !!!!!!!</p>	Your comment is noted.
Gary	Brown	<p>The EIS is inconsistent about stating whether its purpose and goal are to address disposal of NASA property in addition to structure demolition and environmental cleanup. This is a serious matter since potentially the federal government would relinquish its control over Section 106 compliance if property is transferred to other ownership. The title of the document, for instance, says nothing about property transfer. Discussions with stakeholders have indicated that the latter is GSA responsibility, but this is unclear in the analysis.</p>	<p>NASA's proposed actions include only the cleanup and demolition activities at the site. NASA has formally requested that GSA commence excess procedures, and GSA is responsible for following 36 CFR 800 for the disposal.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Gary	Brown	<p>Whatever the case, the result is a huge impact to historic and prehistoric cultural resources. The adverse effects on both historic and prehistoric cultural resources are justified on the basis that prior agreements to cleanup the property to incredibly high standards which were made without NEPA or NHPA consultations. Despite these agreements, failure to consider alternatives is not justifiable because the document itself (“Suggested Mitigations”) implies considerable flexibility in whether or not some cultural resources could be spared to “mitigate” the destruction of others.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement for further details.</p>
Gary	Brown	<p>The documentation of prehistoric archaeological resources provided in the contractor’s report (Appendix C) is far from commensurate with the significance of the National Register site (CA-VEN-1072) and likely NRHP district that is the centerpiece of the prehistoric cultural landscape. There is no evidence that the contractor even consulted the existing NRHP document, outdated as it is. The 1970s nomination form indicates acreage larger than even the 1990s documentation conducted as pure research by Albert Knight on just the NASA portion of the site complex.</p>	<p>NASA relied on information collected between the 1950s and 2007. The Burro Flats site was revisited and resurveyed in June 2007 to reassess the nature and extent of the previously recorded Burro Flats site in NASA’s Area II. As a result, of this investigation, California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record forms for Burro Flats were updated and submitted to SHPO.</p>

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Gary	Brown	<p>At this stage in the analysis of impacts, determination of archaeological site boundaries (horizontal) and site depth (vertical) should minimally have been performed so that effects would be possible. Yet, no information is provided on these critical parameters or such basic characteristics as artifact assemblage and integrity. Even significance at CA-VEN-1072 is questionable without current information on such key factors.</p>	<p>NASA will seek to avoid disturbance of CA VEN 1072 in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD. In addition, NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources.</p>
Gary	Brown	<p>Limited archaeological testing at CA-VEN-1072 has been advised repeatedly during Section 106 Consulting Party discussions, and would have resolved these uncertainties, but no subsurface identification or assessment procedures have been implemented and even current surface documentation is scant.</p>	<p>No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Gary	Brown	The assertions that any areas which might be disturbed by the proposed undertaking at CA-VEN-1072 (and even sites that have yet to be discovered) lack integrity is unfounded. Existing data are limited, but they indicate that the Burro Flats site complex contains deep, stratified, and substantial archaeological deposits including middens that are most likely intact. How existing infrastructure could be removed and environmental cleanups accomplished without directly impacting such deposits is not addressed. Instead, it is assumed that they are already disturbed and don't matter.	We acknowledge your concerns and comments. NASA has identified in Section 4.3 potential significant impacts to known and unknown archeological deposits by the proposed action.
Gary	Brown	The suggestion that appropriate mitigation measures could be devised through consultation with SHPO and other consulting parties after the Draft EIS is finalized is optimistic, at best. This is true of both Burro Flats and the historic structures which have been better documented through compliance work to date, although impacts and mitigation have also yet to be identified. Instead, the existing analysis assumes the worst (total destruction would be an adverse effect) and that some mitigation is possible.	We acknowledge your comments and concerns regarding impacts to historic properties. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which addresses impacts to historic properties.
Gary	Brown	The issue of disposition is not adequately addressed. The assumption is made that likely future owners would not find cultural resources to be beneficial, thus removal is desirable. However, past discussions have emphasized the likely transfer to parklands where historic structures and archaeological resources are potential assets. The interconnected nature of these undertakings needs to be considered before either of them can move forward.	Future Use is the responsibility of Government Services Administration (GSA) and outside the scope of this EIS. GSA will develop a NEPA document that will address the future uses of the site.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carrie	Brown	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carrie	Brown	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Connie	Brown	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Connie	Brown	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Bruce	Brown	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Bryan	Brown	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sue	Brown	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Damon	Brown	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Margery	Brown	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Amy	Browne	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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Amy	Browne	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Amy	Browne	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Amy	Browne	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Amy	Browne	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>
Richard	Browne	<p>I am now deeply concerned that the site may not be fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Richard	Browne	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Richard	Browne	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Richard	Browne	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Richard	Browne	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas. We just know you'll do the right thing because you are a real life hero that can make science frontiers an advantage to mankind not just another way we hurt each other. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Deirdre	Brownell	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Edie	Bruce	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Edie	Bruce	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
William	Bruce	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Emily	Bryant	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Harvey	Buchbinder	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Beverly	Buehner	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Peter	Bunce	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Bruce	Burdick	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Melinda	Burgess	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Robert	Burk	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gene	Burke	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Patrick	Burke	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Kathryn	Burns	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jeff	Burns	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dr. R	Burton	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dr. R	Burton	<p>In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Charles	Busby	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Martha W D	Bushnell	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Martha W D	Bushnell	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ray	Bustos	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Craig	Byrd	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Becky	Bythe	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Becky	Bythe	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
M.	Caballero	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Alfonso	Caballero	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Shawn	Cabot	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Shawn	Cabot	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lisabeth	Caccese	<p>If you "break" it you should "pay" for it. Isn't that a maxim in shops where there are fragile things for sale?</p> <p>Since I consider our environment as a "fragile" entity. Those companies/governmental agencies that "broke" it, should pay for the clean-up. It's reprehensible that NASA should try to weasel its way out its responsibility at this point in time.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Julia	Calamandrei	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jesse	Calderon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marguerite	Callahan	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Marguerite	Callahan	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Max	Calvillo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ronald	Calvisi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dorothy Li	Calzi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Monica	Camacho	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Emma	Campbell	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Seychelle	Cannes	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tom	Canning	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jean	Cannon	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jean	Cannon	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rafael	Canton	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Miriam	Cantor	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sandra	Capaldi	<p>We were very encouraged when we heard that the AOCs, requiring cleanup to background, had been signed by both NASA and DOE on December 6, 2010. The AOCs brought peace of mind to our community. Whenever the Santa Ana's blow or the heavy rains come we feel extremely vulnerable living below and in the direct path of migrating deadly toxins. Our community is well aware that the Water Board has reported numerous violations of contaminants leaving the site. This is very disconcerting to us when we live below with creeks running through many of our properties.</p> <p>When our HOA Board members go to meetings and hear a few people further from the site showing little regard for cleaning up we try to understand. It is obviously hard for them to comprehend our fear of raising children and possibly exposing them to deadly carcinogens. For many years the contamination has been downplayed, but studies are proving otherwise. Our fear is magnified when we read reports showing studies that breast cancers are highest at the East end of Simi Valley and the West end of the San Fernando Valley.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Sandra	Capaldi	<p>We feel that the EIS needs to commit to focusing on the pollution that needs to be cleaned/removed in order to meet the background levels defined in the AOCs. When our neighborhood sees the EIS focusing on truck trips that are necessary to remove the contaminants and equates it to children's safety rather than recognizing the possible harm inflicted on all the children living beneath the site by migrating contamination we feel that NASA's EIS is missing the point.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p>

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Sandra	Capaldi	<p>We feel that the test stands are given more consideration than the health and welfare of our communities below. The AOC requires all of the contamination to be cleaned up. Much of that contamination is beneath the test stands. One cannot realistically meet NASA's commitment to clean up to background without getting the test stands out of the way to allow for a full cleanup of the ground beneath which we all know was horribly contaminated by TCE and other chemicals.</p> <p>Native American Artifacts are already protected under the AOC. But the discussion in the EIS seems to go far beyond the AOC to suggest that one might simply declare the whole 2850 acres of the longdegraded SSFL land "sacred" and rather than restoring the polluted land from its contaminated state perhaps walk away from one's cleanup obligations. The AOC does not permit that.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Sandra	Capaldi	<p>We now live with the knowledge that UCLA and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry have found elevated cancers in the workers and in people living offsite and close to the SSFL. This information enforces the realization that the site requires cleanup to background.</p>	<p>With respect to the UCLA studies you reference, the first study was published in 1997 and according to the DTSC's summaries, dealt only radiation and bases conclusions on workers exposed to radiation. NASA did not do any radiological research and as such would not have any workers in this category.</p> <p>The second UCLA study, published in 1999, was also funded by DOE and primarily dealt with presumptive exposures to hydrazine. It was a review of no-site workers, not neighboring populations.</p> <p>The third study you reference, by ATSDR, was published in 1999. According to DTSC's summary, "The preliminary results of the exposure pathway analyses for air, ground water and surface water, and soil and sediment indicate that it is unlikely that people living in communities near the site have been exposed to substances from the site at levels that would have resulted in adverse health effects."</p> <p>See DTSC website at: http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm</p>
Sandra	Capaldi	<p>We applaud NASA for signing and committing to the AOCs and to a full cleanup to background. Please don't drag your feet or take the focus away from the important work of removing the contaminants and returning this beautiful site to how it was before you came. Future generations should have the privilege to safely experience the magnificence of this site.</p> <p>Our fundamental message about the EIS is that NASA must fully live up to the obligations it assumed in the AOC to completely clean up the pollution it created so close to our homes and families. There must be no backtracking.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Sandra	Capaldi	<p>NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California in 2010 to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. It was a happy day - the contamination would be taken care of and we would finally be rid of this terrible burden.</p> <p>Since NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I can see the importance of NASA following the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS reveals the large extent of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires that the contaminants be cleaned up and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so. ...</p> <p>Many. many of us positively commented and supported the AOCs over 3700 - we ARE aware of the details. This is the only way that our neighborhood can be safe ad free of this terrible contamination!!!</p> <p>This is our home. We love it here - we have been lied to from the very start with this contamination being covered up for so very long. It is past time for all of the polluters involved to make it right and stop trying to weasel out of their responsibilities. NASA MUST fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Sandra	Capaldi	Massive amounts of contaminants are present under the rocket test stands and leaving those in place would be a violation of the AOC - to clean it ALL up, not just the easier stuff.	Your comment is noted.

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Vicki	Caplan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ann	Capotosto	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Paul	Capps	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dora	Carder	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Cardoza	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jered	Cargman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Carlin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Janette	Carlos	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jim	Carlstedt	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Natalie	Caroll	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Diana	Carpenter-Madoshi	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Diana	Carpenter-Madoshi	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Steve	Carrasco	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Martin	Carrillo	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Reidun	Carstens	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Richard	Carter	<p>Please respect the 2010, DOE and NASA agreements to cleanup this area to background levels of contamination. Please do not let NASA break the agreement NASA signed and have publicly committed to fulfilling their obligations under the AOC.</p> <p>I write to ensure that NASA will live up to the commitments it has made to Congress and our community.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Colleen	Carter	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ainsleigh	Cartwright	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Carl	Cartwright	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Teresa	Casacky	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sharon	Caserma	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Barbara	Casillas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Beth	Caskie	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Manuel	Castaneda	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	Cavanaugh	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nina	Cavit	<p>Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.</p>	
Nina	Cavit	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jennifer	Cecena	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jennifer	Cecena	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Patrick	Censoplano	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Irina	Cernucan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Anna	Cetis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kenneth	Chan	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Kenneth	Chan	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Liane	Chan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Josh	Chance	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Sandy	Chapman	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Sandy	Chapman	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Isabel	Charleston	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Norene	Charnofsky	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Joe	Charogoff	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jenny	Chartoff	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brandon	Chavez	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Aimee	Cheek	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Aimee	Cheek	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Leon	Cheng	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Christopher	Cherry	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Christopher	Cherry	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Cherry	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Wendy	Cherry	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Wendy	Cherry	Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Wendy	Cherry	I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.	Your comment is noted.

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Wendy	Cherry	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Phoury	Chhun	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ming	Choi	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ming	Choi	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ruthann	Chou	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ruthann	Chou	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ken	Choy	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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K.	Christensen	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gail	Christensen	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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MeiMei	ChuLu	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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MeiMei	ChuLu	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jane	Cirigliano	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jess	Cirricione	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Angelina	Cisneros	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stacy	Clark	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Thomas	Clark	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Matt	Clark	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rebecca	Clark	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Matthew	Clark	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Kim	Clark	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Susan	Clark	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Susan	Clark	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Darrell	Clarke	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Walter	Claus	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Athena	Clevenger	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Susan	Cline-Risk	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Susan	Cline-Risk	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Carina	Clingman	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carina	Clingman	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carina	Clingman	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Heather	Clough	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Barbara	Cody	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Cameron	Coffman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Debbie	Cohen	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Debbie	Cohen	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Debbie	Cohen	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Debbie	Cohen	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Debbie	Cohen	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>
Tim	Cojocnean	<p>The EIS is deeply flawed, creating the impression that some lower level personnel at NASA are trying to sabotage the cleanup agreement entered into by their agency. For a science agency, the EIS is peculiarly non-scientific, seeming more a piece of propaganda than science.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Tim	Cojocnean	<p>It is supposed to examine the environmental impacts of cleaning the site up versus No Action, i.e., not remediating all that pollution NASA created. But the EIS is virtually silent about the latter, the big issue, all the contamination. Instead, the EIS tries to hype a far more secondary matter, how many truck trips it would take to clean the site up.</p> <p>But the fundamental issue is all the pollution your agency created by decades of poor practices. The EIS is virtually totally silent about those impacts. The EIS says there can be negative impacts on groundwater and surface water if there were cleanup, fairly bizarre. But it says virtually nothing about the environmental impacts of having groundwater, a beneficial resource, with vast amounts of TCE, perchlorate, and other toxic materials. The no action alternative would leave that beneficial resource environmentally destroyed for generations but you say virtually nothing about that.</p> <p>Surface water is constantly being contaminated by the soil contamination at the site, so that when rain falls it carries off the contaminants offsite, at levels the Water Board deems unsafe. The EIS hypes nutty claims about impacts on surface water if you clean up, but is essentially silent about the impacts of leaving that contamination to keep migrating offsite in surface runoff if the No Action alternative were adopted.</p> <p>The EIS makes hyped claims about impacts on biological resources if you have to clean up the contamination. This is great exaggeration because much of the contamination is in the already degraded areas where NASA built its structures that released the contamination. But you should focus on the revegetation and restoration necessary to restore the degraded land. Instead, you hype the effect of cleanup. But you are silent about the environmental damage done to biological resources by all the contamination you released and are essentially silent about the continued</p>	<p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Casey	Coleman	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kelly	Coleman	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Vanessa	Colon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Toni	Colvin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Comfort	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
David	Comfort	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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James	Conn	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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James	Conn	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Fran	Conneely	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Karen	Connell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Faith	Conroy	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Barbara	Consbruck	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elizabeth	Contreras	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jan	Contreras	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mltzi	Coons	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Charlene	Cooper	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Veronica	Cooper	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeff	Cordeiro	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Emily	Corey	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gerardo	Cornejo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gillian	Cornelius	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sean	Corrigan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Louise	Corwell	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Louise	Corwell	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Edward	Costello	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Andrea	Costello	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
David	Cotner	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Guy	Couturier	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Caryn	Cowan	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Cowley	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
R	Cox	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pete	Cox	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Wendy	Coyle	<p>As a member of the surrounding community, I strongly urge NASA to adhere strictly to its moral and legal obligation of cleaning up the contamination at the SSFL site! It has been way too long already, don't delay further!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Damien	Coyle	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
William	Crane	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Alex	Crane	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
James	Creely	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jill	Crenshaw	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Chip	Croft	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Diane	Crosley	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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Diane	Crosley	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Diane	Crosley	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Diane	Crosley	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Diane	Crosley	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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John	Crow	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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John	Crow	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kimber	Crow	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Alvin	Crown	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elizabeth	Crumm	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Elizabeth	Crumm	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jelena	Csanyi	<p>The whole project is not acceptable Damage to the health of the community far outweigh that of not doing anything Stripped this will produce dust for the next 100 years. How do you anticipate that Leave it alone / Fence it / Make it a museum / park/ At maximum if it must be done Do only residential standard.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Jelena	Csanyi	<p>I have had the pleasure to visit the NASA property, to see the stands. I understand the concern of the people. If I were going to approach it from a simplistic point of view, this happened quite a few years ago. Let's say a few -- almost as old as I am. And as far as I understand, the pollution is in the rocks. You're going to remove the soil that has been washed by years and years of rain and leave the dirty, polluted rocks, and then let the rain continue washing those rocks.</p>	<p>Your comment involves two aspects of the cleanup efforts -- backfill and contamination within bedrock. As for backfill, whenever possible, topsoil from within SSFL will be used to replace the remediated topsoil; however, the sources of native topsoil within the vicinity of SSFL are limited and are unlikely to supply enough topsoil to replenish the entire area. The following potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P. W. Gillibrand Company, located in Simi Valley, California - Rindge Dam, located in Malibu Canyon, California - Santa Paula Materials, Inc., located in Santa Paula, California - Grimes Rock, Inc., located in Fillmore, California - Tapo Rock and Sand Products, located in Simi Valley, California <p>These soils will need further evaluation to determine if they meet the 2010 AOC requirements.</p> <p>For bedrock, most is beneath the groundwater level and, as such, becomes a groundwater cleanup issue that is discussed in this EIS. If contaminated bedrock exists in unsaturated (above groundwater) locations, it predominantly concerns volatile constituents and also is dealt with as part of the groundwater cleanup.</p>
Jelena	Csanyi	<p>And on top of that, you're going to use some of our precious, precious water because you're going to have to be watering during the work you are doing. And have you considered how much of our water are you going to be using up that we have to pay a lot of money and you're going to have to pay a lot of money if you're probably paying the money that you're going to be paying.</p>	<p>NASA will update the EIS to evaluate the potential impacts to water resources as a result of water usage during the remediation activities (Sections 4.10 and 4.10.1.2).</p>

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Jelena	Csanyi	<p>And that water is going to wash more of the pollutants off the rocks. So for those people who are concerned about the water pollution, I think the top soil and the plants are protecting the erosion. Nothing is going to protect it. Once you make it naked, it's going to be naked for 100 years.</p>	<p>Site activities would take place in accordance with the statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. As required by this permit, NASA would prepare plans that specify site management activities to protect stormwater runoff and to minimize erosion during construction, operation, and maintenance of the project. These management activities would include construction stormwater BMPs (silt fences, sand bags, straw waddles, and tire washes), dewatering runoff controls, containment for chemical storage areas, and construction equipment decontamination. NASA also would continue monitoring offsite drainages for increased sediment load and contamination.</p> <p>Once the soil was removed, the existing micro-ecosystem might never be restored. It can take years for native species to reestablish in disturbed areas, and the species composition would be different from what was originally there, despite reseeding with approved native plant seeds. Whenever possible, topsoil would be imported, along with backfill, to replace the remediated topsoil; however, the sources of native topsoil within the vicinity of SSFL are limited and are unlikely to supply enough topsoil to replenish the entire 39-acre area. If non-native soil were to be used, it would be unlikely to support the current plant distributions on SSFL.</p>

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Jelena	Csanyi	For people who don't know what the covered truck traveling down the road dispenses, let's put it that way, ride behind one on a motorcycle. It's covered. They did everything that they are supposed to do, but you're going to be bombarded with more than you can possibly stand. And you can stay three, four vehicles behind, and you're going to still be getting the dust and the rocks. It just does not go that we covert and it's gone.	<p>Your comment is noted.</p> <p>Fugitive dust emissions would be controlled by measures prescribed by VCAPCD Rule 55. Specifically, NASA would load materials carefully to minimize the potential for spills or dust creation; implement water spraying as needed to suppress potential dust generation during loading operations; take care to apply dust suppression water to the top of the load or source material to avoid wetting the truck tires; and would not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms). Material spilled during loading would be collected for subsequent loading. After loading, trucks would pass through the decontamination and inspection station before weighing and departure from SSFL.</p>
Jelena	Csanyi	And you're going to be -- as far as I know, we live on one Earth. You take the pollution from here and you're going to go pollute it somewhere else, and then people from there say, oh, move it somewhere else. When are we going to start moving it to moon because, oh, we don't want it here?	NASA recognizes your concern regarding moving contamination from one area to a landfill. A landfill will provide safe and final disposal.
Jelena	Csanyi	We just -- it is absolutely unbelievable to me that you are not considering the -- every aspect of this. Water. I mean, we barely have enough water for what we have now. You're going to -- how many gallons of water are you going to use? Where are those numbers?	NASA will update the EIS to include an evaluation of the water that will be required for dust suppression during soil excavation activities and its potential impacts (Sections 4.10 and 4.10.1.2).

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Jelena	Csanyi	Where are the -- and the truck numbers. Probably below the normal. And that you should -- for people who don't understand how many those trucks are, compare it to traffic on the freeway. I live on Topanga Canyon. Most of the people here know me. Took me ten minutes this morning at 8:00 o'clock to get out of my house. Ten minutes, because there was -- there was just so much traffic. Add to it 80,000 trucks. I might as well buy a helicopter.	Your comment is noted. The number of trucks required is predominantly a function of the volume of soil excavated and disposed offsite. NASA evaluated the possibility of building a conveyor system to get the soil to a train spur and transport via train to disposal facilities, and building a new haul road. These options require prerequisite surveys, studies, engineering/designs, permits, and access across private property. These requirements preclude the concept from meeting the AOC requirements and thus are not valid options. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also for Alternate routes that do exist, see Figure 4.5-1).
Jelena	Csanyi	This project needs to be redone from the ground up as it was presented it is totally not acceptable.	NASA appreciates the comment but believes the analysis is adequate.
Jelena	Csanyi	Starting from the point that clean up need to be done, the next logical step is a decision what will be the land used for after clean up is completed. Presuming we do not want to do more damage than good or spend more taxpayer money then we must, the level of cleanup must be related to future plan for use of land.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Jelena	Csanyi	<p>This land contains precious irreplaceable archeological sites of national importance and is part of a wildlife corridor so the only logical use for it is to make an National Park.</p> <p>Cleaning it to a standard higher then even residential is ridiculous...excessively damaging to the environment, waste of money and resources.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 will be incorporated in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.</p>
Jelena	Csanyi	<p>The proposed plan does not address the amount of potable WATER that will have to be used for dust mitigation.</p> <p>We have a water shortage around here. Additional demand will impact this, further raise prices and burden all of us.</p> <p>The water needed to mitigate dust from the "clean up to unreasonable Background standard" is vital for our residents, farmers, ranchers, plants, animals.</p> <p>By the way this is probably more water than the total rain fall on the area in the last 50 years.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comment. NASA will consider re-using the water from the truck wash down for the remediation dust suppressant. NASA will consider discussing with DTSC being able to use the treated GETS water for dust suppression.</p> <p>NASA will update the EIS to evaluate the potential impacts to water resources as a result of water usage during the remediation activities (Sections 4.10, 4.10.1.2).</p>

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Jelena	Csanyi	<p>DUST: The undisturbed soil in these hills contain Valley fever spores. This was NEVER considered. There MUST be a study of health effect of the action on the population down wind from NASA site, Chatsworth, Lake Manor etc.</p> <p>Area is very windy. This bring me to question if the plan has taken into consideration the following facts....that even with watering to control the dust while working and the area worked ...no one waters at night or area not worked but already stripped. Who will water to keep dust down for years after it is all stripped.... How does this fit into AQMD standards.</p>	<p>Valley fever is caused by a fungi, Coocidiodes immitis or Coccidioides posadasii, found in arid desert soils. When the soil is disturbed, spores are released into the air and can be carried on the wind. People are exposed when they breathe in the spores. Most people who are exposed do not get sick; however, valley fever can cause flu-like symptoms and, in rare cases, cause meningitis and even death. The soils at SSFL have not been sampled for the fungi that cause valley fever. To meet the AOC cleanup requirements, approximately 500,000 cubic yards of soil will be disturbed. If cleanup alternatives other than soil removal could be used, the amount of soil disturbed would be reduced by approximately 180,000 cubic yards and the dust emissions reduced by approximately 19% . Release of dust during remediation and demolition will be controlled by wetting the soil, limiting the stockpile area to 0.14 acre and height to 8 feet, covering roads with gravel, etc., limiting speed of vehicles, placing tarps over or barriers around stockpiles of soil, ceasing loading during high winds or storms, and removing bulk material from trucks. After remediation, the previously vegetated areas will be planted with a native seed mix.</p>
Jelena	Csanyi	<p>AIR QUALITY...Problems</p> <p>There are estimates of 80.000 truck loads of soil to be moved-driven of site.. more to bring some soil back.... How many tons of exhaust particulates are added, calculating total for all of the haul routes... Inevitable loss of "contaminated soil" along the route (try riding a motorcycle behind a properly covered dirt truck and you will understand the concern).</p> <p>Exhaust fumes...the travel route is via communities of Lake Manor and Chatsworth to name only the first two, route passes by Chatsworth Park Elementary School located on the corner of Topanga and Devonshire...what do we do --Close the School for the "few" years this will take. These issues MUST be addressed....MUST.</p>	<p>NASA will consider using newer model-year haul trucks or alternative-fueled construction equipment, which would have a co-benefit of reducing criteria pollutant emissions as well as GHG emissions. More information can be found in Section 4.5 of the EIS.</p>

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Jelena	Csanyi	ECO SYSTEM --Sorry but I do not believe it will recover nothing grows on a rock.	The analysis shows that impacts to soils and biology will be significant. The removal of large amount of soils is required to meet the cleanup standards in the AOC. It is possible that the eco system may take years to recover or never recover to its native state.
Jelena	Csanyi	There is but one Planet Earth.... This clean up is done because there is contamination HERE, to take care of it... the proposal is to take the top layer of soil someplace else-thus contaminating other area or 2 or 6. I called it "spread the poo" ...WHY...the rocks will still have contaminants ...the ground water will not be clean..	The analysis shows that impacts to soils will be significant. The removal of large amount of soils to landfills is required to meet the cleanup standards in the AOC. Groundwater remediation is being planned.
Jelena	Csanyi	Are the residents near the land fills the soil is taken to aware of this import or is the country going to be facing another CLEAN UP years from now.	NASA has already had communications with the landfills about the project.
Jelena	Csanyi	I know you are required to "CLEAN IT UP" BUT People worried about the soil should just not go there when it becomes a NATIONAL PARK. People concerned with ground water can- DRINK BOTTLED WATER but WE CANNOT BREATHE BOTTLED AIR ...PLEASE take that into consideration.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments.

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Ruben	Cuevas	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Denise	Cugini	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Denise	Cugini	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sherrell	Cuneo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kevin	Curtis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Catherine	Curtis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Curzon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Richard	Cusano	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Richard	Cusano	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Richard	Cusano	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Richard	Cusano	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Richard	Cusano	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Megan	Cutler	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kim	D	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joseph	Dadgari	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Robert	Dager	<p>Although the problem of dust control is touched on in the DEIS, no concern is paid to the millions of gallons of fresh drinking water that will be required for this onsite control.</p> <p>Water is, and always has been, a vital concern to the communities and population of Southern California.</p> <p>Where is the examination of this aspect of the proposed cleanup ?</p>	<p>NASA will update the EIS to evaluate the potential impacts to water resources as a result of water usage during the remediation activities (Sections 4.10, 4.10.1.2)</p>

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Robert	Dager	<p>This DEIS is flawed in that it violates the spirit of the National Environmental Protect Act and the California Environmental Quality Act by presenting only the alternatives of ""no cleanup" and the draconian "background cleanup".</p> <p>These two environmental protection acts require that all practical levels of cleanup be presented and are balanced against costs, and cultural and environmental impacts.</p> <p>Even though this EIS may have been made through some twisting of the letter of these laws, it should be rewritten to comply with the spirit of the laws.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>In addition to the Proposed Action, NASA considered alternatives other than a cleanup to background as stipulated in the 2010 AOC. The action alternatives considered and evaluated would implement the soil and groundwater remediation technologies previously discussed to achieve various risk-based cleanup levels, specifically the Suburban Residential, Commercial/Industrial, and Recreational risk-based cleanup levels. These risk-based alternatives were eliminated from further consideration because they would not meet the requirements of the 2010 AOC. In addition, a CEQ letter dated June 19, 2012 (Appendix A), states that NASA is not compelled to consider comprehensive cleanup measures as alternatives that are less than the cleanup to local background levels described in the 2010 AOC. Additional information regarding these alternatives is provided on NASA's SSFL website.</p>

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Robert	Dager	<p>In the NASA Draft EIS, it states that "existing and proposed land uses do not conflict with Federal or State land use plans, policies, regulations or laws. Therefore no impacts to land use would occur.</p> <p>This completely avoids the topic of future land use.</p>	<p>This is intended as a statement regarding if the action eliminates future land uses. NASA believes the proposed demolition and environmental cleanup activities would not result in a change in land use on the NASA-administered property; implementation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives would not require a change in zoning, and no easements or land encroachments would be necessary. No land use acquisitions or transfers would be required.</p> <p>While the soil, topography, and biological resource impacts may diminish the use as park space, it does not preclude that use.</p>
Robert	Dager	<p>How can you exclude the proposed action's impacts on future land use without considering that future land use and analyzing it? The cleanup should fit the future use, not some draconian standard that moonscapes the property without any consideration of what it will really be used for.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments.</p>
Robert	Dager	<p>The DEIS addresses the sites available to receive the contaminated soil removed from the 100+ acres of land at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, but fails to mention where the soil will be found to replace it. From my reading of the document, about the removed soil will be replaced by "clean" soil of approximately 1/3 of the amount removed.</p> <p>Where are you going to obtain that amount of soil that is compatible with this area? It will have to meet the DTSC standards (Lookup Tables) and be of similar components to allow the natural plants of this area to regrow.</p>	<p>Whenever possible, topsoil from within SSFL will be used to replace the remediated topsoil; however, the sources of native topsoil within the vicinity of SSFL are limited and are unlikely to supply enough topsoil to replenish the entire area. The following potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California:</p>

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Robert	Dager	The EIS should be rewritten to examine and show the decision makers and the public the full story, not just the parts the politicians want us to see.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Lindsay	Daitch	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Paul	Dandurand	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Charles	Daniels	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Courtney	Daniels	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Thomas	Dannecker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Denise	Dardarian	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jatulis	Darius	<p>I would like to express my desire for NASA and related parties to meet their commitments to citizens and clean up the SSFL area.</p> <p>Please continue to clean up, remove, and contain the pollutants. The health risks will be lessened for my children, and the future generations who reside in these many suburbs.</p> <p>Let channel efforts away from legal debates and delays and toward active completion. And think of the economic boost when actual trucks and shovels resume moving!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Randall	Daugherty	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Susan	Davenport	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Davenport	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lisa	Davidson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brad	Davies	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Brad	Davies	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jill	Davine	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Derek	Davis	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Derek	Davis	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Shellee	Davis	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Shellee	Davis	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jessica	Davis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rebecca	Davis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tammy	Davis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nicole	Davis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jessica	Davis-Stein	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kelley	Dawdy	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jarno	De Bar	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Francois	De La Giroday	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Benjamin	Dean	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathryn	Debra	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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M.	Decker	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Denise	DeCunzo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Diana	Dee	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	DeFerrante	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Chris	DeGoeas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Matt	DeLancey	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ralph	Delfino	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Carlos	Delgado	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Diana	Delgado	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Delgado	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Diana	Delgado	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jessica	Deltac	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Lori	DeMersseman	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Pamela	Demirdjian	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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Pamela	Demirdjian	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Pamela	Demirdjian	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Pamela	Demirdjian	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Pamela	Demirdjian	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Stuart Douglas	Demmy	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Stuart Douglas	Demmy	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Virginia	DeMos	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Edward	Denaut	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Wyatt	Denny	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Theodore	Dent	<p>My only question is: "Is this the best that can be done?"</p> <p>Oh, if it isn't, then one more question: "Why isn't the best job being done?"</p>	<p>NASA believes the EIS provides the required analyses of impacts.</p>

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Lloyd	Dent	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ann	Dente	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ann	Dente	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
David	DeRemus	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marlene	Dermer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stanley	Deser	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dani	Desmarais	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jeanette	Desmond	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Luis	Deveze	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Terri	Devine	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Vincent	Devlahovich	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kahroliné	di Passero	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nina	Diamante	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Debbie	Diamond	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>
Dixon-Davis	Diana	I, as a scientist, say this DEIS applies to the NASA property as it exists now.	NASA appreciates your comment.

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Dixon-Davis	Diana	First, I think you need to define clearly the definition of agricultural cleanup ... But you'll find every one of these levels of contamination as DTSC and, I think, the federal government also used, to define what is called agricultural cleanup, what is called rural residential, urban residential, and parkland. That would be at one table.	NASA will develop a table of the primary chemical of concern that shows the various cleanup values in comparison to the Look-up Tables values published by DTSC. This table will be posted on the NASA SSFL website.
Dixon-Davis	Diana	Another table would be the same chemicals showing the current level of each of those chemicals as measured throughout the site, with the realization that different parts of the site have different levels of these chemicals.	Table 3.8-2 lists the COCs by RI Group. A table was added to the H&S section listing the COCs that were risk drivers and what exposure scenario(s) are at risk (Section 3.9.5).

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Dixon-Davis	Diana	<p>Secondly, I'd like to see a table with each of these chemicals, which ones have had actual epidemiologic studies or toxicological studies done showing at what level a toxic result is there. ... We have to look at what is a reasonable level of contamination, one that has actually health effects. And this is what I consider the major deficit in this study is that it does not define the level of health effects of the current conditions at the lab.</p>	<p>Table 3.8-2 lists the COCs by RI Group. A table was added to the H&S section listing the COCs that were risk drivers and what exposure scenario(s) are at risk (Section 3.9.5).</p>

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Dixon-Davis	Diana	<p>I think there needs to be a protocol in all the DEIS, throughout all the earth moving to test for Valley Fever. Valley Fever is a fungus. It's in all of our soils every time soil is disturbed in this area. Earthquakes do it, ground movement, grading, whatever. The fungus goes into the air and people get sick. And Valley Fever is a rather serious disease and cannot be easily treated or easily even detected. So I think there needs to be a protocol in the DEIS that says the Valley Fever fungus will be tested for in all excavation sites on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>Valley fever is caused by a fungi, <i>Coccidioides immitis</i> or <i>Coccidioides posadasii</i>, found in arid desert soils. When the soil is disturbed, spores are released into the air and can be carried on the wind. People are exposed when they breath in the spores. Most people who are exposed do not get sick; however, valley fever can cause flu-like symptoms, and, in rare cases, cause meningitis and even death. The soils at SSFL have not been sampled for the fungi that cause valley fever. To meet the AOC cleanup requirements, approximately 500,000 cubic yards of soil will be disturbed. If cleanup alternatives other than soil removal could be used, the amount of soil disturbed would be reduced by approximately 180,000 cubic yards and the dust emissions reduced by approximately 19% . Release of dust during remediation and demolition will be controlled by wetting the soil, limiting the stockpile area to 0.14 acre and height to 8 feet, covering roads with gravel, etc., limiting speed of vehicles, placing tarps over or barriers around stockpiles of soil, ceasing loading during high winds or storms, and removing bulk material from trucks. After remediation, the previously vegetated areas will be planted with a native seed mix.</p> <p>See EIS Section 4.7, Air Quality BMP-1, and Air Quality MM-3.</p>
Karen	DiBiase	<p>I strongly suggest that an alternate choice for the proposed demolition and Environmental cleanup be considered. the proposed action of "cleanup to background levels" will destroy the local landscape, endanger already protected plant and animal life, be hazardous to the local community concerning the trucks removing soil and traveling through our local neighborhoods.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Karen	DiBiase	Page 2-36 from the SASA DEIS lists the offsite dumpgrounds for soil removed from the SSFL. These trucks will travel across the street from several schools, retirement homes, three shopping centers and one park before continuing on the freeways to the eventual dump site (between 51 miles and 712 miles from the SFL site). There is no mention anywhere in the DEIS stating how these truck will be covered, and therefore protecting the local neighborhoods. There is also no mention anywhere in the DEIS were "clean soil" will be acquired to replace 1/3 of what is removed. This still leaves a major hole in the ground.	<p>Table 6.1-1 describes how excavated materials will be handled. After loading, trucks would pass through the decontamination and inspection station before weighing and departure from SSFL. Decontaminate trucks by dry brushing before they leave the staging and loading areas to prevent track out. For transportation, use properly secured tarps that cover the entire surface area of the load or use a container-type enclosure, maintain a minimum of 6 inches of freeboard, or water or otherwise treat the bulk material to minimize loss of material to wind or spillage. It is expected that use of secured tarps and maintaining six inches of freeboard could reduce fugitive dust emissions by up to 91 percent.</p> <p>Section 2.2 of the EIS identifies potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California. According to the 2010 AOC backfill soil must meet the LUTvalues. These sources have not been evaluated to determine if they can meet the 2010 AOC requirement. (see DTSC website - http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_look-uptables/chemical/66073_06112013LUTand_cover.pdf)</p>
Karen	DiBiase	This picture demonstrates that more harm than good will be caused by removing soil to this level. Native plants and animals will not survive this type of destruction. This area is a migratory area for birds and animals that are protected and can not be diverted or relocated to other nearby areas.	NASA acknowledges your comment
Karen	DiBiase	These test site structures should be preserved for future generations to show our nation's space technology. These test sites are not replaceable. Again, "cleanup to background level" will destroy this history of our area and can be replaced.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Karen	DiBiase	I respectfully submit that alternate cleanup or no action alternative be chosen (see page 2-35 of the DEIS).	NASA acknowledges your comment

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Martin	Diedrich	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joanne	Diefenbach	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jan	Dietrick	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Kevin	Diggs	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Kevin	Diggs	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Kevin	Diggs	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Kevin	Diggs	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Mark	DiMaria	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Barbara	Dinow	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Catherine	Dishion	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	Merrilee Fellowes has directed me to request from you a hard copy of the DEIS for the SSFL /DEIS July 2013. (I have the CD, but find it harder to analyze re maps, etc.).	NASA staff provided a limited number of paper copies on a first-request basis.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	And one of the first things I wanted to ask is in the DEIS, they constantly refer to the Chatsworth Reservoir. Since 1984 it's been the Chatsworth Nature Preserve, and I hope that that will be changed in your document. And also, in the evaluation, every single truck that comes and goes and every single worker that comes and goes, goes right around that nature preserve. And the pollution from those vehicles is affecting that nature preserve, and it is a nature preserve, not a reservoir.	NASA appreciates the comment and will reflect the appropriate terminology in the EIS (Table 3.12-1 and Appendixes D, E, F, and G).

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>Second point, I think we have -- that before the EIS can be complete unless current -- measure, identify, quantify, and verify the current health risks that exist at the site. Right now it is a lot of suppositions. Yes, it has all these chemicals, but frankly, if any of you ever smoked a cigarette, you've all been exposed to about 1000 chemicals plus lots of radiation, or if you've even smelled cigarette smoke.</p> <p>So it's the quantity that's important, not the existence of the chemicals. So that's my second point. So I want all -- I would like to have this DEIS expanded with, again, identifying, measuring, and verifying the fact that there is a health risk from the current -- from the current land at the -- at the site.</p>	<p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will revise the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place, as well as to include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>Thirdly, I'd like to identify the final use and have -- in other words, there are several final uses. It could be used as a park. It could be -- and that's one of the major things that people are pushing for. It could be used to build homes on, which is residential cleanup. It could be used to grow food on, which is pretty unlikely, but that's what we're actually measuring even cleaner than what you would need for growing food on the land.</p> <p>So there needs to be an identification of the various ways that the land can be used and then various ways to mitigate, to meet those ultimate needs. Right now the cart is before the horse in terms of the way the EIS is written.</p> <p>I want to have developed alternatives, like I said, on the basis of final use, the various scenarios for final use, and for different areas, because different parts of the -- of the NASA property, in fact of the entire land, are to have differential levels of impact on humans. We have a buffer zone, which is basically pristine land from before anybody was here except for the Native Americans. And then we have areas which have been heavily impacted.</p> <p>We need to have alternatives meet the -- matched to the area's level of contamination, not just a wholesale everybody gets -- you know, everyone is treated the same, as which is currently in the DEIS.</p>	<p>For soil cleanup, the AOC requires the most restrictive cleanup. As such, the result will allow for any land use that the future owners might desire. NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Dixon-Davis	I also want to mention the fact that they talk about repairing the Woolsey Canyon Road. Well, these trucks, if the current mitigation plans go through as postulated, they will damage not only Woolsey Canyon but Valley Circle, Lake Manor Drive, Plummer, Roscoe, Topanga, et cetera. Those -- they must also commit to repairing all those roads and considering the impacts on those roads.	Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, reporting, and record keeping. Commercial trucks traveling on public roads pay state and federal taxes and fees that go toward road maintenance.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	And lastly, I want to tell you the story of Chatsworth Elementary. Chatsworth Elementary has a set of classrooms which are no further away from Topanga Canyon than you are on the stage from me. Those classrooms used to be so noisy that LAUSD, before they air conditioned all the other schools and spent money on that finally, they actually air conditioned that whole wing and put in double-pane windows because the noise in the classroom, if you opened up a window, was so loud from the road that the teacher could not be heard at the back of the classroom.	NASA acknowledges your comment.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	In addition, trucks -- big trucks at that intersection, one truck fell over and killed a crossing guard. So it is a dangerous intersection. And in fact, the traffic plans, they are averages. They don't consider peak flow, and I can tell you that there's a series of intersections, Roscoe, Lassen, Chatsworth -- I mean, Devonshire and Chatsworth all back up a block of traffic, two blocks of traffic every day during the morning rush hour, at noon, in the afternoon when school's out, and in the evening So if you leave the free times that are available, you only get two or three hours a day when the traffic flows freely on Topanga. That needs to be added into your traffic study.	As described in the EIS, after trucks leave Woolsey Canyon Road, project-related traffic is negligible as compared to the existing traffic levels.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>And I wanted to mention that Department of Toxic Substance Control has currently considered capping as an alternative way of mitigating hazards, especially -- we have a situation in Chatsworth Park South where there are actual lead pellets on the ground.</p> <p>And they are -- instead of removing all the soil, they are actually capping it and it's going to -- they consider that to be an acceptable alternative, which I think must be considered given all the problems with removing soil. And it is an acceptable method being used in our area, given our winds and our soil and our winds, et cetera. So anyway, I hope that's included in the revised EIS.</p>	<p>The AOC does not allow for contamination to remain in place; therefore, capping was not selected as a remedial technology. It was eliminated from consideration as described in Section 2.4.2.1 of the EIS.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>The second thing I wanted to mention was the wildlife corridors. ... For some unimaginable reason, the wildlife corridors do not cover the NASA property. And yet right south -- very few animals can tell the difference between this side of a line and that side of a property line in an open field.</p> <p>Frankly, all of these areas are part -- this whole area is a wildlife corridor. There are a number of -- also the County has identified a number of significant ecological areas all along the edge of the L.A. County, and I'm currently trying to get similar data from Simi Valle</p> <p>They have identified this whole area as a critical wildlife corridor and a choke point for the wildlife that are up in the Santa Clarita woodlands area leading down to the Santa Monica Mountains. And they feel that if this area is choked off for some reason, not just removing all plants and soil and things like that, there will be a -- it will create an island effect for the Santa Monica Mountains.</p> <p>So maintaining the wildlife corridors is another rationale for doing as minimal as possible removal of soil biota from that area.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. Although the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area. The EIS text will be revised to reflect that the migration corridor may include SSFL (Sections 3.4.2, 4.4.1.2, and 4.4.1.3).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>The NASA DEIS contains three major deficiencies in regard to wildlife corridors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effects on Chatsworth Nature Preserve are not evaluated. 2. Ignoring known , research verified, wild life ranges, 3. Use of flawed resources for DEIS wildlife corridor characterizations. 	<p>The wildlife corridor map was obtained from the Ventura County Planning Commission.</p>
Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>There needs to be a reassessment of singular impact (NASA) and cumulative impacts (remainder of the SSFL Site i.e Boeing and DOE) and the effects of Clean Up to Background (CUB) on Biology. It can not be claimed that CUB is considered beneficial to Biology. (Table ES-2). Air pollution and water pollution and diversion must be factored into a cost/benefit analysis as to the impact on local communities, not just the SSFL site.</p>	<p>NASA considers that there are some net beneficial impacts to the cleanup by removing contaminants from the soil that could affect wildlife. NASA also recognizes in section 4.4.1.3. that there will be significant impacts to native vegetation communities.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Dixon-Davis	I and my community want to be presented alternatives that will leave the area as natural as possible. I want the area to become a State or Federal Park; connected up with the Rim of the Valley master park, with a realistic preservation of this "choke point" wildlife corridor from the Santa Clarita Woodlands to the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreational Area.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been addressed in the EIS. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA has chosen to analyze only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA will comply with the current AOC as drafted. NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	The Chatsworth Nature Preserve (CNP) is repeatedly identified as the Chatsworth Reservoir thorough out the DEIS (i.e Figure 2.1-1, et al). This Los Angeles City, Department of Water and Power property was reclassified as a Nature Preserve in 1997 with some areas having a Perpetual Environmental Easement as of 2011. This needs to corrected throughout the DEIS.	NASA appreciates the comment and will reflect the appropriate terminology in the EIS (Table 3.12-1 and Appendix D, E, F, and G)..

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Diana	Dixon-Davis	The individual and cumulative effects of air pollution, accidents, and dust and debris from the large number of trucks removing and bring in soil under CUB must be assessed on this Nature Preserve and its Permanent Environmental Easement wetland. Since all truck traffic and employee traffic will pass around a significant part of the Chatsworth Nature Preserve. The CNP's Permanent Environmental Easement is within a few feet of the intersection of Woolsey Canyon Road and Valley Circle Drive. This level of traffic will negatively effect movement of wildlife into and out of the CNP. The community of Lake View Manor and along Roscoe Blvd will also be subject to major traffic impacts.	NASA has explored techniques for reducing the amount of material to be moved offsite per Section 2.2 of the EIS. The EIS addressed impacts and MMs such as air pollution, noise, and traffic related to transportation of materials to the landfills. The project would result in a temporary increase in traffic and would be minimized to the furthest extent possible through implementation of Traffic MM-1 and MM-2. NASA will comply with the CTCP during the implementation of the demolition and environmental cleanup activities. Implementation of the CTCP will minimize traffic impacts to the extent feasible, including minimizing impacts to wildlife movement.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	The individual and cumulative effects of the diversion and disruption of water flow into the Chatsworth Nature Preserve and local Blue Line streams (Bell Canyon, Black Canyon) must also be evaluated.	Refer to Section 4.6 for impacts to water resources and Section 4.13 for cumulative impacts
Diana	Dixon-Davis	Wildlife corridors and ranges cover all of the SSFL, including the NASA area. Wildlife do not recognize the boundaries of the NASA property, As shown by Dr. Seth Riley Assistant Adjunct Professor, UCLA, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology who has mapped the home ranges of many of the Los Angeles and Ventura County mountain lions. (See mapped home ranges at http://aprodxn.com/laist/zfiles/LAist-mountain-lion-map.jpg). The wildlife corridor section of the SSFL DEIS must be corrected based on this research and the effects of CUB re-evaluated.	NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area.

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Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>The use of questionable data and unverified sources must be corrected. This portion of the DEIS must be redone.</p> <p>An expert on wildlife corridors has evaluated the “Wildlife Corridors” described in the DEIS with the following criticisms: “In sum, this NASA DEIS statement: “However, the NASA administered portions of SSFL are outside of the critical habitat corridors in the region identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (Figure 23.)4(-Ventura County, 2005)” contains two important factual errors 1. the corridors were not identified by the USFWS and 2. the citation is not to the source of the corridor maps either, it was taken from another source and printed in the UCSB report then is cited as “Ventura County, 2005”. This is a serious error of professional judgment; the use of unvalidated predictive wildlife movement models for the purpose of impact assessment.</p>	<p>The wildlife corridor map was obtained from the Ventura County Planning Commission.</p>
Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>IN SUMMARY A cost/ benefit should be done to analyze costs associated with CUB cleanup versus costs to the surrounding communities and the Chatsworth Nature Preserve of truck traffic, damage to environment, and destruction of historical and cultural treasures. These costs must be weighed against currently unknown community health benefits of CUB on site. Cleanup of SSFL to Parkland Standards also has the very high and known benefits of creating a large park connecting the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreational Area, through the Rim of the Valley (proposed National Park) , Santa Susana State Historic Park, with the Santa Clarita Woodlands Park, and the Angeles National Forest.</p>	<p>Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, and reporting, and record keeping. Commercial trucks traveling on public roads pay state and federal taxes and fees that go towards road maintenance.</p>

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Diana	Dixon-Davis	The current NASA DEIS is so limited in scope and constrained in considerations of remediations that it makes no sense under the NEPA process or subsequent laws. NEPA does not prohibit any actions, rather it should consider all possible and reasonable alternatives.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	The large number of trucks needed to haul out dirt from the SSFL, will produce large swatches of air pollution all along their routes. Numerous studies have been done on the negative effects of air pollution on Southern California communities.	The air quality impacts are in Section 4.7 and include short-term increases in emissions of criteria pollutants, GHGs, and/or fugitive dust associated with proposed activities or long-term increases in emissions of criteria pollutants, GHGs, and/or fugitive dust associated with the operation of remedial technologies.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	The NASA DEIS presented traffic studies do not match my on the ground observations.	The impacts of the truck traffic, as defined by studies and data, is presented in Section 4.5. Although the studies may not represent all conditions at all times, the studies are an accurate representation of the anticipated truck traffic.

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Diana	Dixon-Davis	Another way to reduce the impacts of the site cleanup is to reduce the amount of demolition and soil removal. The cost/benefit of STIG, phytoremediation, treat in place, encapsulation, etc. and other remediation strategies must be considered.	NASA considered a range of remedial action technologies to comparatively identify what impacts may result from the background cleanup to meet the AOC deadline of 2017. Technologies analyzed in the EIS included options to soil removal. The EIS considered the effectiveness of each technology and effects of impacts on items such as native vegetation, air quality, truck traffic, noise, wildlife, and cultural resources at SSFL. Some of the technologies considered include excavation (not applicable to groundwater or bedrock), enhanced biological treatment, in-situ treatment, and ex-situ treatment.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	No soil or debris removal during peak traffic hours.	In order to meet the deadlines in the AOC, NASA will need to transport soil offsite during peak hours. However, if the AOC deadlines change, NASA will limit truck traffic during peak hours.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	A NASA paid crossing guard at the Topanga and Devonshire intersection to protect children from truck traffic unless prohibition of truck traffic during school arrival and dismissal hours is implemented. Consider crossing guards and extra traffic signals all along the residential portions of the haul routes.	As noted in the EIS, the project-related truck trips represent a negligible increase in traffic on the study roadways. Although the potential for a crash to occur does exist, the truck crash rate would not change with the project-added truck trips. Additional mitigations should not be necessary but was considered by NASA.

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Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>In order for the decision makers and the public to better understand the nature of the Clean up to Background (CUB) and have accurate information for making decisions and to do realistic cost/benefit analysis the following points below need to be added to the DEIS.</p> <p>The current level of risk of the SSFL to human health must be measured. A cost/ benefit and health-risk based re-evaluation of the all cleanup proposals based on the ultimate use of the SSFL and NASA sites must be added to the DEIS.</p> <p>A summary/cumulative assessment made which combines the singular impact (NASA) and cumulative impacts (remainder of the SSFL i.e.Boeing, DOE Site) and the effects of Cleanup to Background (CUB) on Health Risks—current and future, and those caused by CUB and if finally presented, each one of the proposed cleanup standards and proposals.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>NASA has compared the risk for cleanup to residential and the cleanup to background. Based on this comparative analysis, cleanup to the background scenario is more conservative than necessary to protect human health and the environment based on three factors: (1) application of cleanup levels that are 2 to more than 1 million times more conservative than risk-based levels, (2) potentially requiring cleanup of up to 51 chemicals that do not pose risk, and (3) potentially impacting 87 additional acres when compared to a suburban residential risk-based cleanup.</p> <p>Consequently, the benefit to human health and the environment of cleaning up to background is questionable for several reasons. The more aggressive remediation of the site that would occur under the background cleanup (more soil removal, more trucks entering the site, more emissions, more road miles, more soil to dispose of in landfills, etc.) could result in an increase in traffic accidents, spills, and habitat modification and disturbance of wildlife, all of which might result in reduced net benefits when compared to the risk-based cleanup scenario. Because only 10 percent of those analytes detected in soil are identified based on risk estimates as requiring remediation under the background cleanup scenario, the overall net benefit of cleaning up to background for all chemicals as opposed to a risk-based cleanup is low.</p> <p>Additional information can be found at NASA's SSFL website.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>Replacing “contaminated” soil with more contaminated soil is an unacceptable alternative.</p> <p>This requirement for identifying acceptable quantity and quality of fill soil must be met before any cleanup strategy is selected.</p> <p>Once the supply of “clean replacement soil” is used up, no more soil removal should occur.</p> <p>The DEIS currently only proposes replacing 1/3 of the soil removed. This is also an unacceptable solution.</p> <p>Because the top 2 feet of soil is deemed non-treatable by the DEIS, it will under the current DEIS all be removed. This is an unacceptably rigid standard.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Diana	Dixon-Davis	<p>There needs to be a revision of the NASA DEIS which will, at a minimum, include the standard 6 alternatives between “Do Nothing” plus the Look up Tables (LUT) “Cleanup to Background” (CUB) levels for the approximately 450 trigger point chemicals and compounds. To my knowledge all other EIS evaluation for major projects done for California and all other states include these varied standards. Exclusion of these intermediate evaluations for only the NASA/ DEIS raises serious questions as to its even minimal usefulness.</p>	<p>NASA originally proposed to evaluate a cleanup to background (proposed action) that meets the 2010 AOC requirements, a no action alternative, and three other alternatives that are normally analyzed for a typical Superfund cleanup based on common cleanup goals associated with risk-based scenarios to evaluate the full range of options and their associated environmental or cultural impacts. Additionally, we always included evaluation of the different technological approaches to soil and groundwater cleanup. These additional three alternatives included a cleanup to suburban residential, industrial, and recreational cleanup standards. Based on input from multiple parties, NASA streamlined the evaluation to only one alternative which reflects the AOC background cleanup levels, while examining impacts of various technologies to meet that goal, that is, how to meet the AOC level. CEQ’s letter dated July 19, 2012 states, “However, there is no requirement that NASA consider alternatives that cleanup to other standards that differ from the agreement with the State.”</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Dixon-Davis	The current existing total level of health risk to the community that the current SSFL site poses (as is, before cleanup) must be calculated and compared to the postulated "improvements" resulting from the CUB cleanup, in order to see if cleanup achieves a measurable level of improvement to public health.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diana	Dixon-Davis	Health Risk evaluations must include all realistic ,on-site and off-site risks.	Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).

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Diana	Dixon-Davis	Evaluation of the cost/benefits of slower but equally/ almost as effective remediation alternatives such as phytoremediation (plant based), treat soil and water in place, encapsulation of contaminated soil, and natural attenuation must be done. There is no requirement that the SSFL Cleanup be completed by a date certain, only a politically set date. (ES-3.1.2.2)	The 2010 AOC between DTSC and NASA says "The schedule shall ensure that the identified activities can be accomplished by 2017 or sooner." This can only be changed by mutual agreement with DTSC. NASA will meet with DTSC to seek clarification of this requirement.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	Consideration of differential/ alternative cleanup treatments for different areas within the site must be evaluated. This consideration must be done in regards to the Chumash religious and cultural areas and the Test Stand areas so that these historical sites are preserved and not destroyed or altered by the cleanup process.	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 were incorporated in the PA and/or ROD. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as NASA determines whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.
Diana	Dixon-Davis	Consideration of the ultimate use of the SSFL as a park and then work backward to re-evaluation of the health risks and the cost/benefits of the entire cleanup with this outcome in mind.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Diana	Dixon-Davis	Alternate uses for Federal Funds. It is quite possible that the funds spent on the highest level of cleanup could be much more effectively used for public health measures that would broadly benefit everyone living around the SSFL site. This might reduce health risks much more than CUB will do. See especially the current use of ground water and wells in the Simi Valley area. NASA and the Federal Government must decide how much money will be spent on this project and to what benefit., especially when many other cleanup projects go unfunded.	NASA continues to seek funding for the cleanup through the President's Annual Budget request to Congress. The CUB under the AOC will set the requirements for how much funding is required. NASA has many cleanup projects that are equally important to our Agency. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
G	Dobosh	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Patrice	Dobrowitsky	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Irene	Dobrzanski	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brad	Donahue	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John R	Donaldson	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
John R	Donaldson	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Douglas	Donehoo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jennifer	Dorame	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jennifer	Dorame	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. To meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeffery	Dorer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sharon	Dormani	<p>I am voicing my disapproval of the proposed cleanup procedure of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory. I have read that currently the only option being looked at is the use of heavy trucks transported the contaminated soil via high traffic arteries in the local area at an average of 142 truck trips per day for THREE YEARS. This is not acceptable.</p> <p>What if a truck should spill it's load? Never mind the air pollution, noise and congestion that will be added to our local streets. I feel that there is a better way to safely and efficiently transport the contaminated soil from our area and that is the "use of the railroad." We have easy access to cargo trains here in the San Fernando Valley. Please consider this option prior to moving forward.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (1) overland conveyor and rail transport of soil; (2) build a new haul road (3) truck from site to rail and transport by rail to disposal facility.</p> <p>(1) NASA considered alternative rail or conveyor system for hauling materials from SSFL. The analysis showed that a conveyor system would require building the system over private land and constructing a railroad facility to keep trucks off the local roads. NASA concluded that the system could not be built in the AOC timeframe requirement, there could be opposition to acquiring rights-of-way over private lands.</p> <p>(2) NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements.</p> <p>(3) NASA considered a truck-rail combination for soil disposal. Using existing local roads to rail would not alleviate traffic on local community roads.</p> <p>Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p>

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Carlos	Dorsey	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gregory	Doty	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Thomas	Douglas	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Wena	Dows	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John	Doyle	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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	Dr. Aarons	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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	Dr. Aarons	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Martha	Drain	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Mynka	Draper	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joshua	Drewes	<p>NASA's callous disregard for safety has put the SSFL site and surrounding area at risk. The only good thing about this situation is that it is not irrevocable.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup. Within it, NASA has made mention of the regrettably large lengths a proper clean-up would require. Costs would include large numbers of trucks and soil displacement. I believe that the expense of the clean-up only serves to corroborate the expense of the pollution.</p> <p>You have a chance to do the right thing in the surrounding area for this generation and the next. You have a chance to prove that NASA is a responsible organization worthy of the support of the environmental community.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL.</p>

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Robert	Drey	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Denise	Duffield	<p>That the DEIS omits an examination of the contamination and its impact on the environment is of grave concern considering the types of chemicals and quantities that pollute NASA's property.</p>	<p>NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Denise	Duffield	The DEIS should also have included information that SSFL's contamination has already impacted public health.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Denise	Duffield	A thorough remediation of SSFL is critical for the health and well-being of Southern Californians and the environment.	Your comment is noted.
Denise	Duffield	Asserting that the site may possibly be declared uninhabitable and public access restricted to a few hours of day hikes, and the groundwater declared forever polluted and its use barred, as some have suggested, would breach longstanding environmental requirements.	Your comment is noted.

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Denise	Duffield	<p>In the DEIS, NASA suggests that the old rocket test stands not be demolished and instead be considered “historical.” However, NASA is fully aware that much of the contamination is located at the test stands, and that there is no way to clean up the contamination without removing them. This is a direct violation of the AOC, and would also have impact on the surrounding communities as the contaminants continue to migrate offsite.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p>

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Denise	Duffield	<p>The DEIS states how many fewer truck trips there would be if NASA does not cleanup the majority of the contamination. The DEIS also misleads by inflating truck trips, and failing to identify mitigation measures such as additional routes, spreading the trucks over the other routes available, or utilizing an existing fire road or rail spur. NASA could also use natural gas trucks or electric trucks to reduce diesel emissions and global warming effects, but these options are not examined in the DEIS. The DEIS provides no reference to the number of trucks that have gone in and out of the facility for decades, and that the truck trips used for cleanup would actually be a small fraction of that.</p>	<p>The number of trucks required is predominately a function of the volume of soil excavated and disposed offsite. NASA evaluated the possibility of building a conveyor system to get the soil to a train spur and transport via train to disposal facilities and building a new haul road. These options require prerequisite surveys, studies, engineering/designs, permits, and access across private property. These requirements preclude the concept from meeting the AOC requirements and thus not being a valid option. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Alternate routes do exist, see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>

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Denise	Duffield	The DEIS claims negative impacts on biological resources, surface water and groundwater from cleaning up contamination, yet does not address harmful impacts of the pollution of these beneficial resources and the impact on the environment contaminated aquifer if one didn't clean up the aquifer, or if one allowed contamination to continue to pollute the streams leading off the property. The DEIS should address the environmental damage that NASA has done, the type and quantity of the contaminants left behind, what negative they have on health and ecological systems.	NASA considers that there are some net beneficial impacts to the cleanup by removing contaminants from the soil that could affect wildlife these are cited throughout Section 4.4. NASA also recognizes in section 4.4.1.3. that there will be significant impacts to native vegetation communities. Please also refer to Section 3.9 for and assessment of health risks associated with current contaminants.
Denise	Duffield	The DEIS states that the cleanup to AOC would damage the cave paintings at the Burro Flats area. But the AOC is entirely protective of cave paintings, and explicitly exempts from the cleanup to background requirement anything that might damage recognized Native American artifacts.	NASA acknowledge your comments on the 2010 AOC exceptions. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the 2010 AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further information.
Denise	Duffield	The purpose of NASA's DEIS should have been to examine the impacts of the contamination, the impacts of cleanup, and the best ways to cleanup per the AOC that would mitigate potentially negative impacts. Instead, NASA refused to address the effects of the contamination, and deliberately portrayed the cleanup as unnecessary and harmful – when it is just the opposite that is true. The cleanup, per the AOC standards and provisions, is necessarily to protect public health, and myriads of mitigation measures were left unexplored.	The purpose of conducting an DEIS (EIS) is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. However, based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site (Section 3.9.5).

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Anne	Dugaw	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Hydee	Dullam	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Erin	Duncan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Julie	Dunlap	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Julie	Dunlap	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Julie	Dunlap	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Julie	Dunlap	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Julie	Dunlap	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Dayna	Dunne	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brendan	Dwyer	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Douglas	Dyakon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rachel Kowals	Dym	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tricia	Ebert	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Oscar	Echeverria	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Oscar	Echeverria	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Janet	Eckhouse	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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John	Ecklund	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John	Ecklund	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Carol	Eckstein	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Elaine	Edell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lynn	Edelman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Harvey	Eder	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Iris	Edinger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mindy	Edwards	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Mindy	Edwards	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mindy	Edwards	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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SB	Edwards	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jane	Edwards	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John	Egan	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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John	Egan	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Naomi	Eisley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Charlene	Elgart	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alexis	Ellen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Phyllis	Elliott	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Timothy	Ellis	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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George	Ellison	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Heather	Else	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Glenn	Embrey	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pamela	Emerson	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Matthew	Emmer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Bette	Empol	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Bette	Empol	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Bette	Empol	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Bette	Empol	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Jane	Engelsiepen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mitchell	Englander (Los Angeles City Council)	<p>While I have long advocated for the full clean-up of the site and the Agreements on Consent between NASA and the DTSC, I feel compelled to express my extreme disappointment at the lack of consideration for other methods of soil and demolition debris removal from the site.</p>	<p>NASA considered a range of soil cleanup technologies, and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3, Soil Cleanup Technologies, of the DEIS.</p>

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Mitchell	Englander (Los Angeles City Council)	The City of Los Angeles has proposed a \$3 Billion infrastructure improvement project to repair 8,700 miles of failed streets within a ten-year period. Much of this damage to City streets has been caused by the very type of heavy vehicle traffic proposed for this cleanup. The wear and tear to City streets is expected to add to this deterioration and pushing the cost of that repair onto the City taxpayer is unacceptable.	Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, and reporting, and record keeping. Commercial trucks traveling on public roads pay state and federal taxes and fees that go towards road maintenance.
Mitchell	Englander (Los Angeles City Council)	I feel compelled to add that it is quite unbelievable that some other option for conveyance of the contaminated materials from the site was not studied - other than the truck routes proposed.	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations: 1) overland conveyor and rail transport of soil; 2) build a new haul road; and 3) truck from site to rail and transport by rail to disposal facility.</p> <p>(1) NASA considered an alternative rail or conveyor system for hauling materials from SSFL. The analysis showed that a conveyor system would require building the system over private land and constructing a railroad facility to keep trucks off the local roads. NASA concluded that the system could not be built in the AOC timeframe requirement, and there could be opposition to acquiring rights-of-way over private lands.</p> <p>(2) NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and inability to construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements.</p> <p>(3) NASA considered a truck-rail combination for soil disposal. Using existing local roads to rail would not alleviate traffic on local community roads.</p> <p>Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p>

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Mitchell	Englander (Los Angeles City Council)	By your own evaluation, the impacts are significant, negative, regional and long-term. This does not even take into account the concurrent work that will be done on the other SSFL parcels that will result in an unbearable cumulative impact for the area.	In addition to DTSC, NASA has been coordinating with USFWS, USACE, SHPO, DOE, Boeing, consulting parties, Tribes, and National Park Service. CEQA analysis typically includes private and public property impacts. Currently there are no cleanup efforts on private lands associated with this project. The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available.
Guillemette	Epailly	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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M. S.	Epstein	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marsha	Epstein MD	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Lori	Erlendsson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mariana	Espinoza	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Eric	Esquivel	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Eric	Estrin	<p>My family and I live a few miles from the Santa Susana Field Lab. We have been concerned for years by the studies indicating elevated rates of certain cancers the closer one lives to the site -- both for ourselves and for the exposed workers at SSFL. We have been deeply troubled also by all we have learned of the immense pollution at the site, much of which is NASA's responsibility, and some of which has been migrating offsite. And we were very disappointed by the years of foot-dragging by NASA (and others) during which it strenuously resisted meeting its responsibilities to clean up the toxic stew it had created in the midst of our communities.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Eric	Estrin	<p>We were therefore exceedingly pleased, as were so many of our neighbors, when NASA signed the Administrative Order on Consent (AOC), a binding agreement to clean up the area to background. There were great hopes that the resistance to remedying the environmental disaster NASA had created in our neighborhood was finally over and that soon we would be protected.</p> <p>But now NASA has issued a draft Environmental Impact Statement that looks like it was written by people trying to blow up the deal. The same people who failed in their duties to manage the property in an environmentally responsible way, who allowed vast quantities of toxic materials to just be dumped in the soil, pollute the groundwater, and illegally leave the property in groundwater and surface water, seem to be trying to subvert the agreement their agency solemnly executed to undo the damage.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Eric	Estrin	<p>The draft EIS raises the question: Is NASA incapable of keeping its word? Is it truly a science agency or, as suggested by the draft EIS, is it yet another cheesy political operation willing to twist the facts into a pretzel in order to try to squirm out of commitments it made to rectify the huge environmental damage it has created?</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Eric	Estrin	<p>One would think that an Environmental Impact Statement on cleaning up toxic contamination -- indeed, one that includes the option of taking "no action" for cleanup -- would carefully and in detail document the injury to the environment that decades of NASA sloppiness created and the continued serious environmental impact that would occur if no action were taken. Yet the EIS is almost completely silent on the matter. Instead, it shamelessly tries to scare people about, of all things, trucks! Trucks have been going in and out of that site for decades, dragging in huge rocket engines and vast quantities of rocket fuel, as well as irradiated nuclear fuel for the reactors. Huge numbers of cars have gone in and out during those decades of operation. Not a peep from NASA then; if truck and car traffic were so horrible, the facility should never have been allowed to operate. The EIS doesn't disclose how much traffic has already occurred, but exaggerates (by its own admission, takes a "worst case" approach to) the numbers of trucks. In fact, if dispersed over several available routes, we are talking at most about a few trucks an hour, trivial in the scheme of things. But NASA shamelessly tries to inflame fears of trucks, while remaining silent about what the public really fears -- the toxic waste NASA has dumped throughout the property that must get cleaned up in order to protect those of us living nearby.</p>	<p>The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. However, based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site (Section 3.9.5).</p>

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Eric	Estrin	<p>There is essentially no analysis, no disclosure, of the environmental impacts of the pollutants. NASA claims serious impacts if it cleans up the groundwater or surface water, for example, but says almost nothing about having polluted a vast aquifer with horrible contaminants and the impact that has had and will continue to have if NASA walks away from its cleanup obligations. NASA claims serious impacts to biological resources if it cleans up the pollution, but completely downplays the impacts on the natural environment of all that contamination and the effects if the AOC is breached and the contaminants left intact. This seems like climate science denial rather than the kind of science one expects from NASA.</p>	<p>The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. However, based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site (Section 3.9.5).</p>
Eric	Estrin	<p>NASA destroyed an aquifer by dumping half a million gallons of TCE into it. Shouldn't one disclose and analyze that, and make clear the vast damage that would continue if NASA refuses to clean up the aquifer? NASA dumped vast quantities of highly toxic materials into the soil as well. But instead of disclosing and analyzing that environmental insult, the agency deals with the vastly more trivial impact of trucks taking the waste to a licensed disposal site, as though one were shipping Kleenex or children's toys. This pollution has to be removed. If you are concerned about trucks, use natural gas or electric ones, or take the shipments to a rail spur, all of which options you have refused to address. It seems clear someone at NASA is trying to push to break the AOC. The EIS is an absurd document, not addressing the real environmental impacts of "no action" and hyping trivial matters.</p>	<p>Non-diesel, electric, and natural gas truck usage will be considered.</p>

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Eric	Estrin	For example, the EIS makes a big deal regarding the 0.65 acres at the Burro Flats cave, which contains some cave paintings, implying that cleaning up to the AOC requirements could damage the paintings. But the AOC expressly exempts recognized Native American artifacts from the cleanup to background requirement. NASA knows that yet nonetheless tries to suggest the AOC could damage the cave paintings. Such conduct is really beneath what one should expect from a federal agency.	NASA will clarify the text. The Burro Flats site includes many rock features and areas of soil too. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the 2010 AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further information.
Eric	Estrin	The EIS should thoroughly examine the environmental impacts of all the pollution NASA created, but it fails to do that, trying instead to scare people with false assertions about trucks and Native American cave paintings. The EIS should identify mitigations -- additional truck routes, natural gas or electric trucks, use of rail spurs, dispersing shipments over several routes, and serious revegetation plans for land NASA has already scraped away to build its test stands in the first place -- yet it doesn't do any of this. Instead, it plays games, suggesting leaving the test stands in place, for example, when NASA knows perfectly well that is where the contamination is, and you can't clean it up if you can't get to it.	The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place (Section 3.9.5).

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Eric	Estrin	<p>The EIS is shameful. Someone is dishonestly manipulating what is supposed to examine environmental impacts of NASA's polluting of that site into instead an argument for why NASA should be allowed to walk away from the great majority, or all, of the contamination it created. If NASA were to do an EIS before having started at SSFL, proposing to strip the vegetation away to build rocket test stands, buildings, fuel storage, etc., and to dump a million gallons of TCE in the ground and vast quantities of PCBs, dioxins, perchlorate, VOCs, heavy metals, etc., contaminating soil, groundwater, surface water, and air, it would show immense environmental impacts that would be very hard to justify. But NASA's EIS is on whether to clean up all the contamination or to walk away from all the contamination, and there is no serious analysis of what the latter would do. It's like seeing a doctor who tells you that if you choose to try to control your diabetes you are going to have watch your diet, increase your exercise and maybe take insulin, and how much of a drag that would be, without mentioning that if you don't do those things you can go blind, have limbs amputated, have a much higher risk of dying from a heart attack, etc.</p>	<p>NASA will follow the AOC. By following the NEPA process, NASA complies both with statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Section 4.0 of the AOC. NASA continues to work expeditiously with DTSC and the public to complete the actions called for in the AOC. NASA realizes that the EIS describes the negative impact of cleanup to background, as required by NEPA. The 2017 schedule and cost for completion are a function of the AOC.</p>
Eric	Estrin	<p>Live up to the commitments made in the AOC. Clean it up to background, as promised. No more games.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Eric	Estrin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Linda	Estrin	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Linda	Estrin	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Linda	Estrin	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Linda	Estrin	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Linda	Estrin	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Shari	Eubanks	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dinda	Evans	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Jason	Evans	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael W	Evans	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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C. P.	Evelyn	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nancie	Evoniuk	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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April	Ewaskey	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Anna	F	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ronald C	Faas	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ronald C	Faas	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ronald C	Faas	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Dominick	Falzone	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Dominick	Falzone	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lorna	Farnum	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small igniters that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the igniters. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Lorna	Farnum	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lorna	Farnum	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Len	Farr	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Amin	Faruqi	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Peter	Faure	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Marie	Feeley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sunya	Felburg	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Katharina	Feldman	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Katharina	Feldman	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Katharina	Feldman	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Katharina	Feldman	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Katharina	Feldman	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Mary Ann	Fenderson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Frank	Ferguson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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T.	Fernández	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mauro	Ferrero	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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George	Ferrick	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Megan	Ferry	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Raylean	Fetterman	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Raylean	Fetterman	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Geoffrey	Fettus	<p>The draft EIS spends significant time on the issue of truck transportation and very little attention to the environmental issues associated with the contamination at the site that creates the need for the project in the first place. Such priorities are misplaced and should be rectified. Each and every contaminant present at the site in greater than background concentration amounts should be identified, their health effects described, the extent of the contamination for each specified, and the nature of the environmental media affected (surface soil, subsurface soil, groundwater, surface water, vegetation, buildings, etc.) described and analyzed.</p>	<p>All impact areas are covered in the DEIS. Details about the historical releases, nature and extent of contamination, and risks are included in the RI reports that are referenced in the DEIS and available on DTSC's website.</p>

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Geoffrey	Fettus	The history of violations of pollution discharge requirements should be examined, including identification of instances where limits and benchmarks for offsite migration of the pollutants were exceeded. Most important, the degree to which those limits were exceeded should be analyzed in detail.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Geoffrey	Fettus	Health studies conducted onsite for workers and offsite for members of the public should be examined and analyzed, with special attention to any findings of potential detrimental effects from the toxic releases.	<p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p> <p>DTSC provided summaries to the various health studies that have been conducted over the years on its website (http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm). According to the DTSC summaries there were two UCLA studies, one in 1997 dealt with radiation exposures and a second in 1999 which dealt predominately with hydrazine exposures. Both were funded by DOE. Another study performed by the ATSDR, was published in 1999. According to DTSC's summary, "The preliminary results of the exposure pathway analyses for air, ground water and surface water, and soil and sediment indicate that it is unlikely that people living in communities near the site have been exposed to substances from the site at levels that would have resulted in adverse health effects."</p> <p>Additionally, DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p>

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Geoffrey	Fettus	Potential mitigation measures should be examined in substantially more detail, such as use of natural gas or electric trucks or use of rail for shipments, and plans for re-vegetation. The contaminated areas have long been degraded by NASA activities and are not pristine by any quantitative measure; once the decades of significant pollution have been addressed, thoughtful restoration plans should be commenced to attempt to restore it to the condition it was in before NASA's activities began.	Your desire for NASA to follow a strict AOC cleanup is noted.
Geoffrey	Fettus	The Draft EIS appears to consider not demolishing some of the rocket test stands and other structures and simply declaring them historical. There is no analysis of how the agency could take such action and still comply with the requirements in the AOC to clean up all soil to background. Much of the contamination is centered at the test stands and the agency cannot realistically clean up the soil without getting the test stands or similar structures out of the way. The discussion of the option of leaving these structures should be removed if NASA does not have a plan for cleaning up the contamination beneath them.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Matthew	Filler	<p>3.12.1.3 Protection of Children This section should address current and potential impacts to children and college students who may be visiting and/or using, or may in the future use, facilities of the Brandeis-Bardin Institute, adjacent to the northern part of the property, including its camping and educational facilities.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding site contamination and health issues. Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Matthew	Filler	<p>4.3 Cultural Resources</p> <p>Where cultural resources are moderately or significantly, negatively, and permanently impacted, alternatives to destruction and excavation, (such as clean up as much as possible with minimal disturbance of the artifacts) should be identified and evaluated, and the effectiveness and impacts of these alternatives estimated for comparison with destruction and methods that require excavation. (This could also be addressed in 4.14, but that section also seems incomplete.) Table 6.1-1 includes identification of at least some of these alternatives, but the needed analysis to evaluate these alternatives is missing.</p>	<p>NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement for further details.</p>
Matthew	Filler	<p>4.3.2 Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Cultural Mitigation Measure-5: Removal of this measure by NASA should only be with the consent of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash and experts.</p>	<p>NASA will provide monitoring of sites.</p>
Beverly	Findlay	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Beatrice	Fine	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Fulvio	Fiorentini	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Edward	Fisher	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Melanie	Fisher	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mary	Fitzgerald	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jan-Peter	Flack	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Peter	Flanagan	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Peter	Flanagan	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Brian	Flannigan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Allison	Fleming	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Russell	Fletcher	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Floeck	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Benito	Flores	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Isabel	Flores	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Brian	Florian	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathleen	Flynn	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Johnny	Foam	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sara	Fogan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stephan	Foley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Aaron	Fooshee	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>I have very deep concerns about the document, due to the politics involved by state and federal legislators, the federal court, and a monied, public interest group. Decisions, accusations, threats and a lawsuit have been made, without any consideration of the consequences to the site, the environment and the surrounding communities in two different counties.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>The Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) is located within Ventura County, however, it is the public and communities of Los Angeles County that will suffer the greatest consequences. The SSFL site is only accessible via the gate on Woolsey Canyon Road, located within the boundaries of Los Angeles County.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>Although NASA, Department of Energy (DOE) and Boeing, the largest landowner of the SSFL site, appear to be working together, internally, with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the public, in reality, it appears that each are doing, or have proposed their own method of cleanup, without DTSC oversight. For example, Boeing was granted permission by the authorities in Ventura County for the demolition of their structures. . Where is the DTSC? Now, NASA has released their DEIS for the proposed cleanup of NASA owned land, and it is very limited and extremely destructive. The DEIS is incomplete, inadequate and flawed.</p> <p>Department of Energy (DOE) also owns acreage involved in the cleanup, and, is subject to the same NEPA laws/regulations as NASA. Segmentation of two federal agencies and two AOCs, leads to a piecemeal analysis of an environmental document. This does not provide a true or full picture of the amount of soil to be excavated, number of buildings to be demolished, number of truckloads hauling soil to and from the SSFL site, damage or total destruction to cultural and architectural sited, or identified, remedial soil and water implementation plans. Each agency should not have its own DEIS; there should be one document governing both. The DEIS is incomplete, without necessary information, yet to be provided in the not yet written/released DEIS by DTSC.</p>	<p>The AOC requires NASA to develop a NEPA document. In order to meet the 2017 cleanup completion date, NASA must proceed with the EIS. NASA is coordinating with DOE and Boeing and will update the EIS as information becomes available (Section 4.13). The cumulative analysis section of the EIS shows additive impacts from NASA, DOE, and Boeing activities.</p>

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Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>Providing only two, extreme alternatives, clean-up to background or no cleanup, is unacceptable and inadequate, and the consequences devastating. It is not clear, in the DEIS, which clean-up to background standard has been considered: industrial, agricultural, residential, or recreational. Alternatives for residential or recreational use must be considered for the land to become parkland.</p> <p>A health risk assessment must be considered over any level of cleanup to background. This is the most important issue of concern, to the people in the communities surrounding the SSFL site. Cleanup to background, does not imply health risks. It is quite possible, and likely, for some cleanup to background levels, to be higher than health risk levels set by the EPA. There is no doubt, by anyone, that some soil removal is necessary, but, if the AOC was modified to a health risk assessment, the amount of soil to be excavated would be greatly decreased, lowering the actual health risks to the public.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>NASA has developed a paper that summarizes the human health and ecological risk evaluations that compare a background cleanup scenario (based on background levels as the cleanup levels) with a risk-based closure scenario (based on risk-based screening levels as the cleanup levels) for the NASA-administered property at SSFL (SSFL). It can be found on the NASA SSFL website (http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/)</p> <p>Additional information regarding risk assessments is provided in the draft RFI and RI Reports for Groups 2, 3, 4, and 9, located on the NASA SSFL website (http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-impact-statement/default.aspx).</p>
Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>The DEIS is flawed because the level of cleanup is not balanced against costs, cultural impacts and environmental impacts required by NEPA and CEQA. This is a clear case of putting “the cart before the horse.” Cleanup to background would devastate the natural ecosystem, sensitive habitat, sacred Native American cultural sites, and the historic rocket test stands. It makes no sense to allow for demolition and soil removal, then have CEQA and DTSC step in to evaluate the environmental and health risks. It would be too late.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p> <p>Soil cleanup will not start until DTSC has completed its CEQA process.</p>

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Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>The AOC driving the project was based on a California legislative bill, SB990 (Kuehl2007), which was later struck down by a Federal District Court decision. The AOC goes beyond EPA recommended requirements for human health and safety, however, intervention by politicians and a monied activist group have forced NASA into the “all or nothing” position, without weighing any of the consequences.</p> <p>The AOC needs modifications that are implementable, that are not time constrained, that address the concerns and needs of the surrounding public, and protect the environment and habitat. This includes use of existing and future alternative technologies, to minimize damage to the environment. A “no way or the highway” plan is unacceptable.</p> <p>It is extremely doubtful that cleanup can be accomplished by 2017. It is an artificial date, not based on science, but set by “emergency” type pressures, to create environmental decision documents, prior to completion of studies or input from the California Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC). Due to the size and complexity of the project, no technologies should be ignored or dismissed. Studies on new technologies are currently being conducted at local universities.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>While changing the schedule to be later than 2017 makes the implementation of the AOC requirements more manageable, it does little to reduce the significant impacts from taken the cleanup actions.</p>

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Sharon Lee	Ford	Excavation and transportation of contaminated soil is a major public concern.	<p>The number of trucks required is predominately a function of the volume of soil excavated and disposed offsite. NASA evaluated the possibility of building a conveyor system to get the soil to a train spur and transport via train to disposal facilities and building a new haul road. These options require prerequisite surveys, studies, engineering/designs, permits, and access across private property. These requirements preclude the concept from meeting the AOC requirements and thus not being a valid option. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Alternate routes do exist, see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>

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Sharon Lee	Ford	The DEIS does not address how, or if, replacement soil will be obtained.	<p>The one third backfill estimated was based on historic cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets 2010 AOC requirements. The following potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. W. Gillibrand Company, located in Simi Valley, California • Rindge Dam, located in Malibu Canyon, California • Santa Paula Materials, Inc., located in Santa Paula, California • Grimes Rock, Inc., located in Fillmore, California • Tapo Rock and Sand Products, located in Simi Valley, California <p>See EIS Section 2.4 for more information.</p>
Sharon Lee	Ford	Nor, does it address the environmental consequences of soils foreign to the SSFL site. Soils foreign to the site, can pose a threat to the current ecological biodiversity. Non-native plant species can have a significant impact on the wildlife food chain.	NASA discusses some possible source locations for backfill in Section 2.2.2.3. Additionally NASA recognized the impacts of introduced soil are identified in Section 4.4.1.3

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Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>Extreme damage will be done to Los Angeles County surface streets, state and federal highways, and freeways. The DEIS does not address who will pay for this damage and if there will be any mitigation.</p>	<p>In anticipation of the roadway damage identified (Traffic Impact-4), NASA would survey Woolsey Canyon Road conditions prior to the commencement of work and would repair damage caused by its demolition and cleanup activities. NASA will seek to enter into an agreement with Boeing and the DOE to share this work.</p>

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Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>Environmental issues are of great concern to the public. The proposed amount of soil to be excavated will leave the remaining soil unstable and highly subject to erosion by wind and rain. Erosion can and will have profound affects, on the environment, due to pollution of surface water, particularly in watershed drainage areas.</p> <p>The proposed removal of such a tremendous amount of soil will also remove biota, rendering the remaining soil sterile, and unsuitable for habitat. This plan includes removal of all vegetation, including endangered plant species and very old oak trees. The AOC needs to be modified to allow for other and newer technologies.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>NASA is in the process of evaluating soil cleanup technologies (other than excavation) that have a limited possibility of treating onsite and reducing the total number of trucks required.</p>
Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>Environmental issues regarding habitat protection of flora (previously addressed above) and fauna on the SSFL site is lacking in the AOC. The SSFL site is an important habitat area for resident and migratory birds and mammals, including deer, bobcats, and a mountain lion and offspring. The site is a critical wildlife corridor that links the Santa Monica Mountains, Simi Hills, Santa Susana Mountains, Los Padres Forest, San Gabriel Mountains, and Angeles National Forest.</p> <p>To insure healthy wildlife, particularly herd animals, corridors are essential to reduce in-breeding, and to allow for migration, particularly in time of drought and climate warming. The fact that the wildlife corridor is not clearly defined in the DEIS is a major flaw.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area.</p>

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Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>Lack of protection of archaeological and historical resources, from damage or destruction, is as egregious as the lack of a health risk assessment in the DEIS. The DEIS is incomplete because it does not specify expected outcomes for cultural resources, both archeological and architectural.</p> <p>Protection needs must be established for archaeological sites, such as the Burro Flats site VEN-1072 and any other archaeological sites on the property. Non-excavation methods and technologies should be exhausted before performing actions that could permanently damage cultural sites.</p> <p>Protection needs to be established before cleanup for historical, architectural structures, such as the Alpha, Bravo, and Coca rocket test stands and their related structures, eligible for protection as historic structures and districts. The AOC refers to removal of structures on soil. The test stands are built on bedrock, so their removal is not necessary or warranted.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>The proposed amount of soil to be excavated poses great health and safety concerns due to air and water pollution. Dust, created by soil excavation, poses a great health risk for children, the elderly, and those with respiratory issues. Disturbance of such a large amount of soil, exposes the public to potential risks from deadly diseases, such as Valley Fever and Avian Flu.</p>	<p>Valley fever is caused by a fungi, <i>Coccidioides immitis</i> or <i>Coccidioides posadasii</i>. found in arid desert soils. When the soil is disturbed, spores are released into the air and can be carried on the wind. People are exposed when they breath in the spores. Most people who are exposed do not get sick; however, valley fever can cause flu-like symptoms and, in rare cases, cause meningitis and even death. The soils at SSFL have not been sampled for the fungi that cause valley fever. To meet the AOC cleanup requirements, approximately 500,000 cubic yards of soil will be disturbed. If cleanup alternatives other than soil removal could be used, the amount of soil disturbed would be reduced by approximately 180,000 cubic yards and the dust emissions reduced by approximately 19% . Release of dust during remediation and demolition will be controlled by wetting the soil, limiting the stockpile area to 0.14 acre and height to 8 feet, covering roads with gravel, etc., limiting speed of vehicles, placing tarps over or barriers around stockpiles of soil, ceasing loading during high winds or storms, and removing bulk material from trucks. After remediation, the previously vegetated areas will be planted with a native seed mix.</p> <p>See EIS Section 4.7, Air Quality BMP-1, and Air Quality MM-3.</p>

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Sharon Lee	Ford	<p>Fuel emissions from the trucks not only pose a health risk, but the estimated number of truckloads (80,000) hauling soil, to and from the SSFL site, poses safety risks, traffic congestion, and accidents. Approximately 3-4 schools are located within the proposed routes of the trucks. Although, the proposed schedule is for trucks to be restricted, during hours when children are going to and from school, life happens, and all the public, pedestrians and in vehicles, will be subject to issues of safety during the cleanup operational hours.</p>	<p>The impacts on safety considered the locations of schools and is discussed more in Section 4.8.</p>

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Christie	Ford	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Wendy	Ford	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Statia	Foresti	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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Statia	Foresti	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Statia	Foresti	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Statia	Foresti	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Statia	Foresti	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Joan	Forman	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Joan	Forman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Amanda	Foulger	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Donna	Fountain	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Cassandra	Fowble	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Cassandra	Fowble	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Kate	Fox	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gary	Frank	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stephanie	Frasco	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Michael	Frederick	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Michael	Frederick	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Hannah	Freed	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Hannah	Freed	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Hannah	Freed	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Leonard	Freedman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Isabel	Freeman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Andrew	Frey	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sarah	Friedman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jaime	Friedman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Coleen	Friedmann	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Coleen	Friedmann	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Coleen	Friedmann	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Coleen	Friedmann	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Coleen	Friedmann	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Caroline and David	Fromson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Thomas	Fukuman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mark	Fuller	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Mark	Fuller	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sherrill	Futrell	<p>Why did NASA contaminate the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds, then sign a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected, and then violate its contract? Do what you promised to do - clean up your mess. It's bad PR, boys.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Rev. Joe	Futterer	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sarah	G	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ben	Gaffin	It has come to my attention that NASA has not fulfilled it's contract with the state of California to clean up it's toxic mess at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory. Please fulfill your contract and return the area to it's previous uncontaminated, unpolluted state. You are under contract to do so, and any effort on your part to leave the area as contaminated and polluted as it is would be highly unethical on your part.	NASA has met every commitment to date in 2010 AOC.
Horace	Gaims	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Mark	Gallegos	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kay	Gallin	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Art	Galvan	<p>It would be a great loss to have the test stands demolished, they represent a part of history. Why could they not be carefully is assembled rather than just cut up and scrapped. It most likely would not cost any more to do it this way, it is only a change in how they would be removed. They could then be saved for a future historical display. Please consider this as an alternative, these structures are not replaceable.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as NASA determines whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Gavin	Gamboa	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Valeska	Gann	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John F. John F.	Gannon	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Felipe	Garcia	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Erin	Garcia	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Armando A.	Garcia	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Juan	Garcia	I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Juan	Garcia	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Juan	Garcia	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Erika	Garvin	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Erika	Garvin	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Glorianne	Garza	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Daniel	Gautreau	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jay	Gaylord	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lisa	Gee	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Carol	Geiger	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Carol	Geiger	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lizi	Gelber	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cynthia	George	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Cynthia	George	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Barbara	George	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Poly	Georgilas	<p>As a resident of Bell Canyon, a community with perhaps one of the largest stakes in this process given its proximity to the SFL, I am deeply troubled with the NASA DEIS as presented. This document is flawed primarily because it relies on a weak foundational premise. That is, the DEIS only considers the two extreme alternatives of either, a soil cleanup to a historically unprecedented Background/Detect level, or the alternative of No Action at all. Any reasonable mind can perceive that neither course of action is viable given the many variables present at SSFL. These variables require careful and collaborative solutions, none of which the two extreme alternatives offered adequately address.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Poly	Georgilas	<p>By failing to include a risk based cleanup, the DEIS fails to balance the level of cleanup with the consensus end use of the site, that being some variation of a Public Land Use. Determining clean up levels prior to establishing site end use is putting the cart before the horse, and serves to waste taxpayer dollars on a cleanup that exceeds all levels of reasonability. The Environmental, Cultural, and Biological impact of such a drastic cleanup to Background/Detect levels, leads one to contemplate which is worse the problem or the proposed solution. The DEIS fails to adequately define the current negative health effects to both Human and wildlife populations. This information would be helpful in contemplating an appropriate course of action, where short and middle term negative cleanup effects are brought to balance with the long term benefit of a site that does not put the public at risk.</p>	<p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Poly	Georgilas	<p>As the DEIS is written, the proposed cleanup to Background/Detect levels puts at risk the rich cultural and historical resources that should be preserved for posterity. The Burro Flat site VEN-1072, as an NRHP designated site should be exempt from cleanup mitigation efforts, yet the DEIS seems to include at least portions of this important site in the cleanup. Nine structures at Alpha, Bravo and Coca test stand sites, have been found eligible as historic architectural structures under NRHP and SHP. Given the significant role these test stand structures have played in our nations Space Program, they are an important symbol of our national heritage and should be preserved for posterity. As written, the DEIS cleanup to Background/detect level, will in all probability destroy these structures in the very first phase of implementation.</p>	<p>Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or the ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 were incorporated in the PA and/or ROD.</p> <p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p>
Poly	Georgilas	<p>The Traffic and Transportation impacts of a Background/detect level cleanup would involvethe removal of approximately 1/2 million cubic yards of soil and 95,000 tons of debris. This would result in 142 truck trips per day, including Twenty-Eight peak hour trips (DEIS ES 5.1.4). These numbers fail to take into account returning loads of replacement landfill (1/3 of removed soil), or empties coming into the site to collect their initial loads.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment concerning the number of trucks that will be required to implement the proposed action. NASA lists 142 truck trips per day as one way truck trips and this number includes the backfill trips as shown in Table 2.2-5 in the EIS.</p>

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Poly	Georgilas	<p>The traffic and transportation impact also fails to take into account the truck traffic that the concurrent mitigation effort at the much larger Boeing and DOE sites would produce. The Cumulative impact on the neighboring community will be devastating. As a lifelong resident of the immediate impacted area, it is an endeavor to travel east on Roscoe and Northo highway 118 via Topanga Canyon Blvd (route 23) as it is today. One can only imagine the adverse conditions that the 14 to 250 (extrapolated per all three sites and worse case basis) truck loads of Hazardous materials would create to the immediate communities of West, Hills, Canoga Park, Chatsworth and Woodland Hill.</p>	<p>The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The AOC cleanup standards and 2017 cleanup completion date require the removal of large amounts of soil, and hence, an increase in truck traffic. As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing’s existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p>
Poly	Georgilas	<p>The DEIS uses a flawed Levels Of Service (LOS) threshold, that does not adequately take into account the effect of the low speeds (especially at Grade -Rocky Pointe, at peak traffic) that this volume of trucks will have on traffic times. The high density Commercial corridor on the Southern route via Topanga Canyon BLVD. (23) to interstate 101, isects an Elementary School, a High School, and one of the largest shopping malls in all of Southern California (a large portion of which is currently under construction), that stretches from Vanowen Street almost to Interstate 101. The LOS threshold numbers notwithstanding, this is a recipe for disaster.</p>	<p>The traffic analysis was based on standard methodologies for evaluating LOS using volume/capacity (v/c) ratios. The LOS assessment focuses on operations but does not include a travel time calculation, because the industry-standard methodologies (based on the Highway Capacity Manual) use other measures for assessing LOS. However, the volume of trucks expected during construction would be expected to have a negligible impact on overall average travel time.</p> <p>The impacts on safety considered the locations of schools and is discussed more in Sections 4.5 and 4.8.</p>

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Poly	Georgilas	<p>At the essence of the weakness of the DEIS is the 2010 AOC agreement that guides it. The AOC agreement as written is not workable. The remedy is to amend or modify the 2010 AOC, so as to allow the EIS to include legitimate, reasonable and risk based cleanup solutions. The 2010 AOC goes beyond EPA recommended levels for human health and safety, because it was based on Senate Bill 990 (KUEHL 2007). This Bill was stuck down by Federal District Court decision, yet the AOC survived. Section 5.26 Severability of 2010 AOC Order provides that ... "should any court determine that any state law or regulation incorporated into, referenced in, or authorizing this order is invalid or unenforceable in whole or in part, NASA shall comply with each remaining part." (5.26 Severability AOC2010 page 38).</p> <p>The 2010 AOC Order is open to Modification by mutual agreement of the parties (2010 AOC 6.0 pg 38-9), and should so be modified before any further action is taken. The modifications should include risk based PRG table for suburban residential risk levels, for the purpose of avoiding removing near background soils which do not present a risk to human health or the environment. The remediation goal should be modified to include suburban residential PRGs to enhance LUT look up table process by comparing soil condition and risk standards established by USEPA as public remediation goals.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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Andrew	Germain	<p>For the past 6 months (and continuing presently), the Santa Susanna Field Laboratory Trucks begin at 4:30 AM every morning Monday - Friday and wake up my family with extremely loud noises. 10-20 Trucks go up and down from the SSFL between 4:30 AM and 8:00 AM. We have the right to the quiet enjoyment of our home on Woolsey Canyon Road. It seems the LA Municipal Code addresses this clearly? Commercial Vehicles cannot operate in a residential area before 8:00 AM. We never sleep between 4:30 AM and 8:00 AM because of these SSFL Trucks driving up and down Woolsey Canyon Road. Some SSFL Trucks operate until 1:00 AM.</p> <p>Does it make sense that these extremely loud trucks going up our LA County Unincorporated Road (Woolsey Canyon Road - a very steep hill with hair-pin curves) operate between the hours of 8:00 AM and 10:00 PM?</p>	<p>MMs in the DEIS (Noise MM-1) would limit proposed demolition and environmental cleanup activities and hauling to daytime hours.</p>
Tina	Germain	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Roger	Gerrish	<p>I would like to see cleanup levels changed to residential standard. If cleanup is absolutely necessary, however in my opinion there will be more negative impact in doing cleanup rather than just keeping things the way they are.</p> <p>If this over the top cleanup takes place, this whole project as it stands just seems bad for the community at large. I hope some form of alternate planning can be considered.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
David	Gerry	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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James	Geta	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Maggie	Gevers	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Gfelner	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Michael	Gfelner	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Michael	Gfelner	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Michael	Gfelner	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Pamela	Gibberman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Gibeault	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Michael	Gibeault	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gale	Gibson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gina	Gilberto	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tony	Gilkyson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Suzanne	Gillhaus	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Suzanne	Gillhaus	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Suzanne	Gillhaus	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Suzanne	Gillhaus	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Suzanne	Gillhaus	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Nancy	Gillis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nancy	Gingrich	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Nancy	Gingrich	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Patricia	Gittelman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Sharon	Giunta	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Sharon	Giunta	Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Sharon	Giunta	I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.	Your comment is noted.

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Sharon	Giunta	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Christine	Gladish	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jackie	Gladnet	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Prisca	Gloor	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Andrew	Glover	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dana	Gluckstein	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Dana	Gluckstein	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Irina	Godunko	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marie	Goewert	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Marie	Goewert	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Frances	Goff	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Goings	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Robert	Goings	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Randy	Gold	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Gold	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Deanna	Goldberg	<p>I am talking today about the health of all the residents, not only here in the Valley, Simi Valley, Conejo Valley, Calabasas. I don't know how many of you are aware that West San Fernando Valley and East Ventura County have been reported to be the highest rate of breast cancer in the state of California. Those are the areas along this site.</p> <p>I just wanted you to know that I think it's really important and that the health impacts as far as cancer and the toxins that are left there from weapons testing, rocket fuel, I believe, are affecting, of course, the groundwater. And if the soil's not removed, it's going to continue to affect groundwater. Simi Valley residents get groundwater, and it's only tested every two years, and there is radionuclides in the water. There are radionuclides in the water, along with other contaminants from the rocket fuel.</p> <p>I wanted to say that I think it's very important that residents -- unfortunately, this was not found out until 1980 and the Department of Energy was covering this all up, but because of that houses were built up to the site. Houses were built next to the site. We can't move. We don't want to move. We have jobs here. We have family here.</p> <p>If NASA is not going to clean it up, is NASA going to be paying each family either to relocate, to purchase water filters for clean water, to purchase air filters? There's no way, when Santa Ana winds blow, that we can not be exposed to Cesium and other contaminants. ... So I'm hoping, I'm stressing, that something is done to contain or clean up that area and clean up our water, our drinking water.</p>	<p>NASA has signed multiple agreements regarding the cleanup of SSFL site and remains committed to meeting the obligations of those agreements.</p> <p>DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p>

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DeAnna	Goldberg	<p>I am worried that the Santa Susana Field Lab Site will again be bypassed for a thorough clean up all because the large organizations (NASA, Department of Energy, and Boeing) are doing everything in their power to persuade people in the public eye that it is too much money and effort to clean it up. They ruined the environment up there and now it has affected everyone that lives near this site, from the air we breathe on a windy day to the water we drink or are exposed to in and around the area.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
DeAnna	Goldberg	<p>I was amazed to learn, approximately eight years ago, that there had been a partial nuclear meltdown so close to where I live and also amazed that they were still contaminating the area with rocket fuel up to a few years ago. There are still contaminants from the nuclear meltdown, as well as, rocket fuel waste that contaminate the ground and the ground water, which Simi Valley still uses some of this for drinking water. All these agencies need to clean up the land and the water all the way to background.</p>	<p>NASA conducted no radiological activities at SSFL. NASA has reviewed the results of EPA's radiological study at SSFL. This study does not identify any radiological contamination migration from Area IV onto the NASA-administered portion of SSFL.</p>

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DeAnna	Goldberg	<p>It is an atrocity that it hasn't been cleaned up yet and should have been done years ago. Now, we are the leading county in the state of California with the highest breast cancer rate and with all the public communication that I do I am pretty sure that that is not the only cancer with a high rate here. Cancer is an abundant illness here and most people don't understand why.</p> <p>Most residents here are not familiar with the S.S.F.L. site; they're not educated on the condition up there and how it has affected the areas of West L.A. County and East Ventura County. Unfortunately, it is too late to stop development around the site. There are already too many houses and developments too close to such a disaster. The only way these agencies might be able to bypass any clean up would be to grant every resident within a certain several mile radius water filtration systems that provide each dwelling with clean water. Still, that won't provide anyone with any protection against the contaminants that are carried through the wind. Two nuclear scientists that I have talked with at some of these meetings have told me that they aren't really sure if there is any water filtration system out there that can take radionuclide contamination out of the water supply and they certainly can't take any contamination out of the air that we breathe unless they clean up the site to background.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges public concern regarding offsite health issues and hopes to move forward with the cleanup quickly.</p>

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DeAnna	Goldberg	<p>There is no getting around the fact that these organizations are responsible for the clean-up. They owe it to all the residents living near and around the site to get rid of these cancer causing contaminants once and for all. Just think how many jobs they will be creating by cleaning up the site.</p> <p>Please help the residents here by taking a stand. Ensure that NASA, as well as the other responsible parties, will clean up the site responsibly to background levels.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Deanna	Goldberg	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Deanna	Goldberg	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Georgia	Goldfarb	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jordan	Goldman	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Charles & Paula	Goldsmid	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Julie	Goldsmith	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elizabeth	Gomez	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Elizabeth	Gomez	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Luis	Gomez	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Susan	Gonzales	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jose	Gonzalez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rick	Gonzalez	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Anthony	Gonzalez	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Bradley	Goode	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Steven	Goodelle	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Margaret	Goodman	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Iftach	Gorali	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Deborah	Gordon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Diane	Gordon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Keith Griffin	Gordon	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dara	Gorelick	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Bella	Gorelik	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Cindi	Gortner	<p>I am in favor of cleaning up to background, as was agreed to by NASA in December of 2010. ... But the truth is that Santa Susana has exceeded pollution discharge hundreds of times. How do we know this? Through Boeing annual monitoring reports that go to the Regional Water Quality Board. So because I know that this stuff is getting off the hill through the water, that's why I want it cleaned up to background. And the part about the EIS that says please clean up to background, I applaud.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Cindi	Gortner	<p>Also, I believe there are three options for trucks, and I think that's great that that's in the EIS.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Cindi	Gortner	<p>I believe the test stands need to come down, that NASA was sloppy in spilling this stuff. And if the contamination is there, I don't want the children to be in danger of this. I don't care that they're historical. My dad worked for NASA and I love NASA, but I care more about children's health than having the test stands preserved. I think the time to do an EIS and talk about the plants and the fauna and the sacredness was before NASA went up and spilled all the perchloride up there. The AOCs say that they won't be touching the Indian artifacts, so I don't think that's an issue. And what's there now, all these chemicals that are in your sheet, not much in those 368 pages, but there is one page that highlights where the chemicals are. Those chemicals cause cancer, leukemia, birth defects, genetic defects, developmental disorders, and nervous disorders.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Cindi	Gortner	<p>And I want to end with a statement from somebody who lived in Woolsey Canyon. ... When he moved there with his three year old to get away from a houseful of mold, he was absolutely horrified to find out, and he said, "Why wasn't this disclosed?" He wants you to know that he wants that soil cleaned up for his child.</p>	NASA acknowledges your comment.

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Cindi	Gortner	<p>And there are trucks there now. He says their trucks now, I'm finding them, he says, at 2:30 in the morning, 4:30 in the morning. So it's already miserable. He would like to request that the trucks be only between 7:00 and 7:00 because it's waking his three year old up. But he says please clean it up. It's not right.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Davis	Gortner	<p>And all I want to say is that the site does have substances such as perchlorate, PCBs, TCE and other VOCs, heavy metals and dioxins, all of which cause cancer. And I understand that there will be a lot of trucks that will -- that just shows how much contamination is going on in this site, and if there's that much it needs to be cleaned up.</p> <p>So what is important is that the site gets cleaned up to protect the health of thousands of people who live nearby.</p>	<p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except in small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignition process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate, which was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regard to perchlorate and sampling results indicates, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will revise the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place (Section 3.9.5), as well as to include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.6 and 4.9.3).</p>

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Davis	Gortner	How can a quality conversation occur about the problems incurred by cleaning it up without discussing the benefits to the community of cleaning it up?	The EIS identifies Haz Impact-3 as a reduction in the volume of waste transported offsite for disposal by using onsite treatment methods resulting in a beneficial impact.
Davis	Gortner	Is there a chart in the DEIS that states all the health and safety hazards associated with the “no action” alternative?	NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm) Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).
Davis	Gortner	NASA signed an agreement with the state of California, and therefore with the people who live near the site, on December 10, 2010 that they would clean up to background. This raises serious questions about whether NASA can keep its word.	Your comment is noted.
Davis	Gortner	NASA should disclose how much truck and car traffic has occurred at the site over the decades of operation compared to what is predicted for the cleanup.	That kind of data is not available.
Davis	Gortner	If NASA is truly committed to the AOCs then why does Table 2.4-1 include “Alternative 1”, “Alternative 2” and “Alternative 3” with lesser cleanups to different standards?	These alternatives were included for full disclosure to the public to answer questions about the relative impacts of other cleanups allowed at other sites.

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Davis	Gortner	The test stands must be taken down.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Davis	Gortner	<p>There is no analysis of the environmental damage done by the pollution or the damage that would continue if no action were taken to clean it up.</p> <p>With respect to water resources, the DEIS does not inform the public of the current contamination that is occurring from SSFL.</p>	<p>Historical releases and contamination details are included in the referenced RI reports which are available on DTSC's website.</p>

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Davis	Gortner	You say nothing about the retinoblastomas—cancers of eyes—that occurred in young children downwind of your pollution, or the other cancer risks or health risks to people living near your toxic site and the continuing risks to them if you evade your cleanup obligations.	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>DTSC provided summaries to the various health studies that have been conducted over the years on its website (http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm).</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Davis	Gortner	We have noticed that in every case where there is a mention of benefit to remediation on Table ES-5, the mention is listed last. We find a great deal of bias in this EIS which is disturbing to us.	We will review the document to try to ensure that there is logical consistency in the way conclusions are presented.
Davis	Gortner	Fix the DEIS so that, rather than propaganda as to why NASA should be allowed to break your promises to this community and walk away from the pollution NBASA created, it instead provides an honest review of how much horrible environmental damage NASA did and why no action would perpetuate that environmental mess.	The purpose of conducting an DEIS (EIS) is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. However, based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site (Section 3.9.5).

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Cindi	Gortner	As a very concerned local resident only a few miles from the site, I find it misleading and offensive that the DEIS focuses almost entirely on purported negative impacts of cleaning up the contamination rather than the beneficial environmental effects and health and safety benefits to those of us who live close by. Although NASA has repeatedly stated their commitment to the AOCs, the DEIS is a misleading document which suggests otherwise.	The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. However, based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site (Section 3.9.5).
Cindi	Gortner	It is imperative that NASA keep its obligation to a cleanup to background as agreed to with the state of California in 2010.	Your comment is noted.

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Cindi	Gortner	<p>It is misleading in that it doesn't include the environmental hazards if the site is not cleaned up as promised. The document uses scare tactics to frighten people about the minor effects of the cleanup (e.g., trucks) without a discussion about the hazardous nature of the chemicals on the site. That is simply unethical. There is significant evidence from various studies of increased cancers in the nearby communities associated with closeness to SSFL. The contamination at SSFL is widespread, migrating, and composed of very toxic materials. Yet the EIS almost entirely ignores the environmental impact from having so thoroughly despoiled the land and water by all this pollution and the significant negative impact on the environment and all of us who live nearby if NASA were to default on its obligations under the AOC and leave much or all of the contamination not cleaned up.</p>	<p>The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the Health and Safety section to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place (Section 3.9.5).</p>
Cindi	Gortner	<p>NASA promised the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (CEQ) that it would not include alternatives that would breach the AOC it signed, with the exception of the standard "No Action" alternative. The draft EIS breaches that, including in several other alternatives, all of which are barred by the AOC and all of which would involve NASA walking away from most of the contamination it created in our area without cleaning it up. This raises questions whether NASA's word is worth anything. NASA should remove those sections.</p>	<p>The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL.</p> <p>These alternatives were included for full disclosure to the public to answer questions about the relative impacts of other cleanups allowed at other sites.</p>
Cindi	Gortner	<p>The hypocrisy of NASA playing the role of "environmental protector" of wildlife and so forth is disturbing. How can a government agency pollute hundreds of acres of land with terribly toxic chemicals and then put forth arguments against cleaning it up in the name of protecting the environment? If NASA cared about the environment, they wouldn't have caused the contamination in the first place. The environment is POLLUTED at NASA's own doing, damaging the natural environment at SSFL terribly. The right thing now to do is to clean it up to protect the people and the wildlife.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment on the DEIS. NASA will follow the AOC. By following the NEPA process, NASA complies with its statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Section 4.0 of the AOC. NASA continues to work expeditiously with DTSC and the public to complete the actions called for in the AOC.</p>

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Cindi	Gortner	<p>For more than 20 years the community has relied on the SSFL Inter-Agency Workgroup for providing residents an honest and unbiased source of information. It includes community representatives who truly are representative of the community's desire for full cleanup and support of the AOCs. Recently, a controversial "Community Advisory Group" has been created at the instigation of Boeing (see http://www.enviroreporter.com/2012/12/operation-astroturf/all/1/). Boeing has been lobbying against the AOCs and to be relieved of most of its cleanup obligations. The CAG is widely viewed as an "astroturf group," (i.e., fake grassroots, instigated by the polluter). It is comprised of former Boeing employees, contractors, aerospace workers, cleanup opponents, and even a lawyer for the Santa Ynez Chumash casino interests, which many fear aims to acquire the SSFL land, block cleanup, and establish a casino there.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes that there are many and differing views on the motivations for community input. We try to focus on the science and factual basis for our analyses and conclusions, while considering the views of members of the community.</p>
Cindi	Gortner	<p>3700 comments were received when the draft AOCs were out for public comment in 2010. All but about 15 strongly supported the AOCs. That tiny minority has constituted itself as a CAG to continue its efforts, in parallel with Boeing, to somehow block most of the contamination from having to be cleaned up. But as the numbers make clear, it doesn't represent the community, is a tiny minority, and is basically a surrogate for Boeing's efforts to frustrate the cleanup. I presume this will be shown once again in this comment period, with the great majority of the comments supporting the AOC and urging full compliance with it.</p>	<p>We recognize there is community concern regarding several items noted in the DEIS. NASA will implement the requirements of the AOC. By following the NEPA process, NASA complies with its statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Section 4.0 of the AOC. The cleanup will meet the established requirements for the protection of human health and the environment. Our EIS analyzes impacts required by NEPA but it does not address matters outside the purview of the statute. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Cindi	Gortner	<p>An EIS by design should focus on how to mitigate the environmental impacts of cleaning up to background. Instead, NASA focuses on arguments against the cleanup it had promised, without mention of the dire need for the action and the positive impacts of undoing all the decades of contamination NASA created. It is wrong to put this document forward to people without detailed information about the types of chemicals on the site, what quantities they are in, how they are hazardous, where they have been found to be offsite (water, soil, made airborne in past fires when contaminated vegetation burned, etc.) and so forth. However, the vast majority of the people that I have talked to when given a CHOICE between leaving chemical contamination and the quite minor impacts stated in the EIS about a few trucks an hour will select a cleanup to background.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Cindi	Gortner	<p>The AOC already has provisions if the Fish and Wildlife Service were to make findings requiring certain actions to protect endangered species. The EIS appears to imply it would like to hide behind issues of plants, etc. and not clean up contamination at the site. Instead it should focus on how it will restore and revegetate the land it has so thoroughly damaged over the past decades once the cleanup is complete.</p>	<p>Please refer to Section 4.4 for numerous references to impacts of the cleanup on biological resources including both negative and beneficial impacts. Please also refer to Section 3.9 for and assessment of health risks associated with current contaminants.</p>

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Cindi	Gortner	There should be absolutely no discussion about NOT cleaning up under the test stands. We all know the test stands are where the chemicals were primarily used. It's absurd to not cleanup that area.	NASA is working closely with DTSC to identify those areas at SSFL that are contaminated requiring cleanup to the Look-up tables.
Cindi	Gortner	The AOC provides an exception to the cleanup to background requirement for soil immediately nearby the Burro Flats cave paintings. Suggesting that the cave paintings can be damaged when NASA knows the AOC protects them is quite dishonest.	NASA will clarify the text. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts and the 5% clause.

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Cindi	Gortner	<p>There is no mention of any of the studies regarding how the contamination has affected humans. The UCLA School of Public Health studies found the contamination at the site resulted in excess cancers among the workers. The study by the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) found elevated rates of cancers of the bladder, thyroid, and blood and lymph systems in people living offsite and associated with proximity to the site. The study for ATSDR by Professor Yoram Cohen and his UCLA team showed pollution from the site migrated offsite at levels in excess of EPA acceptable limits.</p>	<p>DTSC provided summaries to the various health studies that have been conducted over the years on its website (http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm). According to the DTSC summaries there were two UCLA studies, one in 1997 dealt with radiation exposures and a second in 1999 which dealt predominately with hydrazine exposures. Both were funded by DOE. The third study you reference is the ATSDR, was published in 1999. According to DTSC's summary, "The preliminary results of the exposure pathway analyses for air, ground water and surface water, and soil and sediment indicate that it is unlikely that people living in communities near the site have been exposed to substances from the site at levels that would have resulted in adverse health effects."</p> <p>Information summarizing the health studies previously conducted will be added to the EIS (Section 3.9.6).</p>

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Cindi	Gortner	<p>I do not care at all about the increased level of trucks going off site. Traffic is already bad, and this increase is completely trivial. But there are things NASA could nonetheless do to mitigate the truck traffic, such as natural gas or electric trucks or taking the shipments to a rail spur, and dispersing the trips over several routes, but NASA refuses to even consider them in the EIS. This tips NASA's hand, as it appears it isn't interested in doing a thoughtful EIS but rather trying to find excuses to get out of the AOC it signed.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (1) overland conveyor and rail transport of soil; (2) build a new haul road (3) truck from site to rail and transport by rail to disposal facility.</p> <p>(1) NASA considered alternative rail or conveyor system for hauling materials from SSFL. The analysis showed that a conveyor system would require building the system over private land and constructing a railroad facility to keep trucks off the local roads. NASA concluded that the system could not be built in the AOC timeframe requirement, there could be opposition to acquiring rights-of-way over private lands.</p> <p>(2) NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements.</p> <p>(3) NASA considered a truck-rail combination for soil disposal. Using existing local roads to rail would not alleviate traffic on local community roads.</p> <p>Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p>
Cindi	Gortner	<p>NASA – do the right thing and live up to your promises. We who live near the site deserve better than the biased DEIS you put forth. Cleanup to background as you promised to do under the AOC and stop misleading the community.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Davis	Gortner	I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Davis	Gortner	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Davis	Gortner	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Devyn	Gortner	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Devyn	Gortner	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Devyn	Gortner	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Devyn	Gortner	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Devyn	Gortner	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>
Lee	Goslin	<p>Do what you promised! Clean up Santa Susana! I grew up in the 50s in the San Fernando Valley listening to the boom of the rocket tests there, so I KNOW how much waste must be there. Clean it up! It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do--fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Brian	Gottejman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Suvedi	Gottipati	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Suvedi	Gottipati	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Catherine	Gould	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Eric Scott	Gould	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nancy	Gowani	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Morty	Gr	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
George	Grace	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Therese	Graf	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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West	Graham	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Diane	Granahan	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susan	Grant	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nancy	Grant	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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C. Stephen	Grant	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mark	Graski	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jenna	Gratton	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Colleen	Graven	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Joel	Graves	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small igniters that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the igniters. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Joel	Graves	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joel	Graves	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brian	Gray	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Brian	Gray	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alexandra	Graziano	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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William	Green	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jamie	Green	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rhonda	Green	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lauren	Green	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Scott	Greene	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ken	Greenwald	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marc	Gregory	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Probyn	Gregory	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Don	Grierson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jennifer	Griffin	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Pamela	Griffin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pablo	Griffith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lin	Griffith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tera	Grills	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nancy	Grossi	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Russ	Grubbs	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sue	Grumbach	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jon	Grutman	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Jon	Grutman	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Gubernick	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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David	Gubernick	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	Guerra	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Adriana	Guidi	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joyce Jones	Guinyard	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Tim	Guisinger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kendall	Gurian	<p>I am very concerned about the conflict between you and your experiment in space. It left a mess in the area where I live, and I will not stand for this. It is possible that the toxins that went into the ground could go into the water that we all drink. This could cause many people to get sick, get cancer, or possibly die. Would you really want people blaming you if people died? Many people agree with me, and I believe you are the people responsible for cleaning this mess up. If you started it, you should finish it.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Brenna	Gutell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Doris	Guthrie	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Harvey H	Guthrie	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Doris	Guthrie	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Alma	Gutierrez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Genevieve	Guzman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brian	Gwinn	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lama-Jigme	Gyatso	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Aaron	Haase	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Bar	Hadari	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Bar	Hadari	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Bar	Hadari	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Bill	Haff	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Niles	Hagedorn	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Brenda	Haig	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Helsley	Hal	I have real concern in that as you take and run these haul trips, your truck, I noticed, has tarps on it, but it's still emitting dust. Are you taking and expanding the contaminated area to all of these haul routes by that movement of that material?	Fugitive dust emissions would be controlled by measures prescribed by VCAPCD Rule 55. Specifically, NASA would load materials carefully to minimize the potential for spills or dust creation. Implement water spraying as needed to suppress potential dust generation during loading operations. Take care to apply dust suppression water to the top of the load or source material to avoid wetting the truck tires. Do not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms). Material spilled during loading would be collected for subsequent loading. After loading, trucks would pass through the decontamination and inspection station before weighing and departure from SSFL.
Helsley	Hal	There are techniques that can be used to cap and cover, to seal the material there. We have materials you can add to soil that basically makes it a cement cover. And at that point it can be kept in location, and we don't have to contaminate other areas with the dust that is moving from the site.	The AOC (as written) doesn't allow of any soil with contaminant concentrations greater than the Lookup Table concentrations to remain onsite. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Helsley	Hal	<p>We have a piece of history here that is a scientific basis for one of the greatest accomplishments of man on Earth. And to take and to totally demolish that, where you don't have contaminants within the steel itself, I think this is something that should be preserved for our children in the future, just as we need to seriously preserve the materials that were left by the Chumash or the other Indians or maybe other parties in front of the Chumash. They may not be the only ones.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p> <p>The identified archaeological resources will be avoided where possible, and NASA will develop an inadvertent discoveries plan.</p>

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Adriana	Hall	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environment+H1683al measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Adriana	Hall	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rosemary	Hall	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dudley	Hall	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Edward	Hall	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Edward	Hall	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Edward	Hall	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Edward	Hall	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Caroline	Hall (AHP)	<p>Our overall concern with the DEIS is that critical information to inform NASA's decisions is either not clearly presented, or is missing. Specifically, the document lacks sufficient information on measures to minimize adverse effects and ensure the long-term preservation of historic properties on the parcels to be conveyed to another party (or parties), and the parameters limiting the range of possible preservation outcomes.</p>	<p>NASA will proceed with its proposed action in accordance with stipulations laid out in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to historic properties.</p>

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Caroline	Hall (ACHP)	<p>First, the DEIS presents little substantive information on the existing cleanup agreements between NASA and the environmental regulatory agencies (e.g. with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, on pages 4-15 and 4-18). Further information is needed, as these agreements largely direct the efforts and levels needed to remediate the site, which in turn can circumscribe NASA's ability to fully consider alternatives to avoid or lessen adverse effects to historic properties.</p>	<p>Primary discussions on the 2007 Consent Order and 2010 AOC are in Section 1 of the EIS. The primary drivers from both agreements that affect the scope of the cleanup actions, and thus the impacts being evaluated in the EIS are cleanup levels and schedule.</p> <p>For both agreements the schedule calls for cleanup by 2017. For the 2007 Consent Order the cleanup level is determined by risk assessment protocols as documented in the 2005 Standardized Risk Assessment Methodology approved by DTSC. For the 2010 AOC the cleanup values were determined by DTSC and are documented in the Look-up Tables (LUT) for chemical and radiological. See below for web links.</p> <p>2005 SRAM - http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/ssfl_document_library.cfm</p> <p>Chemical LUT - http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_lookuptables/chemical/66073_06112013LUTand_cover.pdf</p> <p>Radiological LUT - http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_doe_area_iv%5Cepaareaivsurvey%5Cmiscplansandreports/65848_8-Final_Tech_Memo_Lookup_Table_Recommendations_112712.pdf</p>

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Caroline	Hall (AHP)	<p>For example, the DEIS notes that several cleanup levels were initially considered, but only the preferred alternative meets the letter of the 2010 cleanup agreement. While we understand that the extent and nature of contaminants cannot be fully known until additional testing is undertaken, the FEIS should more fully explain the process by which NASA will make final decisions on the type and extent, of remediation(s) to be implemented, the criteria it will use to make decisions, and how the cleanup will take place in light of the agreements prior to conveyance to the General Services Administration (GSA).</p>	<p>Final cleanup plans will be submitted to DTSC for approval once the field sampling and treatment technology studies have been completed. These cleanup plans are currently scheduled to be submitted in 2015.</p>

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Caroline	Hall (ACHP)	<p>GSA will handle the disposal of the property once NASA has completed the remediation. The DEIS does not discuss GSA’s role in this process, or whether GSA may be amenable to preserving anything on the property. At a recent consultation meeting there appears to have been some confusion about GSA’s conditions for accepting the property from NASA. The FEIS should consider reasonably foreseeable effects associated with this undertaking, which we believe include the expected sale of the property or potential neglect of the property (36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1-2)). The FEIS should present information about the role of GSA in disposing of the property—how it identifies potential recipients, how it evaluates offers, and how it considers historic values in the excessing process. GSA’s qualified personnel could likely provide helpful input in this area.</p> <p>...the parameters of what can be preserved, what GSA will accept and what is conveyed to GSA for ultimate disposal, need to be explored in the FEIS in more detail so that the consulting parties clearly understand the preservation possibilities or opportunities.</p> <p>...NASA hasn’t been clear about whether GSA truly considers retention of a test stand (or other facility) a viable option or not.</p> <p>...the FEIS should address how organizations with an interest in preserving and interpreting such a facility will be identified by GSA and under what criteria (e.g., the need to have sufficient financial resources, etc.) GSA would select a recipient or partner. The document should also include information on the role GSA would play if NASA decides to preserve a test stand; for example, whether NASA would provide an allowance for the annual maintenance of that stand.</p>	<p>NASA will comply with the AOC (as currently written) and cleanup to background which will accommodate any future use. Future Use is the responsibility of GSA and outside the scope of this EIS. GSA has made it known in scoping meetings and consultation meetings that it will proceed with its disposal process separate from NASA’s EIS. DTSC will prepare a CEQA document and GSA will develop a NEPA document that will address the futures uses of the site.</p>

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Caroline	Hall (AHP)	An illustrative example of this problem is presented on page 4-25 of the DEIS, where it is stated that protective measures to prevent vandalism at the Burro Flats Painted Cave may need to be removed at the request of GSA. This appears to be the kind of historic preservation issue that needs to be addressed in NASA's FEIS, and will require coordination between NASA and GSA to answer. The document should address the circumstances under which this kind of action could occur, and why.	NASA acknowledges your comment. NASA will incorporate the coordination of protection measures after NASA's undertaking is completed into the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.
Caroline	Hall (AHP)	...the list of mitigation measures proposed in the DEIS (page 4-25) are general and formulaic. The FEIS should contain more detail that reflects the results of the ongoing consultation process. NASA has said it may be possible to preserve (at least) one test stand (Cultural Mitigation Measure 1), depending, among other things, on the character of the contaminants that surround it and may lie beneath it.	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which will outline multiple MMs.
Caroline	Hall (AHP)	In a September 10, 2013 email to the consulting parties, NASA included some rough estimates for the cost to remove asbestos, hydraulic fluids, and other regulated materials from each test stand, and encapsulate their lead paint. The email also included an annual maintenance cost for each stand of perhaps \$25,000. This information should be included in the FEIS discussion regarding mitigation measures, and should include any other available information about the possibility of retaining a test stand. For example, the FEIS should consider whether NASA would be responsible for initially preserving and preparing the structure for interpretation.	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which will outline multiple MMs.

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Caroline	Hall (ACHP)	In the event a test stand cannot be saved, it will be important to explore creative ideas that provide for telling the story of the SSFL and its historic significance. Since there is a link between the SSFL and the development of the Space Shuttles (and the Shuttle Endeavour is on display at the nearby California Science Center), perhaps some of the mitigation measures set forth in the 2011 Memorandum of Agreement for retirement of the Space Transportation System could be applied or linked to the SSFL.	NASA has identified multiple MMs in its Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD that allow for telling the story of SSFL. We refer you to the final stipulations of the agreement which includes options for telling the story to the public.
Caroline	Hall (ACHP)	...the FEIS should provide additional information on the cleanup options (e.g., excavation and offsite disposal, ex- and in-situ onsite treatment, and to what level) and how each will affect the integrity of the significant Burro Flats Site. Again, while the extent and nature of contaminants is incomplete at this time, the manner in which NASA will consider this National Register-listed site's significance and value to living communities needs to be more fully explored in the FEIS, including the process for further consultation by NASA if additional alternatives are identified.	NASA will identify ways to minimize impacts to archeological resources in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the 2010 AOC referencing Native American artifacts. The Burro Flats site may fall under this definition.
Caroline	Hall (ACHP)	...because of the nature of the historic properties on the SSFL (ranging from prehistoric archaeological sites and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes through mid-20th Century rocket test facilities), the range of consulting parties and interests in the future of the property, and the fact that another federal agency is tasked with disposing of NASA's property (and whose mission and interests are not necessarily in concord with NASA's), we believe NASA should strongly consider embodying the measures agreed upon to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties in a Memorandum of Agreement.	NASA is proceeding with the development of a Programmatic Agreement to stipulate MMs and other commitments, rather than codifying those commitments in the ROD as originally planned. SHPO and ACHP would be signatories to the agreement document. Should no agreement be reached, then NASA will return to the ROD approach.

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Barbara	Hallman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Donna	Hamer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anita	Hamlin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stephanie	Hammett	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marcella	Hammond	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Marcella	Hammond	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tim	Hampton	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constant (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Tim	Hampton	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Tim	Hampton	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Tim	Hampton	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Joseph	Hancock	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kelly	Hanks	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Kelly	Hanks	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Delainie	Hanson	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Delainie	Hanson	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tim	Hanson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jimmy	Hara	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Joseph	Hardin	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marinda	Hargrove	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Amy	Harkness	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Betts	Harley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gabrielle	Harradine	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Roger H.	Harrell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Harris	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Juanita	Harris	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Henry	Harris	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Harris	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Diane	Hart	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Diane	Hart	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Skyler	Hart	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nancy	Hartman	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Nancy	Hartman	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Randall	Hartman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ian	Hartman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Julia	Hasegawa	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elizabeth	Havens	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Daniel	Hawk	<p>NEPA team first workups of Cpyro was part of KSC undergrad research for Advanced Astronaut Carbon-Based Life Support. The filtration properties of carbon are well known. What if high CEC Cpyro can make otherwise untreatable soil to treatable, or reduce or mitigate the soil to a lesser degree? This would be of great value to NASA and the public. It is worth discussing the use of high CEC pyrogenic carbon as a viable contamination nuclear mitigator with Dr Hamilton at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory/ DOE.</p>	<p>This is an interesting and potentially useful technology for site remediation purposes. It appears to be a developing technology with some potential treatability indicated for radioactive type soil contamination, based on the readily available information. Many important factors for consideration of the technology as a viable alternative at SSFL are unknown, such as proven treatability potential for the range of COCs in SSFL soils; the dosage or loading rates of the treatment matrix vs. treatment performance obtainable for all the COCs; the degree treatment afforded by the technology and the corresponding time frame to achieve treatment for all the COCs; and the related cost factors to implement the technology application. NASA will continue to investigate the potential application of the technology in more detail, but under the time constraints of the AOC, cannot consider it as a viable proven alternative as a basis to reframe the EIS.</p>

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Salome	Hawkins	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Randy	Hawkins	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Shereen	Hawkins	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kassandra	Hawkins	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Suzanne	Hayano	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tom	Hazelleaf	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kris	Head	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mark	Heald	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Mark	Heald	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Healey	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small igniters that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the igniters. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Michael	Healey	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alicia	Hecht	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lisa	Hecht	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Bruce	Hector MD	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Hedgecock	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Curtis	Hedges	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Bridget	Hedison	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brent	Hege	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Brent	Hege	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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AnnKristine	Hellgren	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathleen	Helmer	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lynn	Helvig	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Lynn	Helvig	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Lynn	Helvig	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Lynn	Helvig	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Rose	Henderson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Valerie	Henderson	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
GlennaMae	Hendricks	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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GlennaMae	Hendricks	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Grace	Hengst	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dan	Henneberger	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Debbie	Hennessey	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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D, U, DH	Henry Burton	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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D, U, DH	Henry Burton	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Beverly	Herber	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Dale	Herbert	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jay	Hergot	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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A.L.	Hern	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Steven	Hernandez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Maria Elena	Hernandez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Laura	Herndon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Heron	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Robert	Heron	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert & Claire	Heron	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Robert & Claire	Heron	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Elaine	Herzog	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elaine	Herzog	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Joanna	Hess	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Joanna	Hess	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ella	Hess	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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William	Hewes	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lyle	Hibbs	<p>My reason for writing this is to plead for preserving something that will allow the public and future generations to see an example of what was done. I think one of the large engine test stands must be preserved as a museum piece and some type of facility be maintained to accomplish this. I'm sure most of the people who worked up there feel the same as I do and all of us would gladly donate some time to get this accomplished. I really feel that this is a national monument and some part of it should be preserved.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your consideration and comments on the DEIS. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. Comments such as yours are considered during that process. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP, and archaeological sites.</p>

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Lyn Harris	Hicks	<p>From Lyn Harris Hicks, Government Relations Advocate for Southern California Chapters of the US national United Nations Association of the World Federation of United Nations Associations</p> <p>Members and leaders of our San Fernando Valley Chapter if UNA have suffered for half a century of waiting, and waiting, and waiting for clean-up of the lethal remnants of the partial melt-down. That delay is unconscionable.</p> <p>Now, there is a rumor that the 2010 agreements may be violated. Please speak out for compassion to overrule profits. Please protect our families in the Simi and Northridge of our San Fernando Valley.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comment</p>
Leslie	Hicks	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susi	Higgins	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Virginia	Hilker	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Virginia	Hilker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Virginia	Hilker	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Frank	Hill	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Steven	Hill	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Laura	Hill	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sharon	Hillbrant	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Dr. Ebert	Hino	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Daniel	Hirsch	<p>NASA has no discretion to not clean up to background.</p> <p>The Draft EIS throws in soil volumes and truck trips for what it describes as residential, industrial, or recreational cleanup standards.</p>	<p>These alternatives were included for full disclosure to the public to answer questions about the relative impacts. There are clearly described as alternatives that are no longer considered.</p>

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Daniel	Hirsch	<p>The cleanup standard for any exposure scenario is in fact a range.</p> <p>Did whoever came up with those air grab estimates base them on a one in a million risk, as generally required.</p> <p>Which residential exposure scenario is assumed?</p>	<p>These estimates were based on a 1X10-6 risk for the three scenarios described (residential risk, industrial risk, and recreational risk) and presented in the various draft soil investigation reports. The summaries are provided for information only, as an EIS is obligated to present.</p>
Daniel	Hirsch	<p>The EIS should make clear that the County of Ventura, the City of Los Angeles, and the City of Simi Valley have all gone on record supporting the AOC. Those within NASA trying to sabotage the AOC may wish to point to a couple of tiny "neighborhood councils" that Boeing has been working through to oppose the cleanup. But they are not legal representatives; the Los Angeles City Council, which has passed resolutions supporting the AOC, is the legal representative. Neighborhood councils are tiny advisory groups with no formal power or authority; there are dozens of them in LA.</p>	<p>Each comment carries its own weight, regardless of perceived or formal power or authority. NASA has responded to each.</p>
Daniel	Hirsch	<p>US EPA has submitted comments that suggest it has not fully understood the situation at hand.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comment. If you are referring to our response to EPA's comments on the EIS, please refer to the answers we give to EPA's submittal number 244.</p>
Daniel	Hirsch	<p>The beneficial impacts of remedying that environmental damage are essentially ignored, and the negative impacts of the No Action alternative, refusing to clean up, are also not addressed in any serious fashion.</p>	<p>Both aspects are addressed in the EIS.</p>
Daniel	Hirsch	<p>ES-1.0 add "under the Administrative Order of Consent (AOC) with the State of California" at the end of the first sentence.</p>	<p>The AOC detail is included in Section 2.0 along with the 2007 Order that governs the groundwater cleanup.</p>

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Daniel	Hirsch	ES-2.0 add "as well as some solid rocket fuel work" at the end of the first sentence in the second paragraph. Perchlorate contamination arose in part from the solid fuel activities.	No solid rocket fuel was used on Area II and no perchlorate has been detected to date.
Daniel	Hirsch	2nd ¶ deeded by whom? Who owned the land prior to 1958? Was work for the US government conducted on the land prior to the deeding to USAF?	In your cited paragraph we noted that work on behalf of space and air force programs occurred from the 1950s to the 1970s, prior to acquisition by NASA. NASA was deeded the land in 1973. Prior to development, the land at SSFL was used for ranching. During 1948, NAA (a predecessor to Rockwell International Corporation) began using (by lease) what is now known as the northeastern portion, or Area I of SSFL. The majority of SSFL was acquired with the purchase of the Silvernale property in 1954, and development of the western portion of SSFL began soon after.
Daniel	Hirsch	explain also what that work was – development and testing of nuclear missiles? Was work done for other DOD entitites (e.g., Navy for SLBMs?)	No records indicate that nuclear missiles were tested at any test stands in Area II.
Daniel	Hirsch	3rd ¶ 1st sentence. This needs to be greatly expanded, even in the Executive Summary.	NASA tried to balance the length and complexity of the Executive Summary with the presentation of facts and conclusions central to the analysis required by NEPA. The details you request are in the various RI reports referenced in the EIS.
Daniel	Hirsch	p. ES-2 at bottom. Only discusses communications received pushing for EIS to consider breaking the AOC, not the various communications insisting that NASA comply with its obligations under the AOC and evaluate in the EIS how to implement the AOC.	See Appendix K for additional public communications.
Daniel	Hirsch	p. ES-3 mentions comments from DTSC about the EIS scope regarding non-compliant alternatives. One should describe those comments in more detail. DTSC is NASA's regulator, and informed NASA in strong language that doing what it originally proposed would breach the AOC.	NASA summarized scoping comments in Appendix K.
Daniel	Hirsch	ES-4 asserts the AOC requires cleanup to background or laboratory detection limits. This is not correct.	The 2010 AOC requires a LUT to be determined by DTSC. The look up table values provided by DTSC include background values for some chemicals and laboratory detection limits for others.

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Daniel	Hirsch	p. ES-7 Claims proposed action would have significant impacts on the burro flats cave paintings. NO. AOC expressly exempts Native American artifacts. This statement thus is completely false.	NASA will clarify the text. The Burro Flats site includes many rock features and areas of soil too. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.
Daniel	Hirsch	Assertion that the entire 2850 acre site is a sacred site is absurd, and that the cleanup would have a significant negative impact on the sacred site is equally absurd. What would have a significant negative impact is failing to clean up the vast quantities of contaminants.	The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians has declared the NASA-administered Area an Indian Sacred Site under EO 13007.
Daniel	Hirsch	The environmental impact of cleaning up the pollution at SSFL is BENEFICIAL, not NEGATIVE. The impact of the NO Action alternative is significant and negative. NASA has it backwards.	As discussed in the EIS, the potential impacts from the soil cleanup range from beneficial to negative and some are significant-negative. NASA believes the evaluation presented in the EIS is fair and defensible. Based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site (Section 3.9.5).
Daniel	Hirsch	Similarly about biological resources. The impact of cleaning up contamination is beneficial to biological resources, not negative.	NASA considers that there are some net beneficial impacts to the cleanup by removing contaminants from the soil that could affect wildlife. NASA also recognizes in section 4.4.1.3. that there will be significant impacts to native vegetation communities. Please also refer to Section 3.9 for and assessment of health risks associated with current contaminants.

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Daniel	Hirsch	p. ES-7 Admits the truck estimates are heavily inflated, using the values that would produce the absolutely highest estimates.	The current estimate for the volume of soil required to be remediated is not overstated. DTSC has independently reviewed NASA's data and stated that the estimates are reasonable. As discussed in the EIS, NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS. Impacts are presented for both ends (all are successful and none are successful).
Daniel	Hirsch	ES-8 Absurdly, the EIS claims the effect of cleaning up groundwater and soil contamination that has been creating surface water pollution is negative. No, it is positive. Leaving the groundwater contaminated and allowing continued surface water contamination is what would be negative.	NASA's analysis must focus on impacts of the action, thus NASA recognizes that cleanup has impacts.
Daniel	Hirsch	ES-9 Again, for health and safety, the EIS amazingly claims that cleaning up contamination results in negative impacts on health and safety; it is the pollution that is producing the negative impacts, leaving it in place would have negative impacts.	Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).

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Daniel	Hirsch	ES-10 Again, NASA has it backwards, claiming that the cleaning up hazardous materials has negative effects whereas it is the pollution by the hazardous materials that has the negative effects.	Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).

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Daniel	Hirsch	ES-15 again, absurd; says removing the contamination produces significant negative impacts on biological resources and remediation of pollution only moderate beneficial impacts. NASA's efforts to sabotage its commitments in the AOC are clear here. Under such an argument, no polluter would ever have to clean up the toxic mess it created.	NASA acknowledges your comment.
Daniel	Hirsch	Again, claims negative impact on EJ; but the pollution from the site, which apparently has caused cancers in the communities nearby, is a negative impact of NO ACTION, and eliminating that risk is a beneficial effect.	Based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site.

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Daniel	Hirsch	Exec Summary does not analyze impacts of the No Action alternative—major failure. Leaving the soil and groundwater polluted would have significant negative impacts.	Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).

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Daniel	Hirsch	ES-3.2 Give a single small paragraph describing the No Action alternative, but not a word of analysis about its environmental impacts, of leaving all the toxic contamination not cleaned up.	Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).

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Daniel	Hirsch	<p>Says only beneficial effects are hazardous waste and biology; not water quality, air quality, public health. This stuff is toxic pollution; cleaning it up is beneficial; without cleaning it up, water will continue to be polluted, toxic material will continue to spread when the wind blows; people's health will be at risk.</p>	<p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Daniel	Hirsch	p. 1-7 Yet this fundamental need – protecting human health and the environment” is barely discussed in the EIS. No detail is provided.	A cleanup to LUT values is required by the AOC.
Daniel	Hirsch	4.2.3 No Action Alternative; again, just a few sentences; nothing about the significant impact if NASA doesn’t clean up the polluted site.	Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6). To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).
Daniel	Hirsch	p. 4-15 in passing acknowledges that recognized Native American artifacts are protected by the AOC and exempted from the cleanup to background requirement if it would place them at risk. yet NASA nonetheless hypes the issue of the artifacts as a significant negative impact, when it isn’t, as the AOC exempts them.	NASA will clarify the text. The Burro Flats site includes many rock features and areas of soil too. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.
Daniel	Hirsch	p. 4-44 claims no action alternative would have negligible effect on biological features such as birds from contamination; no evidence provided, crazy. claim big effects from cleanup and ignore pollution effects. similarly for vegetation, they don’t even identify effect of toxic materials on the vegetation.	Please refer to section 4.9 for the health risks associated with the contaminants on the site. Due to the relative low level of the majority of contaminants on NASA's property, the likely bioaccumulation of contaminants in flora and fauna is considered negligible.
Daniel	Hirsch	4-81 claims no action alternative would have only moderate impacts on groundwater or surface water quality. this is absurd.	The No Action Alternative includes the continuation of operating the GETs system as described in Section 4.6.3. Therefore, the potential severity of the impact would be moderate as described in Section 4.6.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Daniel	Hirsch	4-111 absurdly claims major impacts to air quality from cleanup, no impacts whatsoever from No Action, even though leaving all that contamination means constant resuspension and airborne release to neighboring communities of the toxic material.	<p>Impacts to air resources identified in NASA's DEIS for cleanup actions are appropriate.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site (Section 3.9.5).</p> <p>DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p>
Daniel	Hirsch	4-122 again, absurdly claims cleanup would have impacts on EJ communities and that failing to clean up the contamination would have none.	Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).
Daniel	Hirsch	4-128 crazily asserts that the health impacts of not cleaning up the contamination are not significant. Pure assertion, no technical basis provided. What are the contaminants? Very toxic materials.	<p>The NEPA process consists of an evaluation of the environmental effects of a federal undertaking including its alternatives. In this case NASA's federal action is to remediate the environment to a level that meets NASA's cleanup responsibilities and to perform demolition actions necessary to support both remediation and property disposition of the NASA-administered portion of SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Daniel	Hirsch	4-152 similarly absurdly asserts that just walking away from the hazardous waste and contamination would not have significant environmental impacts. EPA recommended the site for consideration as a Superfund site, one of the most contaminated areas in the country. Leaving the contamination without cleanup would not have a significant environmental impact?	Based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site (Section 3.9.5).
Teri	Hitt	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Michael	Hlaca	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Natalie	Hodapp	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Natalie	Hodapp	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rebecca	Hoeschler	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Harvey	Hoff	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Harvey	Hoff	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jessica	Hoffman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sabrina	Hogan	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John	Hogben	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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John	Hogben	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Arthur	Holden	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Saul	Holguin	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
B	Holland	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mary	Hollow	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Denine	Hollow	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anthony	Hollow	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Maureen	Holloway	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

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Howard H.	Holmes	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Shannon	Holst	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Shannon	Holst	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Shannon	Holst	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Shannon	Holst	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Ruth	Holston	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Walter	Holzinger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Celeste	Hong	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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William	Honsa	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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William	Honsa	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sandra	Hookan	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Sandra	Hookan	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC) with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	Hoover	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Janet	Hoover	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Barbara	Hope	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rebecca	Hopkins	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Rebecca	Hopkins	Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Rebecca	Hopkins	I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.	Your comment is noted.

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Rebecca	Hopkins	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Gary	Horn	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sara	Horner	<p>I am writing to let you know of my support for the clean up law signed between NASA and the state of California in 2010 which mandated a cleanup of all detectable contamination at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory. The current Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not address the issue appropriately.</p> <p>The site, once fairly remote, has become increasing urbanized and the detrimental effects of the radioactive and chemical waste have thus significantly risen. Without adequate clean up the costs of the public health consequences and the financial obligations for NASA will increase dramatically. If taken care of appropriately and promptly both NASA and the regional population of this area will cease to be at risk.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Heather	Howard	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Heather	Howard	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jeanne	Howard	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Donn	Howell	<p>As residents of West Hills and former members of the West Hills Neighborhood Council, we would like to reiterate our concerns related to the limited Draft Environmental Impact Statement that NASA has just produced, and we support the votes of the West Hills Neighborhood Council that we submitted in resolution approved on August 3rd, 2011 and May 17, 2013.</p> <p>For the protection of our community, we respectfully request that NASA do an Environmental Impact Statement that addresses all of the alternative scenarios as was presented at NASA's March 27, 2012, NASA Environmental Impact Study Meeting.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Donn	Howell	<p>Please also consider our comments in our letter to the City attorney including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the request for the U.S. Government property to not be used for residential use; 2) the use of the Nine Balancing Criteria of CERCLA; 3) the need to monitor airborne emissions and dust from remediation; 4) the need to monitor surface water and groundwater; 5) to monitor soils at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site until DTSC deems that the site is cleaned to all relevant and applicable laws; 6) the future use of the site should be parkland or open space based upon the final characterization of the site; 7) the WHNC recommended preservation of some of the test stands on the NASA property if it can be done in a manner that is protective of public safety and will not impede the cleanup beneath the test stands; 8) the WHNC supports all environmental laws that are applicable to this site that were protective of endangered species and wildlife that uses the site as a major wildlife corridor; 9) the WHNC supports all laws that are applicable for the protection of the Native American community and the archaeological sites that are on the National Register of Historic Places. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Determining future use falls under the GSA disposition process (not by NASA) 2) Consideration of these type criteria will be done in the feasibility study phase of the cleanup program 3) . As described in Section 4.9, dust monitors around the work site to monitor the amount of airborne dust. The air monitors could be equipped to record dust levels on a specified interval and have an alarm that will notify workers if dust levels reach a specified level. 4) Both surface water and groundwater are monitored routinely and reported to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and DTSC, respectively. 5) The determination of the extent of soils with chemical constituents exceeding the AOC LUTvalues is in progress and expected to be complete in 2014. 6) Your comment is noted. Determining future use falls under the GSA disposition process (not by NASA). 7) NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures with a goal to save at least one stand and one control house. 8) Your comment is noted 9) Your comment is noted

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Jana	Howington	<p>I am a huge supporter of NASA and all its amazing accomplishments. However, I'm writing this in stiff opposition to the proposed clean-up plan of the Santa Susana Field Lab. I live adjacent to the old lab and travel daily on Topanga Blvd, the main artery for proposed removal of lab debris. This boulevard is already past maximum vehicle capacity and extremely congested.</p> <p>Proposed heavy truck traffic would result in catastrophic disruption of travel in this area, not to mention diesel truck pollution, hauling toxic debris and noise. Besides, our roads are already in disrepair due to underfunding by the City of LA, and this would totally destroy the roadbeds.</p> <p>I beseech you to please halt this proposed clean-up activity until a more suitable means of hauling tons of toxic waste can be devised. One suggestion worth considering is by rail, since there is already rail tracks in the immediate vicinity.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (overland conveyor and rail transport of soil and option to build a new haul road). NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Michael	Hu	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Michael	Hu	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Michael	Hu	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Winifred	Huang	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Winifred	Huang	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Brandon	Huang	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elissa	Huang	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lorna	Hudgins	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ronald	Huerta	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Holly	Huff	<p>So I mean, I feel sorry for everybody that's got a problem with the traffic, but it isn't new. There's been traffic because of that hill since the '40s.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Holly	Huff	<p>So anyway, I think that your presentation was little misleading. I think that, you know, you're worried about air quality now and damaging the road? Potholes? Emissions from the cars? I mean, this is a true concern, but I have to laugh with all the things that have been going on up there for the last 60 years. You're trying to please other people that don't know the history as much as I think I do. You know, the children. The children's safety. Well, kids aren't going to be playing out in the street.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Holly	Huff	<p>And then everybody's concerned about the dust coming out of the trucks. Now, I am too. Are they -- is this a real problem? They're not sealed up? You're just throwing a tarp over the dirt and going down the freeway? ...</p> <p>I grew up at the lake. I moved to the Knolls. I grew flowers up at Sage Ranch for eight years right where the big lead contamination was all gutted. And in 2009 I was diagnosed with leukemia. I can't say that I got it from the site, but I happened to be there for everything. So I think I did.</p>	<p>Dust from trucks is addressed in the Air section and Air Quality BMP-1. Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Holly	Huff	<p>So my bottom line is that I want to see the best damn cleanup we can have and get. And I don't want the Indian artifacts ruined, and I don't want the oak trees touched. But I do want it clean. And if you could save a test stand and it would be clean, that would be great. But clean's No. 1 to me. And a park would be nice, but I would much rather just see a wildlife corridor personally.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p>
Holly	Huff	<p>I always thought an EIS was to consider real issues with the topic at hand, the cleanup of chemicals and how to accomplish it. When I read comments from "new" groups opposed to cleanup it's very hard for me to understand where these people could be coming from. They seem to not have a clue about how the people who live below the site feel and have felt for many, many years. I do know some have their own agenda's and it's not cleanup.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Holly	Huff	<p>Until these "new" groups came along and Boeing got "Green" no one cared about school children, trucks and car fumes, accidents, etc.</p> <p>A thousand + cars on both roads drove the only two ways in and trucks, smog, kids and animals were never considered.</p> <p>Kids don' t play on Valley Circle, Roscoe or Plummer. Most kids don't even play outside at all these days so to make this a vital issue doesn't work f or me.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Holly	Huff	<p>What works f or me is getting the site cleaned up so that those of us that live below it don't have to worry about what is getting us when it's windy or rains.</p> <p>NASA has always said they will clean up to the AOC's , which they came up with. I can't applaud you more for that.</p> <p>Let's stay focused on the issue of cleaning up the chemicals and not kids playing in the streets. I trust the oak groves and Indian artifacts will be spared. I assum the carrying dirty soil would be well sealed.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Holly	Huff	<p>Please clean up.</p> <p>Please don't drop the AOC's and do a good cleanup for those of us that live here.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Holly	Huff	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nancy	Hunt	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Diane	Hurley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ira	Hurvitz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Graciela	Huth	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sheila	Hutman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Frank	Huttinger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Adam	Hyman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pam	Igo	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Glen	Ihrig	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lara	Ingraham	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Jessica	Iovenko	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sheila	Irwin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sheila	Irwin	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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Sheila	Irwin	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Sheila	Irwin	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Sheila	Irwin	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Sheila	Irwin	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>
Luhui	Isha	<p>This Project has the potential to change the entire cultural landscape this historical, cultural, and religious treasure to the Chumash Peoples.</p> <p>We are especially concerned about the Project's and the DEIR's identification, mitigation for, and treatment of Chumash cultural resources.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comments.</p>

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Luhui	Isha	<p>When Chumash cultural resources, including burials are identified, Phase III data recovery, or salvage operation, even if the salvage operation includes re-burial, does not achieve preservation in place of the Chumash Peoples' cultural resources, including burial sites, sacred sites, village sites, and cultural artifacts and remains. Even capping and filling of the Chumash Peoples' significant cultural, historic site, and burials, often does not adequately achieve preservation in place of our historic and cultural resources, as it can destroy the necessary relationship between the cultural, historic, and often religious resource with its surroundings and cultural landscape that are a component of the site's significance. Therefore, for identified impacts to Chumash cultural, historic, and religious sites, mitigation measures to achieve preservation in place must be thoroughly analyzed in consultation with the Chumash. The Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") must not only identify adequate mitigation measures that preserve Chumash cultural resources in place, but it must commit to preservation in place mitigation measures (and not defer the mitigation measures to others' discretion at a later time so that Phase III data recovery can be implemented), unless these measure are proven to be infeasible by defined criteria.</p>	<p>NASA will proceed with its proposed action in accordance with stipulations laid out in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to historic properties.</p>

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Luhui	Isha	<p>The initial study and DEIS fail to adequately identify significant impacts to significant Chumash cultural historic resources, villages, burial site, sacred sites, and remains. Further, the on the ground surveys were not sufficiently extensive, as a sufficient frequency of test pits were not dug; when they were dug, they were not dug deep enough; and the entirety of the Project area was not covered by on the ground surveying and sufficiently spaced test pits.</p> <p>Best available science was not used, such as forensic canines, to best ensure all Chumash burials and remains were identified in the Project Area. Because Phase III Data recovery is in most cases not sufficient mitigation, a dig first and excavate later approach is not sufficient for mitigation impacts to our cultural resources. It is thus critical to setting forth adequate mitigation measures that the presence of our cultural, historic, and religious resources are adequately analyzed and identified using best available practices.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Luhui	Isha	<p>Wishtoyo requests that specially trained forensic canines alone or in combination with ground penetrating radar are utilized (just like they were in Santa Cruz to identify Ohlone Native American burials for the KB Home development, to identify the location of all Native American burials within the project envelope. The use of specially trained canine forensics alone, or in combination with ground penetrating radar, represents the best available technology and most reliable means for the identification of Chumash burials, and thus should be used to identify potential impacts to Chumash cultural / historic resources and to mitigate those impacts to a less than significant effect. By utilizing highly trained forensic canines alone or in combination with ground penetrating radar to identify with more reasonable certainty all or almost all of the Native American burials within the Project envelope, mitigation measures can be developed in coordination with the local Native Americans to achieve preservation in place for those impacted burials and cultural historic resources.</p>	<p>NASA will consider this request.</p>
Luhui	Isha	<p>Wishtoyo also requests that the DEIS adequately indentify the impacts to Chumash cultural, historic, and religious resources through additional study in consultation with the Chumash and using best available science.</p> <p>The Project’s development envelope also contains Chumash natural cultural and historical resources. These include, but are not limited to hawk and eagle feathers, deer bones used for hair pins, bird bones for flutes, animal skeletal remains used for beads, medicinal plants, oak trees, black walnut trees, soap stone, cheart stone, medicinal plants, rabbit pelts and oarcker; gathering sites for natural cultural resources; and cultural landscapes which include undeveloped mountain tops, hillsides, tributaries and canyons that bring sacredness to sacred sites.</p>	<p>In accordance with the PA NASA will be setting up a Native American Advisory Board to assist NASA in its stewardship of important Native American sites during the implementation of the proposed actions.</p>

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Luhui	Isha	These natural cultural resources within the Project site may be contaminated, as may be the areas around the cultural sites within the Project envelope. Thus, not only must these cultural resources be protected and preserved, but the contamination of these cultural resources and sites must be assessed and remediated so that residual toxins do not pose health threats to Chumash Peoples utilizing the area for cultural purposes.	Section 4.4 identifies impacts to biological resources including plants of interest identified by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.
Luhui	Isha	Meaningful consultation during the NEPA process with Chumash tribal representatives from the Federally recognized Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, and from unrecognized bands of Chumash including Mati Waiya from the Turtle Clan in Saticoy and Luhui Isha Waiya from Barbareño Chumash, is crucial to understanding, identifying, and mitigating irreversible impacts to this national Native American treasure, Chumash cultural landscape, Chumash heritage and culture, and to the sacred and religious, cultural resources of the Chumash People within the Project site.	We acknowledge your comment.
Luhui	Isha	Despite the need, there has been no meaningful consultation with the Chumash. Even the consultation with the Federally recognized band of Santa Ynez Chumash Indians is not in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (“NHPA”), which according to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation states, “in carrying out its responsibilities under Section 106, a Federal agency shall consult with any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to properties described in subparagraph (A). [16 U.S.C. 470a (a)(6)(A) and (B)].”	NASA has reached out to all Native American tribes identified on the list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission in 2011 and again in 2012. NASA continues to consult with the Federally Recognized Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians and has included members of local and state tribes within the consulting parties.

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Luhui	Isha	We believe this Project would significantly alter future use, and impact the Cultural sites, resources and heritage these lands represent. The outreach that has been done is insufficient. Extensive outreach to Chumash, Tatavium, Tongva and other Native American tribal families/groups that have a longtime and historical connection to the sacred and cultural sites at SSFL/Burro Flats should occur with notice of the issues in this letter, and these Native American stakeholders should be given an opportunity to submit comment and participate in meaningful consultation.	NASA has reached out to all Native American tribes identified on the list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission in 2011 and again in 2012. NASA continues to consult with the Federally Recognized Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians and has included members of local and state tribes within the consulting parties.
Luhui	Isha	The project will impart significant negative unmitigated impacts to sacred sites and cultural resources. Areas that contain artifacts contaminated with toxins may need to be cleaned up as part of the project. How are these artifacts, that are contaminated with toxins to be preserved in place, and if storage or removal occurs - which we are opposed to, how are they to be stored. How are uncovered villages or sacred sites to be preserved in place.	NASA is in consultation with the SYBCI and SHPO regarding any further archeological investigations and/or data recovery. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional information. NASA has not yet determined where artifacts from data recovery would be curated.
Luhui	Isha	How would the legal transfer of land on the Project site affect the protection of historic properties? We request that parcels with Chumash sacred and cultural resources are not transferred without adequate guarantees of protection.	NASA will request that GSA include a covenant for the protection of historic resources in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.
Luhui	Isha	The Chumash have held ceremonies on the Project site for the past 30 yrs. Or more, and want to continue to do so.	NASA intends to continue to allow access for ceremonies in accordance with EO 13007, Indian Sacred Sites.
Luhui	Isha	Please conduct independent studies to review cultural sites and cultural resources that are present. Ensure that Chumash are considered for retention under contract to conduct cultural resources surveys with archeologists, trusted by the Chumash community, who have worked with Chumash resources. Cultural sites not identified are likely scattered throughout the entire Project site/property. This area hosted different tribal groups that where passing through or were neighboring tribes.	NASA will consider your request.

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Luhui	Isha	Agencies and entities that own the different properties within the Project site, like DOA, Boeing and NASA need to look at, analyze, and mitigate cultural sites as a whole district or historic district, which are not separated by legal property boundaries with the site.	A potential archeological district could and likely would include sites off NASA-administered property. NASA is required under the law to identify historic properties within its Area of Potential Effect which includes NASA owned portions of SSFL and a few small portions of Boeing land.
Luhui	Isha	The project must avoid all impacts to Chumash cultural resources within the Project site.	NASA will proceed with its proposed action in accordance with stipulations laid out in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts to historic properties.
Luhui	Isha	Traditional cultural landscapes to include natural resources, plants, stones, creeks and habitat that helped us, and continue to help us, sustain our lifeway and traditions. These resources need to be protected.	NASA acknowledges your suggestions. In conducting NASA's TCP study, many of these factors were considered.
Luhui	Isha	Please add a mitigation measure that provides that the Interpretation of Chumash History in relation to the Project site, uncovered cultural resources, preserved in place cultural resources, protected Chumash cultural resources, and recovered cultural resources is to be done by Chumash representatives.	Thank you for your MM suggestion. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.
Anna	Isis-Brown	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sandra	Islas de Avalos	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Sandra	Islas de Avalos	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ina	Iversen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Steve	Iverson	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Phil	Iverson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cheryl	Ivey	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Cheryl	Ivey	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lisbeth	Jaasko	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Geneva	Jackson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Taylor	Jacobs	<p>I believe that first and foremost that it is a good idea to remediate the lands that the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), but I believe certain alternatives are left unexplored in the DEIS.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Taylor	Jacobs	Restoring the lands would give Ventura County valuable open space for development in Area I (the Liquid Oxygen Plant Area- 41.7 acres) and all of Area II (409.5 acres), but due to SSFL history in Ventura County I believe these structures may have historical relevance to the County and their disposal should be appropriately considered.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Taylor	Jacobs	In Section 1.1 of Appendixes A, B, C, D of the DEIS, it is outlined that on the site there is approximately 500,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil from past and SSFL uses. It is also stated that 64% of this soil (320,000 cubic yards) will have to be removed, and the other 180,000 cubic yards may have to be excavated to remediate successfully. This remediation effort when compounded with the Proposed Action proposal of removing the 55 structures on the sites would essentially destroy all existing ecology on the site if not properly executed.	NASA recognizes that impacts to some resources will be significant.

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Taylor	Jacobs	<p>I believe that it would be far more productive and cost effective to work with the County of Ventura’s Planning Department to come up with a rough plan for development or preservation in the future on the site. Creating a plan would naturally inform upon what methods should be employed for remediation in specific areas. This could also save some of the landscapes of the Historical Indian sites, and buildings from the SSFL by slating them to be historical landmarks, museums, or adaptive reuse projects for the county. This could save both the County and NASA money by approaching this process with a little vision down the road of what they want the land to become.</p>	<p>Thank you for your suggestions.</p>

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Taylor	Jacobs	<p>The site also has three NRHP eligible districts (Alfa, Bravo, and Coca) with three buildings from each district eligible for the status. If the proposed action option is chosen than the buildings will no longer be there; therefore ineligible for NRHP status. But if the no-action alternative is chosen than the buildings will remain but the land will stay contaminated and unproductive. The two-option plan is acting as a double edged sword that prevents responsible land use methods and much as it is trying to promote them.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Taylor	Jacobs	<p>In appendix C of the NHPA's (Section 106) prepared report on "Findings of Effect Consultation Report, Ventura County, California" on page 5 it states: "NASA has found that the Proposed Action – demolition of up to 100 percent of structures, soil cleanup to background levels, and groundwater cleanup – would result in and adverse effect on historic properties..." By keep this plan as only a two- option project it detracting from what Section 106 was passed to do by the NHPA "preserve the historical and cultural foundations of the nation as a living part of community life." (A Citizen's Guide to Section 106 Review Pg. 4). For these reasons I hope you will consider opening up the project to more alternatives than just the proposed action and the no-action option.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as NASA determines whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Clare	Jacobs	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sandra	Jaffe	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Enisa	Jakupovic	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Catherine	James	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Andres	Jaramillo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Peter	Jardine	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Peter	Jardine	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Louis	Jasper	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vida	Jatulis	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vida	Jatulis	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vida	Jatulis	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Vida	Jatulis	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Vida	Jatulis	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>
Rosemary	Jenkins	<p>The clean-up issue at the Santa Susana Field Lab Site/Rocketdyne has been going on for years. We, in the community, are asking that you fulfill your commitment to making this area safe for all affected by the contamination.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Rosemary and Willie	Jenkins	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Tiffany	Jenkins	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Deborah	Jenkins	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nick	Jeness	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Stephanie	Jennings (DOE)	<p>DOE notes that the cumulative impacts analysis in Section 4.13, page 4-156, of NASA's Draft EIS contains outdated information that was provided to NASA by DOE in April 2012 as a preliminary estimate of the potential soil volume that may need remediation. Specifically, the text states that "the remediation project . . . is estimated to require the removal of a minimum of 184,000 [cubic yards] of soil" (page 4-156). DOE's estimate of 184,000 cubic yards of soil was generated before the Radiologic Look-Up tables were published by the DTSC in January 2013 and before DTSC published in June 2013 the Chemical Look-Up Tables. The Look-Up Tables can be found on DTSC's website at: http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/ssfl_document_library.cfm</p> <p>At that time, DOE's estimate was based on 50 areas within Area IV and the Northern Buffer Zone that DOE had previously identified as clearly contaminated and likely to need remediation.</p>	NASA will consider MM recommendations submitted by the public and consulting parties as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.
Stephanie	Jennings (DOE)	<p>DOE is currently completing the chemical data gap sampling and is re-evaluating sampling results for all of Area IV and the Northern Buffer Zone from all phases of chemical and radiologic sampling. This evaluation is based on the recently published Look-Up tables. DOE is developing information from all phases of chemical and radiologic sampling to further refine our estimates and the scope of the necessary cleanup. DOE's initial review indicates that the revised volume estimates for preliminary remediation areas are significantly larger than we had estimated previously (information in NASA's Draft EIS).</p> <p>In 2014, after DOE completes sampling, evaluates the sampling results, and continues our EIS process, DOE will be able to share more complete information not only with NASA, but with DTSC, and stakeholders.</p>	NASA contacted DOE to obtain updated soil removal volume estimates to incorporate into Section 4.13 of the FEIS (Section 4.13.1).

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Beverly	Jensen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tim	Jensen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brett	Jensen	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Peter	Jensen	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Thomas	Jenson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Darynne	Jessler	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Graham	Jessop	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Audrey	Jin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Bill	Johansson	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathleen	Johnsen	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Barbara	Johnson	<p>I've lived in the area since 1970. I had breast cancer in 1990 with no visible markers, and I can't help but believe that I have been affected. Also, Simi Valley has the highest incidence of breast cancer in California and has the largest support group for autism and has exceptionally large cases of thyroid problems and cancer. ... I also was on the panel of an extensive health study of mortality of badged workers, was done by UCLA through DTSC, which showed a significance of those workers who died from various cancers.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Barbara	Johnson	<p>After years of indiscriminate contamination, it is imperative that this land be cleaned to background levels as agreed upon in the AOCs. Let's not muddy the waters with scenarios for end use. First and foremost you owe it to the populace, past, present, and future, to clean to background. EIS should only look at Alternative 1, clean to background.</p> <p>Significant impacts can never be as invasive as what has taken place in the past. I urge you to use all means to clean to background. And I would like to say that I certainly endorse with Brian Lindquist and Anthony Zepeda have said.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Barry	Johnson	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Barry	Johnson	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Eden	Johnson	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Eden	Johnson	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Arnold	Johnson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Joyce	Johnson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Robert	Johnson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ian	Johnson	I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ian	Johnson	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ian	Johnson	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Delton	Johnson	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Barbara	Johnson	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Barbara	Johnson	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Frederique	Joly	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Charles	Jonaitis	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Kent	Jone	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Rita	Jones	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
TL	Jones	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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V and B	Jones	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Sandra	Joos	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ellen	Jordan	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Joe	Jordan	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Joe	Jordan	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Holly	Juch	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lil	Judd	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Marcus	Jun	<p>I'm emailing to ask if you would be able to mail us a paper copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities at Santa Susana Field Laboratory...our library is listed as one of the information repositories but we have not received the document.</p>	<p>Hardcopies were hand delivered to the repositories that were listed in the Notice of Availability.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Natalie	Kalustian	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Tara	Kamath	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Vesselin	Kamenov	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Vesselin	Kamenov	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Cora	Kamerman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Stacy	Kamin	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jay	Kapitz	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Linda	Kapitz	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Jonathan	Kaplan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sheryl	Kaplan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tim	Kapral	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
David	Kaptain	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tony	Karian	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Katherine	Karras	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Katherine	Karras	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nowell	Karten	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Borna	Kassiri	I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Borna	Kassiri	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Borna	Kassiri	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
David	Katz	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Marilyn	Katz	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathleen	Katz	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Barry	Kaufman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	Kay	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Josh	Kaye-Carr	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Craig	Kazin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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C.J.	Keavney	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Branislav	Kecman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lori	Kegler	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Scott	Keller	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jan	Kelley	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mike	Kelley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rachel	Kelley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joan	Kelly	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Joan	Kelly	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Odette	Kelly	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gerald	Kelly	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Bev	Kelly, Ph.D.	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Bev	Kelly, PhD	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Leslie	Kemp	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constant (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Leslie	Kemp	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Leslie	Kemp	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Leslie	Kemp	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Janet	Kennington	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Wm.	Kent	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Wm.	Kent	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Wm.	Kent	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Tyler	Kerce	<p>Although NASA certainly did not intend for its research to leave a legacy of radioactive contamination at the SSFL and its environs, it is an unfortunate fact that exposure to high radiation levels has resulted in excessively elevated rates of cancer in nearby communities.</p> <p>Mr. Elliott, I humbly urge you to ensure that NASA abides by the full terms of its 2010 binding agreement to rid the SSFL of its toxic residue. The health and happiness of nearby families have fallen victim to radioactive contamination at the SSFL, and since NASA created this contamination, it is only just that it clean up the contamination to background.</p> <p>For over half a century, NASA has dedicated itself to improving the lives of the Americans through scientific exploration. I hope that you, like me, will consider the cleanup of the SSFL to be a huge step towards this goal of improving Americans' lives.</p> <p>Mr. Elliott, please ensure that NASA's work at the SSFL will no longer have an adverse impact on nearby communities. Please reaffirm NASA's commitment to the public good by making good on your 2010 agreement to clean up the SSFL.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL</p> <p>NASA's activities at SSFL did not involve research using radiological components. Its cleanup responsibilities are chemical constituents.</p>

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Alicia	Kern	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
James	Kher	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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James	Kher	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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James	Kher	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Anita	Khermandalian	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Steve	Khermandalian	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Joyce	Kidd	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Toni	Kimball	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Chester	King	<p>The discussion of archaeological sites in the DEIS is based on a report attached to the DEIS as Appendix C. The Appendix C study is inadequate. A study by archaeologists with local knowledge and experience that includes the results of subsurface testing and provides real estimates of the costs of a data recovery program is necessary to complete the EIS and make informed decisions concerning impacts to National Register eligible properties. The new report should be subject to public review and its recommendations should be included in a new DEIS that will also be subject to public review. The archaeologists who conduct the study should not be employed by a company that stands to benefit from the cleanup project.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Chester	King	<p>The most serious problem with the cultural resources report is absence of information necessary to assess the impact of the project on Native American sites. The report fails to describe all cultural resources that may be disturbed by the project. The report does not contain information adequate to design a data recovery program and estimate its cost.</p> <p>The report relies exclusively on surface observations. Adequate assessment of the project impacts requires controlled archaeological subsurface testing to identify the boundaries, depths, and contents of archaeological deposits.</p> <p>The report indicates artifacts were recorded as isolates. These isolates are apparently outside the areas described in the report as archaeological sites. The isolates are not described in the report.</p> <p>... All areas of bedrock should all be carefully checked. The soil bodies between the bedrock should also be carefully checked, the description of survey procedures indicate some soil bodies may have been walked across once at best.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Chester	King	<p>The EIS can't be complete until the impact of the project on all project area archaeological deposits is determined. It is necessary to use archaeological techniques traditionally used to determine the presence of archaeological deposits. The techniques should be adequate to demonstrate presence or absence of human activities. Conduct of an adequate number of controlled subsurface excavations with soil being sifted through fine mesh water screens, laboratory sorting by people experienced in the identification of artifacts found at local sites, study of significant soil constituents, and report preparation by people who have knowledge of local archaeology, can determine the presence or absence of site deposits in the project area.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>
Chester	King	<p>It should not be necessary for volunteers or paid monitors to pick up pieces of significant and sensitive site areas discovered after the review process while they are being destroyed during monitoring because a consultant did not adequately evaluate the project area. Monitoring is not adequate to recover information concerning many significant categories of artifacts or features.</p>	<p>We acknowledge your comment.</p>

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Chester	King	<p>...the cultural resource study needs to determine the scope and costs of archaeological data recovery programs. The report should contain enough information to allow archaeologists to design and estimate the costs of data recovery programs. These costs are largely dependent on volume of site deposits that are present and the numbers of artifacts and features that are expected to be encountered. Information necessary to estimate the costs of data recovery can only be obtained by conducting excavations similar to those that will be conducted during data recovery.</p> <p>The existing information is not adequate to estimate the cost of data recovery programs. If bids are sought using the available information, local experienced archaeologists will not be able to make bids because they will fear the consequences of underbidding. Only nong local archaeologists who make low bids on the basis of inadequate information will be chosen and the data recovery program will be inadequate, both because the archaeologists will not recognize the resources and they will not have adequate funds.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Chester	King	<p>No cemetery has been identified during archaeological excavations at Burro Flats and it is expected that one or more cemeteries (probably from different time periods) are present within or in the vicinity of the site in areas that have not been tested, or disturbed by development at Burro Flats.</p> <p>...Testing is necessary to determine the significance of site areas and needs to be adequate to develop meaningful data recovery programs or design special avoidance programs if highly sensitive areas will be damaged by the project.</p> <p>... Removal of a cemetery has different social, emotional, and cost impacts than removal of a camping area after conduct of a data recovery program.</p>	<p>No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources and archeological investigations as part of the MMs to address the adverse effect on cultural resources.</p>
Chester	King	<p>The background section discussion of Native American history demonstrates lack of knowledge of archaeology in the region. The cultural resources report background section appears to be adapted from a poor boilerplate that concerns archaeology in Orange or San Diego Counties.</p> <p>It is stated that new studies indicate rapid rather than gradual culture change. There is no uncontested data that demonstrates anything other than a continuous, gradual growth of Chumash society over at least the last 7000 years.</p> <p>...On page C-22, it is stated that there is no accepted chronology. ... In 1939 Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga published a report that described three successive chronological time periods in Central California. ... California archaeologists have not disputed this temporal sequence. There is constant dispute and refinement of the actual dates marking the beginnings and ends of subdivisions and whether or not beginnings and endings correlate with imagined or real catastrophic environmental changes.</p>	<p>We acknowledge your comment and for pointing out these discrepancies.</p>

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Chester	King	On page C-55 it is stated that if human remains are discovered NASA will follow California state requirements. California law places decisions in the hands of a most likely descendant. Federal law places decisions in the hands of a recognized tribe. How will the discrepancy be handled?	NASA will follow Federal Law under NAGPRA.
Chester	King	Presumably grading and filling will occur at a site used to dispose of the soil taken from the project site. The DEIS does not address impacts to historic properties at disposal sites. It is possible that the impacts at disposal sites could be as severe as the impacts at the Burro Flats project site.	Soil is being disposed of in authorized landfill facilities. Impacts at disposal facilities are not included in this EIS.
Chester	King	...the Chumash cultural sites in the Burro Flats area are too significant to be managed by people who lack expertise. Perhaps a panel including Chumash, other concerned local Native Americans, and archaeologists with experience and knowledge of archaeology in the vicinity of Burro Flats could be formed to review cultural resource studies and review proposals to conduct data recovery. The panel would be responsible for insuring that money and resources are not squandered as has been the case on some other large projects. The panel would attempt to insure that adequate and sensitive data recovery or other mitigations are designed and conducted.	Thank you for your MM suggestion. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.

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Chester	King	<p>The report admits it does not identify and assess cultural resources that may be damaged by the project. The presence or absence of the possible resources can be identified using standard subsurface testing procedures. These procedures have been used during evaluation of similar projects. It is necessary to conduct studies using accepted procedures to evaluate the locations, boundaries, and contents of cultural resources that will be affected. This information is necessary to make informed decisions regarding the fate of cultural resources and types of remedial action that can be performed.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>
Chester	King	<p>The contents of archaeological site areas that will be affected need to be determined to design the best possible mitigation program. Perhaps procedures could be used to remove contamination without significantly disturbing sensitive areas such as cemeteries.</p>	<p>Thank you for your minimization and MM suggestions. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p>

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Chester	King	<p>The DEIS fails to address what should be a central question of whether conduct of the project will lessen or increase exposure of people to pollutants proposed to be removed from the site and whether it will cause more death and disease than alternatives. ... What will the net public health benefit be from conduct of the project, as opposed to the no project or lesser project alternatives? This question needs to be answered in the EIS. The EIS should not protect a politically motivated agreement. It should provide objective information necessary to make good decisions. If the project will save one life at the expense of the death three as well as destroy significant cultural and natural areas, it is not a good project. Perhaps designation of the area as passive recreation and natural preserve land with limited public access and maintenance of existing ground cover would result in less exposure of people to pollutants than the proposed project. An alternative project that would reduce the most dangerous concentrations of pollutants to acceptable public health standards, might be best.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your comments regarding the risk posed by soil and groundwater at SSFL. NASA has compared the risk for cleanup to residential and the cleanup to background. Based on this comparative analysis, cleanup to the background scenario is more conservative than necessary to protect human health and the environment based on three factors: (1) application of cleanup levels that are 2 to more than 1 million times more conservative than risk-based levels, (2) potentially requiring cleanup of up to 51 chemicals that do not pose risk, and (3) potentially impacting 87 additional acres when compared to a suburban residential risk-based cleanup.</p> <p>Consequently, the benefit to human health and the environment of cleaning up to background is questionable for several reasons. The more aggressive remediation of the site that would occur under the background cleanup (more soil removal, more trucks entering the site, more emissions, more road miles, more soil to dispose of in landfills, etc.) could result in an increase in traffic accidents, spills, and habitat modification and disturbance of wildlife, all of which might result in reduced net benefits when compared to the risk-based cleanup scenario. Because only 10 percent of those analytes detected in soil are identified based on risk estimates as requiring remediation under the background cleanup scenario, the overall net benefit of cleaning up to background for all chemicals as opposed to a risk-based cleanup is low.</p>

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Barbara	King	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	King	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Charles G Willson	King, M.D.	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Coleen	Kirnan	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Coleen	Kirnan	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Coleen	Kirnan	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Coleen	Kirnan	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Coleen	Kirnan	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Kathe	Kirrene	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathe	Kirrene	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Saran	Kirschbaum	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Saran	Kirschbaum	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
JoAnn	Kiva	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Bonnie	Klea	<p>In 1995 I was diagnosed with an environmental/work related cancer. My oncologist and radiologist said they were treating many patients who worked at Santa Susana. West Hills Hospital had a whole ward full of workers who had brain cancer. My radiologist also said he was treating many brain cancers.</p> <p>My house was built in 1959 and is in close proximity to SSFL. After my diagnosis in 1995, I went door-to-door, neighborhood to neighborhood and asked about cancer incidents oneach street. The numbers were staggering. Almost every house had cancer and multiple cancers. I received toxicology studies that were done of the 5 mile radius around Santa Susana and 3 studies showed my cancer was elevated 50 percent.</p> <p>In NASA's heyday all the test stands ran for 24 hours a day every day of the week. The emissions landed near the test stands and wherever the wind blew. My evening walks in the 1980's ended up in the hospital with asthma and hives. In the 1970's our children were born with learning disabilities and the schools adopted "special education" programs. Leaving the chemicals in place and fencing the property is not an option because the rain and wind carry it down to our lowlands.</p> <p>The chemicals from NASA ran off site with hundreds of NPDES permit violations every time it rained. Brandies Barden Institue had multiple violations of chemicals on their property and may of the drinking wells in Simi are polluted with chemicals.</p> <p>Comparing bird and animal health to human health is unscientific. Animals are smaller and have a short lifespan and their bodies handle chemicals differently than humans. Cancer can take 5-40 years to develop in humans.</p>	<p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP)will be developed; similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p> <p>As detailed in the EIS, after trucks leave Woolsey Canyon Road, project-related traffic is negligible as compared to the existing traffic levels. Therefore, typical incident response procedures should sufficiently address transportation-related needs.</p>

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Bonnie	Klea	Don't try to scare us with all the trucks. The Sepulveda Pass currently handles 379,000 vehicles per day and we are talking about 80,000 round trips spread over years and three routes of travel. Break that down for us into how many trips per hour or how many trips per day.	These issues are addressed in the Transportation section of the DEIS. Based on current information, NASA has provided the best analysis based on information available.
Bonnie	Klea	Don't send up empty trucks but use empty trucks to haul the fill and then refill with contaminated soil.	Thank you for your comment regarding the trucks that will be required for remediation activities. NASA will consider transporting clean soil with the trucks used to transport excavated soil from the site. There are logistical factors that will be considered such as the location of the backfill soil in relationship to the landfills and properly cleaning the trucks used to haul the excavated soil prior to loading the clean soil.
Bonnie	Klea	The comments on reviving Silvernale Pond for the benefit of Bell Canyon and the wildlife and ecology were made without any knowledge of history of the site. In the early days of the SRE radioactive and chemical waste was discharged to an earthen dam behind the building. After the dam broke the waste was piped to Silvernale Pond. It was a holding area for toxins.	Neither the SRE nor Silvernale are NASA sites and both predate NASA's arrival at SSFL by nearly 20 years. NASA is not familiar with the origins of the Silvernale Reservoir. However, there is a pathway for water emanating from the SRE site could flow through the Old Conservation Yard site and down to Silvernale.
Bonnie	Klea	Needless to say, I fully support the AOC.	Your comment is noted.

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Bonnie	Klea	<p>But I worked there in the '60s and '70s, and I had terrible health effects from my job. I had cancer, as well as most of the workers. And I've been in touch with many of the NASA workers, and they have lung cancer, they're dead, or they have COPD and they can't walk anymore. So I'm telling you that the health effects are serious, and they're serious to the community.</p> <p>We had periods of times where every single test stand was running 24 hours a day, every day of the week, and the emissions went on the ground and they went in the community. Wherever the wind would blow would be the emissions. And now we have findings in Simi Valley of perchlorate in their wells. And we have -- where I live in West Hills, we have several census tracts that, in three different studies, show where I live exactly has a higher rate of bladder cancer by 50 percent. And that's also mirrored in the workers. Lung cancer is No. 1 up there, and bladder cancer is No. 2.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concerns regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will revise the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as to include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Bonnie	Klea	<p>So you can't just leave it up there. Okay. And for those people who think that you could just fence it or cover it, it can't be done. It has to be removed. And we can't leave the mess for future generations. And needless to say, I support the cleanup. I support the AOCs. NASA made this mess and profited from it. Take the test stands down if there's contamination underneath.</p> <p>Don't leave the mess behind in our community for innocent generations. We have a moral duty, for what we know, to take care of it before future generations are born and wander up there and don't know what the hazards are.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Louis	Kleber	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tracey	Kleber	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Craig	Kleber	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Leslie	Klein	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Isaiah	Klein	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Leslie	Klein	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rnee	Klein	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Linda	Klein	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sharon	Knapton	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Sharon	Knapton	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Sharon	Knapton	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Sharon	Knapton	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Norman	Knepher	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Norman	Knepher	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Albert	Knight	<p>The NASA DEIS contains no suggested dust mitigation measures for any of the 10 listed Burro Flats pictograph locations, inc. the main panel. The loci are #s 6-11, 13, 16-17, and 23, according to CH2M Hill (C-37). Locus 10 is on the NRHP and deserves the highest possible level of protection.</p>	<p>BMPs for fugitive dust emissions are described in Section 4.7 (Air Quality) and apply to the entire project area. These measures include such items as: apply water at a sufficient quantity and frequency to prevent wind-driven dust; do not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms); and use properly secured tarps that cover the entire surface area of the load for hauling.</p>

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Albert	Knight	<p>CH2M Hill notes in various places in their report that ".65" acres of CA-VEN-1072 may need to be removed during clean-up. There is no indication in the report as to how this number was arrived at.</p> <p>Was a portion of the site actually tested, or is .65 acres an assumption?</p> <p>What part of the site was teste?</p> <p>Who did the testing</p> <p>When was the testing done</p> <p>What work was done and how was it done?</p> <p>What was found during the testing</p> <p>If no testing was performed, who made the assumption ?</p> <p>Based on what information?</p> <p>Where is the rert?</p> <p>Who are the report authors</p> <p>Where is the map that was produced showing exactly what is being talked about?</p>	<p>The 0.65-acre is only a rough estimate of soil that may need to be remediated within the Archaeological Resource Management District of the Burro Flats site. The 0.65-acre of soil that may need to be remediated within this district was an estimation based on prior activities and will be finalized during Field Sampling Plan 6. The Burro Flats archaeological site is a sensitive cultural site, so the location is kept confidential; it is not depicted in any maps in the report.</p>
Albert	Knight	<p>3-16 says that transects were "between 49.2 feet and 98.4 feet" apart. Really? Not 50 to 100 feet apart? This is absolutely inadequate. ALL areas where transects at these distances were utilized should be re-surveyed, with 5 meters between transects, maximum.</p>	<p>These numbers are conversions from meters; the transects were between 15 and 30 meters.</p> <p>All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in California. No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS.</p>

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Albert	Knight	In their discussion of possible in-place soil treatments the Draft (4-21) states that "drilling for piping for wells and boreholes" would cause no adverse effect to Indian Sacred Site CA-VEN-1072. This is an odd statement, especially given that there is no mention of the necessity to clear, grub, and grade to allow equipment access, and for the construction of the suggested "wells, piping, and holding tanks."	The text describing the in situ treatment method indicates the wells would be placed in previously disturbed areas as much as possible. The pumps and equipment required for this treatment method would be contained in skid-mounted trailers and would not be permanent. There could be impacts to unknown archeological resources due to the minor grubbing and clearing needed for truck access.
Albert	Knight	4-22 paragraph 1 is gibberish. How can one possibly know what impacts there might or might not be to "unknown archaeological resources"? Consider especially that no cemetery has ever been located in the Burro Flats area. Over-enthusiastic remediation has the potential to change that. See comments by Dr. Chester King on this particular.	NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in California. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.
Albert	Knight	The conclusion presented in 4-23 paragraph 1 is odd. The work suggested in the DEIS CANNOT be "done in discrete locations to minimize impacts" and cause "no adverse effect" in a Sacred Site, period. The conclusion presented in 4.13.2.2 (4-158) is more realistic: i.e. that "The cumulative impacts of NASA, DOE, and Boeing's activities would have significant, negative, local, and long-term impact on cultural resources and the Indian Sacred Site and TCP."	The reference to discrete locations is only discussing impacts from in situ groundwater treatments. NASA believes these specific groundwater treatments would have a minor, negative, local, short-term impact on the Indian Sacred Site, because they can be strategically located to minimize impacts.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Albert	Knight	<p>The DEIS 6.1.1, MM-3 states in part that "... NASA would contribute additional information regarding the existing literature of the ethnographic history of the area." If this means that NASA will rehash what is already known about the Burro Flats site complex and the surrounding FSSFL, MM-3 is inadequate. Instead, NASA should pay close attention to MM-4 and utilize knowledgeable local archaeologists to summarize previous studies, and to produce new information, in the form of at least several papers, which would discuss the various aspects of the Burro Flats site complex, the greater Santa Susana Field Lab area, and the Bell Canyon site complex. Importantly, MM-4 should include the complete analysis of ALL OF THE PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS NOW ARCHIVED AT THE SOUTHWEST INDIAN MUSEUM/AURTY MUSEUM OF THE WEST.</p>	<p>Thank you for your MM suggestions. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD for final stipulations identifying MMs for historic properties. The PA and/or ROD will be developed to identify MMs. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 will be incorporated in the PA and/or ROD.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Albert	Knight	<p>DEIS 3-16 says in part that "In June 2007, NASA re-recorded the site and updated the site record; this effort resulted in combining 16 separately recorded sites into one site, CA-VEN-1072...." This is interesting since Knight did this work almost 20 years earlier. This fact is mentioned in a previous report (2007) by CH2M HILL , Archaeological Resources Review: Santa Susana Field Laboratory especially Attachment 1, Archaeological Sites' Individual Loci (pp. 1-1 and 1-2), which mentions a short article by Knight (1995), and lists him in the Bibliography. However, that paper does not cite him as author, although essentially all of CH2M HILL 2007, Attachment 1 follows Knight, in places almost word-for-word.*Compare Recent Investigations at Burro Flats (CA-VEN-1072), Ventura County, California. pp. 11-12, Society for California Archaeology Newsletter 29 (5), 1993, by Albert Knight, with CH2M HILL 2007:1-1 and 1-2.</p> <p>* CH2M HILL (2007:1-2) notes that- as a part of Knight's research and- ".... at the request of the staff at the South Central Coastal Information Center.... the entire site complex was re-recorded as a single 'site' (with multiple loci), and given the new trinomial CA-VEN-1072 (56-001072) in August of 1991."</p>	<p>We acknowledge your pointing out these inconsistencies. This information will be corrected in the text of the DEIS (Section 3.3) and in Appendix C, the cultural resources technical report.</p>
Albert	Knight	<p>I would also like to note a number of small errors, all of which show that the preparers of the DEIS were not familiar with the local Native American peoples, or the local geography- - C-24 paragraph 4, refers t "Bony Peak." Proper usage is "Sandstone Peak" which is the highest point "Boney Mountain."</p>	<p>We acknowledge your pointing out these inconsistencies. Corrections will be made to the cultural resources technical report in Appendix C.</p>

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Albert	Knight	<p>C-25 paragraph 1:</p> <p>a. The Chumash Language family has not been considered to be part of the Hokan language family for over 20 years.</p> <p>b. The Chumash language extended north beyond Point Conception, to at least Morro B.</p> <p>c. The Gabrielino/Tongva did not occupy the San Fernando Valley, nor did they occupy Burro Flats, although they certainly visited for ceremonies and for trade, etc. The DEIS authors should instead have referred to the Fernandeno people. Although the Fernandeno were ethnically and linguistically related to the Tongva, their culture was distinct and they are considered to be a separate tribe. I note that the Gabrielino/Tongva of the San Gabriel Valley are listed as NASA Section 106 consultants, but that the Fernandeno, of the San Fernando Valley, are not included on the 106 consultant list.</p>	<p>Thank you for pointing out these inconsistencies. NASA established early on a process for applying to be a Section 106 consulting party. The request form is open to the public and available on the NASA SSFL website.</p> <p>In Appendix C, the section name and discussion has been changed to Gabrielino/Fernandeno.</p>
Albert	Knight	<p>C-34 refers to the ".... full recordation of Burro Flats Painted Cave," by CH2M Hill in 2007. I have carefully examined both the 2007 CH2M Hill survey report, and the 2007 CA-VEN-1072 site record supplement. Neither document is or includes a "full recordation" of anything. Both documents provide decent overviews, but provide few particulars, except the identification of nine "new" loci. Neither the previously listed loci, nor the newly listed loci, are described in any but the most general manner. There is no indication if the "new" loci numbers were established by subdividing previously recorded loci, or if loci 16-24 are really completely new discoveries (which I find hard to believe, given the amount of attention the area has been given in the past). In fact, CA-VEN-1072 remains mostly unrecorded, with the exception of the justly famous locus 10.</p>	<p>Thank you for pointing out these inconsistencies. The cultural resources technical report in Appendix C will be corrected.</p>

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Albert	Knight	<p>Finally, the Draft CH2M Hill EIS repeatedly refers to the "Burro Flats Painted Cave" site, which is actually ONLY locus 10 of a much larger site complex. The DEIS makes no attempt to address, even speculatively, the relationship between the "main panel," the rest of the VEN-1072 site complex, the relationship between the 1072 site complex to the larger complex that includes the rest of the SSFL, and/or the relationship(s) between this larger site complex and the other recorded sites in the greater Bell Canyon area.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comments. We have changed the nomenclature in our reports to better reflect the large site of CA VEN 1072 ("Burro Flats Painted Cave" has been changed to the "Burro Flats site") (Sections 3.3.3.3, 4.3.1.1, 4.3.1.2, 4.3.1.3, and 4.3.2, and Table 6.1-1).</p>
Albert	Knight	<p>We recognize that NASA was politically pressured to only consider two alternatives in the DEIS –the No Project and Clean to Background [as prescribed in the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC)]. This is very unfortunate, and we agree with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (as noted in the DEIS Executive Summary) that NASA's signing of the AOC constituted a federal action subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and that by signing on to the AOC without such review, NASA is in violation of the spirit and intent of NEPA to provide an open and public decision-making process.</p>	<p>NASA originally proposed to evaluate a cleanup to background (proposed action) that meets the 2010 AOC requirements, a no action alternative, and three other alternatives that are normally analyzed for a typical Superfund cleanup based on common cleanup goals associated with risk-based scenarios to evaluate the full range of options and their associated environmental or cultural impacts. Additionally, we always included evaluation of the different technological approaches to soil and groundwater cleanup. These additional three alternatives included a cleanup to suburban residential, industrial, and recreational cleanup standards. Based on input from multiple parties, NASA streamlined the evaluation to only one alternative which reflects the AOC background cleanup levels, while examining impacts of various technologies to meet that goal, that is, how to meet the AOC level. CEQ's letter dated July 19, 2012 states, "However, there is no requirement that NASA consider alternatives that cleanup to other standards that differ from the agreement with the State."</p> <p>Additional information regarding the eliminated alternatives is provided in Section 2.4.1 of the EIS and at http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-impact-statement/default.aspx.</p>

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Albert	Knight	By defining the Purpose and Need solely according to the restrictions set forth in the 2010 AOC, and thus by limiting the range of reasonable and feasible soil cleanup alternatives that would meet standard industry accepted risk-based protocols for the protection of human health and the environment, the usefulness of the DEIS as a decision-making tool is severely curtailed, again violating the spirit and intent of NEPA. Further, if a standard risk-based protocol is sufficient for treatment of groundwater contamination at the entire SSFL site and for soils on Boeing-owned parcels, why is the same risk-based protocol not applicable to treatment of soil contamination on lands under federal jurisdiction?	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted. Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).
Albert	Knight	It would seem that at the very least, separate project alternatives that propose different technologies of cleanup in accordance with the 2010 AOC should have been proposed (i.e. complete excavation; excavation plus in situ treatment; excavation plus ex situ treatment, etc.). Unfortunately, soil sampling and soil treatment pilot testing for the "clean to background" threshold are ongoing, thus comprehensive project alternatives cannot yet be fully developed (refer to Section 2.2.2.1 of the DEIS). As such, we believe that the release of the DEIS without the completion of those studies is premature and greatly hampers the ability of the responsible parties and oversight agencies to make an informed decision based on the DEIS document as it currently stands.	The EIS does evaluate impacts from various technical soil cleanup options. It looks at a range that represents from 100% excavation to the minimum excavation plus the maximum in situ / ex situ onsite treatments. What is not known is if the onsite technologies can treat the soil to a level that meets 2010 AOC requirements. See EIS Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies form more information.
Albert	Knight	Alternatively, NASA has already completed remedial investigation (RI) reports that outline cleanup alternatives using a risk-based approach, which resulted in the 2007 Consent Order. It is unclear then, in Section 1.1.4 of the DEIS, why the 2010 AOC was subsequently executed. As a public disclosure document, the DEIS should make this decision more transparent.	The rationale for the execution of the 2010 AOC is outside of the scope of this EIS. NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Albert	Knight	As described in Section 1.3 of the DEIS, separate environmental reviews will be conducted for each portion of the responsible parties' jurisdictions. This would seem to make the decision-making process overly cumbersome and confusing such that cumulative effects stemming from multiple cleanup strategies would not be apparent. Why was there not one combined EIS/EIR document prepared concurrently by all responsible parties (Boeing, NASA and DOE) and the oversight agency (DTSC) to allow for full public disclosure?	Cumulative impacts are included in NASA's EIS. See section 4.13.
Albert	Knight	At the same time, the DEIS Purpose & Need includes the action "to prepare the property for disposition," yet does not consider end land use of the property in the determination of appropriate cleanup standards. Our understanding is that the General Services Administration (GSA) will conduct separate NEPA review for property disposal/transfer actions, with the potential for additional confusion. We believe that it is important not to divorce end use from cleanup, and that both should be considered together in one joint-agency EIS/EIR document.	The AOC requires NASA to cleanup to background. Cleanup to background will support any future land use.
Albert	Knight	NASA is proposing to remove and treat 105 acres of soil to a depth of at least two feet as a "worst case scenario" approach based on incomplete soil testing and treatability studies. As acknowledged in the DEIS, this will have a significant impact on cultural resources. Despite this, alternatives that would allow some degree of archaeological and historic preservation and still incorporate cleanup to levels protective of human health and the environment for suburban, industrial or recreational uses have been eliminated from analysis and treated as nonviable alternatives. We believe that this approach is greatly flawed, and should be reconsidered in order to move forward with the site cleanup in a manner that makes it possible to avoid demolishing significant historic structures and severely impacting the archaeological resources associated with Burro Flats Painted Cave site, CA-VEN-1072.	NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as NASA determines whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts.

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Albert	Knight	The DEIS mixes the terms “ROI” and “APE” within the discussion of cultural resources (Sections 3.3 and 4.3). In order to avoid confusion, only terminology (i.e. Area of Potential Effect, or “APE”) consistent with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) should be used.	We acknowledge your comments. We will try to clarify.
Albert	Knight	Section 3.3.1, second paragraph, notes that the SCCIC provided studies which have been submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This is incorrect – not all reports submitted to the SCCIC repository have been submitted to SHPO for review and comment. This is important to note since previous studies may not be sufficient to meet Section 106 obligations, and should not be treated as such.	We acknowledge your comment.
Albert	Knight	In Section 3.3.3.3, the DEIS states that an “archaeological survey of 100 percent of NASA-administered lands at SSFL” has been performed, however based upon the subsequent description of the survey methodologies employed, we feel that this is an inaccurate statement. Typical archaeological survey transects in the region range between 10-15 meters (32-49 feet), depending on the terrain and ground visibility. The DEIS notes transect spacing of twice this range, so smaller sites such as lithic scatters could easily be missed. The DEIS also acknowledges that areas of slope greater than 25% were not surveyed. These statements clearly indicate that less than a 100 percent survey was achieved and we recommend that the DEIS text be corrected to reflect a more accurate survey coverage area.	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Albert	Knight	<p>The DEIS goes on to state that all rock outcrops were investigated for the presence of rock shelters. In addition to these features, rock outcrops in the area may also include petroglyphs (including cupules), bedrock milling stations and water basins (tinajas). It is not clear in the DEIS, based on the background research noted, if the field archaeologists were surveying for these types of resources as well. Rather than listing only one specific archaeological feature type, survey methodology should include a consideration for all possible features, and we recommend correcting the DEIS accordingly.</p>	<p>NASA will clarify the text.</p>
Albert	Knight	<p>The DEIS notes that an updated records search was conducted in February 2013 to cover “an additional 9 acres on Boeing property just north of the NASA-administered area,” however the APE map (Figure 3.3-1) shows several areas that extend beyond the NASA- administered portions of SSFL on all sides and seem to add up to more than 9 acres. Did the records search encompass all of these areas as well? We are concerned that some of the resources identified during the EPA Radiological Characterization of Area IV and the Northern Buffer Zone may fall within the DEIS APE as shown and are not being accounted for in the cultural resources inventory.</p>	<p>Yes, all of the areas outside NASA's boundary that are shown in the APE were researched and surveyed. NASA has identified those archeological resources which fall within the boundary of the APE.</p>

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Albert	Knight	The DEIS repeatedly refers to the “Burro Flats Painted Cave” site which is actually only Locus 10 of the much larger archaeological site complex, CA-VEN-1072. The continued focus on the rockshelters (note that these features are not true “caves”) containing pictographs and cupules, while almost ignoring the extensive midden and other bedrock features that also are present in site holds huge implications for discussing project effects on historic properties. Basic documentation done 20 years ago by Al Knight for research purposes and excavations done over 50 years ago by a partly avocational group are provided in lieu of modern site recordation. Current inventory work should have used standard practices of detailed site mapping with GPS/GIS technology and controlled test excavation to determine vertical and horizontal site parameters; further, no recommendations were made for additional site evaluation testing to identify or evaluate archaeological characteristics such as artifact assemblage composition, constituents, or chronometry.	<p>The name of CA-VEN-1072 will be corrected in the EIS text (Sections ES, 3.3, and 4.3) and Appendix C. The Burro Flats site was revisited and resurveyed with GPS in June 2007 to reassess the nature and extent of the previously recorded Burro Flats site in NASA’s Area II. As a result, of this investigation, California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record forms for Burro Flats were updated and submitted to SHPO. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. NASA has identified that any excavation within CA-VEN-1072 is likely to have an adverse effect as it could affect buried deposits.</p> <p>Thank you for your comments regarding the archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional information.</p>
Albert	Knight	In fact, the entire paragraph describing the context of the site on page 3-16 shows a general lack of understanding and poor research breadth of the site complex. For example, only three references are given that all are related to very limited work done in the past two years, however, several reports and records have been written on the site in the past forty years. A period of significance is stated with no accompanying reference to support it. And rather than obtaining a copy of the complete NRHP nomination packet, the DEIS merely references the highly limited data available on the NRHP website. This not only suggests poor scholarship, but gives us additional concern about the level of sufficiency of NASA’s cultural resource inventory under the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).	NASA appreciates the comment and will update its references. NASA reviewed all previous reports available and incorporated a summary of that which could be made public in the Appendix. NASA notes that much of the information provided in those reports are confidential.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Albert	Knight	The DEIS states that CA-VEN-1072 has been recorded numerous times and that NASA re-recorded the site in June 2007. Again, this statement is incorrect. Based on the records available at the SCCIC, the Burro Flats site complex was originally recorded by Charles Rozaire in 1959 and 1960 as eleven individual sites (CA-VEN-151 through CA-VEN-161). In 1991, Al Knight recorded four additional sites (CA-VEN-1065 through CA-VEN-1068), then later that same year, based on guidance from the SCCIC, which at that time was located at UCLA, incorporated all fifteen individual sites under one site complex, designated CA-VEN-1072. Not only do the consultants for the NASA DEIS not give credit to Knight for this work, but they openly plagiarize complete sections from his site record and subsequent 1995 report that described the recordation process without proper reference.	We acknowledge your comment. These inconsistencies will be corrected in the EIS text (Section 3.3) and Appendix C.
Albert	Knight	Further, the DEIS refers to the "... full recordation of Burro Flats Painted Cave," by CH2M Hill in 2007. We have reviewed this site record update and find it to be poorly executed and in no way complete for a resource of this significance. For comparison, a recent update for a complex prehistoric and historic-period archaeological site in nearby Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park is 68 pages long, including feature descriptions, sketch maps and photos. The 2007 "update" for CA-VEN-1072 does not even include a photo or sketch of the famous rock art!	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which takes into account these concerns.
Albert	Knight	Sections 3.2.2 and 3.4 describe biological species with traditional importance to native people. This list was constructed solely from a response by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians on an account of currently-identified onsite species. We believe that this is an inadequate level of inventory, and that consideration be made to species that may have been present at the site historically, as well as expanding consultation to include state-recognized descendant communities.	NASA endeavored to analyze impacts to multiple cultural resources including Indian Sacred Sites and TCPs as well as known and unknown archeological sites and features and plants of interest to Native Americans.

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Albert	Knight	<p>The DEIS notes in several places that a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) study is underway. Since this type of study is used to inventory historic properties that may be present within the project APE, we believe that this study should have been completed prior to the issuance of the DEIS. Without a complete inventory of historic properties, the DEIS cannot properly assess project impacts, again violating the intent of NEPA and the Section 106 process. Simply delaying the determination until the final EIS does not allow for public comment and input.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted a preliminary investigation of the potential for a TCP. The Santa Ynez band of Chumash Indians, the SHPO and ACHP will have an opportunity to review the findings of the investigation prior to signing the agreement document. The EIS analysis includes the likely impacts of the proposed action on a TCP in advance of finalization of the study.</p>
Albert	Knight	<p>We agree with the NRHP determinations of eligibility for the three test stand historic districts (Alpha, Bravo and Coca). The DEIS description of each resource is concise and highlights the NRHP eligibility characteristics that are relevant to assessing project effects.</p>	<p>We acknowledge your comment on architectural resources.</p>

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Albert	Knight	<p>Demolition – The DEIS notes that proposed building demolitions and removal of ancillary structures would result in a no adverse effect finding for archaeological resources because these areas have already been disturbed. Similarly, NASA maintains that by locating stockpile and staging areas in previously disturbed areas, such as roads or parking lots, no impacts on archaeological resources would occur.</p> <p>We find that the wholesale assumption that areas associated with existing structures, infrastructure, and other disturbance have rendered the integrity of any archaeological resources destroyed is dubious. In fact, roadways, parking lots and sometimes even buildings can act as a cap to protect subsurface archaeological deposits. And even if there was localized disturbance during installation of such structures, the footprint for removal has the potential to exceed the area of the original installation if techniques such as over-excavation are required. The conclusion that undisturbed soils of appropriate age and association to contain significant prehistoric archaeological resources are present is unwarranted. The only way to make a determination of effects on archaeological resources under and around existing infrastructure is through an archaeological testing program to determine presence/absence and integrity of deposits; this is where a phased approach may be appropriate.</p>	<p>NASA agrees that not all previously disturbed areas will have no worthwhile deposits. In accordance with the PA NASA will work with the SYBCI and the SHPO to identify areas for additional survey prior to any cleanup activities.</p>

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Albert	Knight	Soil Cleanup to Background – The DEIS notes that “there would be a low to moderate potential of encountering buried archaeological deposits outside the boundaries of the significant archeological sites.” Terms such as “moderate potential” imply that more resource inventory work needs to be done before project effects can be fully assessed. Additionally, the DEIS notes that “the proposed cleanup areas include roughly 0.65 acre of the Burro Flats site.” There is no indication of how this number was calculated – was soils testing completed within the site, and if so, was the testing monitored by an archaeologist and Native American consultant?	The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. The potential 0.65 acre impact from cleanup activities would be outside the National Register boundary, but within the Archeology Resource Management Area. The soil testing within the Archeology Resource Management Area has not yet been carried out; the 0.65 acre of potential impact was an estimation. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which addresses archeological resources.
Albert	Knight	We recommend that an Extended Phase I testing program be conducted to verify the boundaries of the known archaeological resources, especially CA-VEN-1072, and to assess the presence of subsurface resources in those areas the DEIS has described as having a “moderate potential” for encountering buried archaeological deposits. Given the significance of the archaeological resources at stake, relying solely on construction monitoring and a stipulation for unanticipated discoveries do not constitute a good faith effort in the identification of historic properties under Section 106.	No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.
Albert	Knight	Once boundaries are established through subsurface testing, we ask that NASA fully explore the exception option provided in the 2010 AOC for “Native American artifacts formally recognized as Cultural Resources” and request that DTSC fulfill its promise to exclude all mapped archaeological resources from soil cleanup requirements. Even though the in situ treatment options would not require as much excavation, the installation of wells, boreholes, pumps and piping would create nearly identical adverse effects to CA-VEN-1072 and CA-VEN-1803 as the excavation and ex situ treatment options, thus the only way to reduce impacts to archaeological resources would be through avoidance.	NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further information.

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Albert	Knight	Further, we request that DTSC provide a full definition for the 2010 AOC exception and explain how the exception percentage calculation was determined. Comments submitted in 2010 by some current LanVen participants expressed concern about the vague language that was used when clear definitions for what constitutes a historic property or historical resource are available in federal and state statutes. And no where do the existing cultural resource laws provide for the preservation of a set percentage of a site without first fully understanding the site parameters and level of effects.	NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts and the exceptions clause.
Albert	Knight	Groundwater Cleanup – As in Comment #17 above, we propose that Extended Phase I testing be conducted to confirm archaeological site boundaries in order to plan for avoidance when installing the infrastructure required for groundwater treatment.	No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.
Albert	Knight	Demolition – The same comments as in #16 above would apply for an Indian Sacred Site or TCP. NASA cannot assume that removal of all existing infrastructure would necessarily be a beneficial impact if there is the potential to adversely affect prehistoric archaeological deposits that may contribute to the significance of the Indian Sacred Site or TCP.	The assessment of impacts in Section 4.3 considers the impacts to the Indian Sacred Site and archeological resources (known and unknown) separately.

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Albert	Knight	Soil Cleanup to Background – We agree that the proposed removal of at least 320,000 yd3 of soil would constitute a significant, adverse and unmitigable effect to the Indian Sacred Site and TCP. We advocate for re-visiting the project Purpose and Need to consider additional, less damaging alternatives that would still clean up to levels that protect human health and the environment.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Albert	Knight	Strangely, the DEIS states that, taken alone, in situ soil treatment options would have a minor impact on the Indian Sacred Site and TCP and result in no adverse effect to the resource. We disagree, as the need for wells, boreholes, pumps and piping has the potential to introduce visual impacts and adversely affect prehistoric archaeological deposits that may contribute to the significance of the Indian Sacred Site or TCP.	We acknowledge your comment on impacts to the Sacred Site and TCP from in situ soil treatment options. NASA has considered the overall impact of the boreholes and piping on archeological resources and Indian Sacred Site and understands that the placement of these items can be controlled to minimize effects to these resources.
Albert	Knight	Groundwater Cleanup – Similar to soil in situ treatment options, the DEIS states that groundwater treatment would be minor and result in a finding of no adverse effect on the Indian Sacred Site and TCP, despite introducing wells, boreholes, piping, manifolds, tanks and power sources. We disagree with this determination and find that the required infrastructure has the potential to introduce visual impacts and adversely affect prehistoric archaeological deposits that may contribute to the significance of the Indian Sacred Site or TCP.	NASA acknowledges your comments on impacts to the Sacred Site and TCP from in situ soil treatment options. NASA has considered the overall impact of the boreholes and piping on archeological resources and Indian Sacred Site and understands that the placement of these items can be controlled to minimize effects to these resources.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Albert	Knight	Demolition – We agree that demolition of individually eligible structures or contributors to an eligible historic district would constitute an adverse effect. However, we argue that these effects would be regional since these historic resources have been determined to be eligible at the national level of significance.	Thank you for your comment. The EIS will be revised to indicate that demolition of these structures would be a regional impact (Sections ES 5.1.2, 4.3.1, 4.13.2; and Tables ES-4 and 4.13-2).
Albert	Knight	Further, we request that the DEIS make a clear statement on the requirement for 100% structure demolition, given that the 2010 AOC only requires that soil be cleaned up to background levels. Our understanding is that a significant portion of the test stand infrastructure is built upon bedrock, and therefore, would not be subject to the terms of the 2010 AOC cleanup, and that DTSC will not be considering structure demolition in their CEQA review. If demolition is proposed as part of the “preparation for transfer,” then the DEIS should be jointly prepared with GSA and consider the end use of the property, as noted in Comment #5 above.	NASA's proposed action includes the demolition of 100% of the structures as they are no longer needed. Future Use is the responsibility of GSA and outside the scope of this EIS. DTSC will prepare a CEQA document and GSA will develop a NEPA document that will address the futures uses of the site.

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Albert	Knight	Soil Cleanup to Background – NRHP-eligible historic structures will be affected by soil cleanup inasmuch as they are proposed to be removed in order to treat the soils beneath them. We recommend then, that all options be explored to address soil treatment under and around the historic structures using in situ technologies to the extent possible. Further, structures built directly onto bedrock should not be affected by soil cleanup and we advocate retention of these until an end use for the property is determined. These structures may serve as important interpretive elements should the land be transferred as parkland or any other preservation purpose (which we support). In particular, we support the retention of the Alpha and Coca Historic Districts.	<p>The test stands sit on top of bedrock which will not be removed during the cleanup. NASA is conducting sampling around the test stands to determine the location of contamination that needs to be cleaned up to meet the 2010 AOC and 2007 Consent Order. NASA is also evaluating in situ technologies that may be capable of removing contaminants without demolishing the structures.</p> <p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p> <p>The test stands have been evaluated and identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Properties. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. Comments such as yours are considered during that process. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Albert	Knight	Groundwater Cleanup – We advocate for installation of groundwater treatment infrastructure such that physical and visual impacts on NRHP-eligible historic structures are avoided or minimized.	Thank you for your suggestion.

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Albert	Knight	Cultural Mitigation Measure 1-We do not believe that the retention of one test stand should be considered mitigation for an unsupported 100% structure demolition proposal. Instead, we recommend that preservation of all or some of the NRHP-eligible historic districts, including test stands and associated contributing structures, be considered in a more robust alternatives analysis for the proposed cleanup action, as discussed in Comment #23 above. The scope and scale of these facilities are a truly awe-inspiring piece of our American history and can really only be appreciated in person, and would provide a tremendous future interpretive opportunity. We recognize that structural stabilization, safety and long-term preservation issues should be considered, and a preservation plan should be developed as a mitigation measure. Additionally, consideration for an endowment fund for long-term preservation should be explored.	Thank you for your MM suggestions. NASA will consider these and other recommendations as it finalizes the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD stipulating NASA's commitments.
Albert	Knight	Cultural Mitigation Measure 2 – We agree that HABS/HAER documentation is appropriate as partial mitigation prior to demolition of structures, but we also recommend that the same documentation be completed for any NRHP-eligible structures that will not be demolished in order to complete the record. We also recommend that documentation take advantage of modern technology, including LiDAR scanning and high resolution photography, which could be used to develop web and mobile applications for interpretive purposes.	Thank you for your MM suggestions. NASA will consider these and other recommendations as it finalizes the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD stipulating NASA's commitments.
Albert	Knight	Cultural Mitigation Measure 3 – NASA proposes to develop an ethnographic study to build upon the results of the TCP study. We assert that this should be included as part of the inventory process to identify historic properties within the APE, not as mitigation.	NASA has proceeded with identification requirements in accordance with 36 CFR 800. Please refer to the final Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.

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Albert	Knight	Cultural Mitigation Measure 4 – NASA proposes to delineate the boundaries of CA-VEN-1072 as mitigation for significant impacts to the site if it cannot be avoided by cleanup activities. As noted in Comment #17 above, this boundary testing should be completed as part of the historic property inventory process, not as mitigation, in order to assess the potential for complete avoidance or minimization of impacts. Recommended mitigation measures include a thorough update of the National Register nomination for the Burro Flats Painted Cave site, completion of analysis of previous collections from the site, and preparation of a comprehensive synthesis of past and current work, including the results of any archaeological testing, and/or data recovery which may need to be implemented for portions of the site which cannot be avoided or excluded by the 2010 AOC exception rule. Archaeologists who are familiar with the site as well as the regional research in the Simi Hills and western San Fernando Valley/eastern Simi Valley should be contracted to perform this work to ensure a thorough treatment.	Thank you for your MM suggestions. NASA will consider these and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.
Albert	Knight	Cultural Mitigation Measure 5 – NASA proposes a temporary protection measure for CA-VEN-1072, but does not describe what such measure(s) might include. Would this include fencing, security systems, a program of site monitoring?	In consultation with ACHP, SHPO and the tribes, NASA is developing appropriate protection measures for the Burro Flats site.
Albert	Knight	LanVen maintains that by defining the project Purpose and Need to the guidelines of the 2010 AOC, and not by accepted standards of cleanup protecting human health and the environment, the resulting limited range of alternatives included in the DEIS holds little utility for agency decision-makers and violates the spirit and intent of NEPA and Section 106.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Albert	Knight	<p>We support a reasonable cleanup effort, taking into account standard science-based risk assessment methodology, as well as considerations for end land use. We further support an end use as parkland or open space for the entire SSFL property.</p>	<p>Thank you, your comments, they have been noted.</p>
Albert	Knight	<p>Additionally, we hold that NASA’s level of effort on identification of cultural resources within the project APE is incomplete and not sufficient for the purposes of Section 106. If NASA intends to use a phased approach on identification and evaluation, then the DEIS should state as much. Further research, documentation and subsurface testing are required before project effects can be completely assessed, and avoidance and mitigation measures are able to be determined. Simply delaying this work to the final EIS or calling it mitigation is not sufficient.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Albert	Knight	<p>Finally, NASA has made it clear in Section 106 consultation that it intends to use substitution under 36 CFR 800.8(c) of NEPA review procedures in lieu of the Section 106 process defined in 36 CFR 800.3-800.6. As noted in the recently published NEPA and NHPA: A Handbook for Integrating NEPA and Section 106 (CEQ and ACHP, March 2013), “there are instances where the substitution approach might not work as well....where a high level of public controversy or complex procedural issues have emerged over the potential impacts to historic properties, an agency might recognize the benefit of keeping the review processes separate so that attention can be focused on managing and resolving discrete controversies.”</p>	<p>The ongoing Section 106 consultation are expected to result in a Programmatic Agreement that will be included in the ROD.</p>
Albert	Knight	<p>We are concerned that since the level of effort for identification of historic properties is incomplete, the current NASA schedule for completing the EIS and issuing the Record of Decision (ROD), which will document the agency’s commitments to resolving adverse effects on historic properties, will not allow for enough time to develop adequate mitigation measures with opportunity for public comment. We are uncomfortable with setting up commitments within the ROD in a tiered approach as this leaves too many unknowns to chance. Therefore, as we represent several Section 106 consulting parties, we find that the DEIS has not met the identification and assessment of effects standards set forth in 36 CFR 800.8(c)(2)(ii), and request that NASA terminate the substitution process and follow the standard Section 106 process. We fully support the recent NASA decision, at the urging of SHPO, to enter into a Programmatic Agreement and believe that this is a more appropriate procedure.</p>	<p>The ongoing Section 106 consultation are expected to result in a Programmatic Agreement among consulting parties that will be included in the ROD.</p>

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Diane	Knight	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lotti	Knowles	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mayumi	Knox	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Cindy	Koch	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Josh	Korven	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Linda	Kovach	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Heather	Kovach	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dawn	Kowalski	<p>My main thing here is we need to clean up this site. And I say thank you, NASA. Thank you, DOE, signing the AOCs. They may be costly, but when it's all done and said and we get a beautiful park up there, because Boeing says they will do that and hopefully you will hold off and give us the land for park. We will have a wildlife corridor. We will have a beautiful park where we can all go with our children and grandchildren and not fear contamination. And that's why we need it cleaned up to background. We don't want things capped, because we want a beautiful park.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Dawn	Kowalski	<p>As far as the test stands are concerned, the shuttle came to L.A. It would be really meaningful to have those test stands down with the shuttle. They could be taken down and reconstructed there if deemed unpolluted, and I think that would be an absolutely great place for it. And then the museum can take the liability, because if it was left in a park we'll have, you know, very scary situations with children climbing with it, I'm sure. That would be the first thing I would have done as a kid.</p>	<p>Thank you for your MM suggestion. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p>

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Dawn	Kowalski	<p>As far as the trucks, the cleanup has been going on with Boeing for years. And I think if you talk to any Woolsey Canyon resident they could tell you that they've seen many, many trucks. We protested outside Rocketdyne when they were shipping mixed waste to Buttonwillow, and the trucks were coming out much faster than six an hour, ...</p> <p>So also, when you do calculate, if you put the soil -- keep some of the soil and do in situ, it would seem that that would reduce your trucks. I think you said to 34 in a day rather than 50 something if I remember rightly.</p>	<p>The number of trucks required is predominately a function of the volume of soil excavated and disposed offsite. NASA evaluated the possibility of building a conveyor system to get the soil to a train spur and transport via train to disposal facilities and building a new haul road. These options require prerequisite surveys, studies, engineering/designs, permits, and access across private property. These requirements preclude the concept from meeting the AOC requirements and thus not being a valid option. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Alternate routes do exist, see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>

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Dawn	Kowalski	As far as the archaeological site, I, too, believe that the AOCs will provide you some discretion and not rummaging through sites. Also, I'm pretty sure that there is a Native American expert that is present during all of the demolition, so I'm sure that you will be well guided in that area. And I'm sure when you went before to build your buildings and do your test stands that you probably disturbed a hell of a lot of stuff then, which is unfortunate, but I'm sure that there's been a lot of damage already done on site, to the Native American site.	We acknowledge your comment regarding archeology. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts and the exemption clause.
Dawn	Kowalski	Off-site contamination. Well, we know we have off-site contamination. Not all yours, because some of it's radiological contamination off site.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Dawn	Kowalski	<p>Environmental justice. That was an interesting quote you had there, because you mentioned children and trucks. You didn't mention children with retinal blastoma, cancer of the eyes. They can never see. You know, there are other problems other than the trucks, and we who live directly below the site in our community, we are concerned with the wind blowing, with the contamination that comes off site. ... The water that comes down Black Canyon runs right through neighbors' houses. The water that comes through my yard comes off the mountain. I'm a cancer survivor. I'm not blaming anyone. I don't know where I got my cancer from, breast cancer. ... But, you know, there are a lot of people in the community who suffer from cancer, and they don't know either.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Dawn	Kowalski	<p>I commend you for staying with the AOCs, and please continue to the end. I know there are other people who have different opinions, but you have signed it, and I say hooray for you for doing that. And I'm looking forward to a clean site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Dawn	Kowalski	<p>I was disconcerted when I attended your meeting on the draft EIS and felt that NASA was skirting around the issue of cleaning up the contaminated soil. The AOC's clearly state to cleanup to background, and the EIS determines where that is, test stands, artifacts and truck trips should not stand in the way. It seemed instead that NASA was doing everything it could to divert attention from the contamination and try to find excuses to not do what it promised in the AOC.</p> <p>Yes, Native American artifacts are important but they are already protected by the AOC. If cleanup could impact them, they are exempted. It is not honest to raise the issue when NASA knows all along it is not an issue. As to vegetation, we are talking about a site that has had many years of grading, construction, parking lots, roadways, and these areas contain most of the pollution. Again, the EIS is misleading in this regard. The site is not pristine; NASA stripped away much of the vegetation when it built up its facilities and used them for decades. And then NASA spilled huge amounts of pollution onto the soil. The cleanup is to restore the degraded land; instead the EIS makes it appear that the land is untouched and cleaning it up will damage it. The situation is just the opposite. NASA damaged the land with huge activities and pollution, and now it needs to be restored to a safe condition.</p> <p>...</p> <p>We have waited patiently for 24 years. I thank NASA and the DOE for stepping up to the plate, signing the AOC's and remaining true to your commitment. We are in the home stretch now. Do not let anything steer you away from the prime focus, the CLEANUP. Live up to the requirements of the AOC--cleanup to background-- to the letter.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Dawn	Kowalski	<p>The test stands should be dismantled and the area cleaned, we know that half a million gallons of TCE was lost at the site. If it is worth reconstructing them after the cleanup and they don't pose a threat then so be it. But one can't clean up the contamination beneath them with them in the way, and raising the prospect of not removing them seems just another excuse to violate the AOC and not clean up.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Dawn	Kowalski	<p>I see a lot of talk about truck traffic in the EIS . But decades of activity at SSFL have entailed huge numbers of truck and car trips. The EIS doesn't put in perspective by disclosing how many car and truck trips have occurred at the site while it was operating. A fraction of that to clean up the mess is no big deal. Furthermore, it appears we are really only talking about a few trucks an hour for cleanup, particularly if one spreads them out over the various possibl routes.</p>	<p>NASA is required by NEPA to report the potential impacts due to transportation requirements that are estimated for each alternative. NASA reported the potential impacts of the trucks on the basis of current LOS information for the roadways in each of the transportation routes and not on the basis of past transportation requirements at the site. The current LOS information for the roadways provides information that can be used to evaluate the potential impacts due to the trucks that will occur in the near future.</p>

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Dawn	Kowalski	<p>The EIS fails to take any real look at mitigating the matter anyway, such as electric or natural gas powered trucks, more focus on in situ treatment, rail, use of more routes, etc. Again, the EIS seems to be a polemic designed to inflame people against the cleanup, rather than a real evaluation of the ways to mitigate the inconvenience that would be entailed by cleanup. And there is no real consideration of the environmental damage done by all the pollution, the impacts on those of us nearby who can continue to be exposed to those pollution if you don't clean it up and it keeps migrating offsite.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (1) overland conveyor and rail transport of soil; (2) build a new haul road (3) truck from site to rail and transport by rail to disposal facility.</p> <p>(1) NASA considered alternative rail or conveyor system for hauling materials from SSFL. The analysis showed that a conveyor system would require building the system over private land and constructing a railroad facility to keep trucks off the local roads. NASA concluded that the system could not be built in the AOC timeframe requirement, there could be opposition to acquiring rights-of-way over private lands.</p> <p>(2) NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements.</p> <p>(3) NASA considered a truck-rail combination for soil disposal. Using existing local roads to rail would not alleviate traffic on local community roads.</p> <p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information</p>

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Dawn	Kowalski	Living directly below the site, our focus is on Health and the safety of our Community. We know there have been studies showing that the health of the workers and the health of people living near the site has been affected. We know contamination has been found both on and off site. We also know that there is a higher level of Breast Cancer on the East end of Simi.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Donna	Kowzan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kelly	Kramer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Karman	Kregloe	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lisa	Kritzell	<p>NASA contaminated this area and is responsible for cleaning it up. Hundreds of thousands living nearby are counting on this, if not in our lifetimes, for our children's children. I have worked in the West Hills Hospital for almost 15 years, and have personally talked to people who are ill because of the contaminated wells that they drank from that came for this area. This is frightening to me. Please I urge NASA to full clean up this site. I was reminded of this issue by the local group Teens Against Toxins, and mention the by way of thanks for the reminder.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Eloise	Krivosheia	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Patricia	Krommer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Margaret	Krpan	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Marjorie	Krueger	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
K	Krupinski	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Helen	Kuan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stephen	Kubick	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Francine	Kubrin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Christine	Kuester	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Christine	Kuester	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Martha	Kuhl	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Martha	Kuhl	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Kuhn	<p>The heart of NEPA is that the sponsoring agency should rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives. The DEIS limits its alternatives to: 1) cleanup to background and 2) the "do nothing option." The "do nothing" alternative is not an alternative for cleanup of the site. Both the cleanup to "recreational standards" and the cleanup to "residential standards" must be considered. Both of these standards would require much less soil removal, would ultimately result in less soil erosion and destruction of the natural setting, including possibly rock outcroppings, natural vegetation and wildlife habitat. It is likely to require less destruction of buried, disturbed and relatively undisturbed cultural resources.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>In addition to the Proposed Action, NASA considered alternatives other than a cleanup to background as stipulated in the 2010 AOC. The action alternatives considered and evaluated would implement the soil and groundwater remediation technologies previously discussed to achieve various risk-based cleanup levels, specifically the Suburban Residential, Commercial/Industrial, and Recreational risk-based cleanup levels. These risk-based alternatives were eliminated from further consideration because they would not meet the requirements of the 2010 AOC. In addition, a CEQ letter dated June 19, 2012 (Appendix A), states that NASA is not compelled to consider comprehensive cleanup measures as alternatives that are less than the cleanup to local background levels described in the 2010 AOC. Additional information regarding these alternatives is provided on NASA's SSFL website.</p>
Michael	Kuhn	<p>The DEIS should include a discussion of the ultimate land use of the site. If it is anticipated that the ultimate land use will be for recreational or residential purposes, then it is fiscally wasteful to attempt a cleanup to background standards.</p>	<p>Future use is the responsibility of GSA and outside the scope of this EIS. DTSC will prepare a CEQA document and GSA will develop a NEPA document that will address the futures uses of the site.</p>

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Michael	Kuhn	<p>Finally, to restrict the cleanup of the NASA property to one alternative, i.e., the to background readings, seems to have been a political decision, which seems to have swept aside the requirement to include in an EIS an objective evaluation of all reasonable alternatives. That decision has made a mockery of the federal review process as prescribed in the NEPA legislation and would not serve the public interest.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>In addition to the Proposed Action, NASA considered alternatives other than a cleanup to background as stipulated in the 2010 AOC. The action alternatives considered and evaluated would implement the soil and groundwater remediation technologies previously discussed to achieve various risk-based cleanup levels, specifically the Suburban Residential, Commercial/Industrial, and Recreational risk-based cleanup levels. These risk-based alternatives were eliminated from further consideration because they would not meet the requirements of the 2010 AOC. In addition, a CEQ letter dated June 19, 2012 (Appendix A), states that NASA is not compelled to consider comprehensive cleanup measures as alternatives that are less than the cleanup to local background levels described in the 2010 AOC. Additional information regarding these alternatives is provided on NASA's SSFL website.</p>

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Michael	Kuhn	<p>This alternative is characterized as an initial removal of two feet of soils wherever soil contamination has been or will be identified. If the underlying soils are found to still be contaminated, then excavation would continue until background, i.e., natural, readings are achieved. This procedure may require removal of all soils and ripping up the weathering front of the underlying bedrock. The resulting landscape may well resemble a moonscape or an array of "borrow pits." The report commits to replace of up to one third of the soil removed by imported clean fill - if such material in sufficient quantities can be found and made available. The availability of such materials seems unlikely. Even if one third of the volume of the exported soil is replaced by alluvium from outside the project area, the character of the site would be altered for the foreseeable future. Over the long term, the NASA lands would never fully recover.</p> <p>Any relatively clean backfill is unlikely to resemble on-site soils geologically and would contain exotic unwanted plant seeds and organisms.</p> <p>A benefit of the removal of so much soil is stated to be fewer animals dying from toxins in the soil. As far as I am aware there have not been any studies made to determine whether or not wildlife has been adversely impacted by soil contamination on site. A benefit should not be forecast for an impact that has not been demonstrated .</p>	<p>Your summary here is accurate. NASA acknowledges your comment.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Michael	Kuhn	<p>Coast live oaks represent the dominant native tree on the site. Coast live oaks are near and dear to the hearts of people in the southern California area. Trying to determine whether only a few, many or nearly all of the trees are slated for demolition during soil cleanup operations is difficult to achieve based upon viewing a digital file of the Draft EIS and is not disclosed in the document. It may well be desirable to leave health oak tree undisturbed - thereby leaving some contamination behind. During demolition and soil removal operations the trees should be fenced off beyond the driplines of the trees using chainlink fencing. Any removals should be replaced with ten (10) or more seedling with a deep-root water program for a two-year period.</p>	<p>As a federal facility, NASA is not required to comply with the Ventura County ordinances. We do strive to comply with state and local ordinances when feasible.</p>
Michael	Kuhn	<p>The NASA properties was a heavily utilized area by native Americans. Much focus is relating to rock art sites and other ceremonial features, such as cupules, bedrock mortars, rock alignments, and shadow and light effect, which may have been associated with ceremonies. However, the site the site of the SSFL was probably used seasonally throughout the year for thousands years to gather food and other resources as well as for hunting. Nearly all of the structures and associated road grading, paving activities, and emplacement of utilities during the historic period were conducted without environmental reviews. At the time, there seemed to have been an awareness of the spectacular rock art panel associated with CA-VEN-1072 and its possible significance, and efforts seem to have been made to protect that rock art panel. However, it is likely that many archaeological loci were destroyed, disturbed or buried during grading activities. Those sites, disturbed or not, may be impacted by cleanup activities.</p>	<p>We acknowledge your comment regarding archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement for stipulations related to cultural resources such as historic properties.</p>

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Michael	Kuhn	Figure 2.1-1: The Brandeis Bardin Institute has been the Brandeis Bardin Campus of the American Jewish University since 2007.	The FEIS will be revised to accurately reference the American Jewish University (Figure 2.1-1).
Michael	Kuhn	Figure 3.10-1 Box Canyon Road is shown as an arterial street. The text mentions Box Canyon Road only in the context of it being a road that cleanup and demolition workers might use to get access to and from the work site on their way to and from work. I assume, therefore, that it is not being considered as a route to and from State Route 118 by heavy trucks for the removal of contaminated waste and demolition debris and the return of those trucks to the SSFL. An argument could be made that the road is hazardous even for cars and light trucks, let alone for heavy construction vehicles.	You are correct, Box Canyon Road was evaluated for impacts with regards to worker commutes to and from SSFL only.
Natalie	Kuhny	I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.	Your comment is noted.

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Natalie	Kuhny	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Natalie	Kuhny	In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.
Dawn	Kuznkowski	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Jason	Laberge	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dustin	LaForce	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lynda	LaHue	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Janet	Lai	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mrs. Debra	Lamana	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
John	Lamb	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Diane	Lamont	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dennis	Landi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Betsey	Landis	I'm with the California Native Plant Society. I got mixed up in this because I am the expert on astragalus brauntonii, and NASA, if you have it there, you're not talking about it, and I want it protected.	Please refer to Section 4.4. Astragalus brauntonii has not been observed on NASA-administered land. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with the USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as the USACE, with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings is reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS; however, as a federal agency, NASA is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.
Betsey	Landis	DOE and DTSC have worked extremely hard taking soil samples all over their site. I don't see any of that here. And NASA, you're scientific. It really hurts not to see you doing a detailed study of the soil to give us facts about what contamination is where.	NASA followed DTSC-approved protocols and procedures for sampling and analysis. Numerous informational meetings were conducted with regulatory and community groups to monitor and discuss procedures and sampling plans.
Betsey	Landis	I also say it's totally false to say that if you have three contaminants in one section you can't take them out.	In the EIS, NASA defines non-treatable soils as those that contain dioxins, PCB, metals, pesticides, or energetics, or a combination of these constituents. Although some technologies might be able to treat some of the constituents in a class (one type of metal in the class of all metals, for example), even if one in the class is not able to be treated, then the class is considered nontreatable. Mixed soil is considered a co-location of treatable and non-treatable soils that would require some excavation and some potential use of technical alternatives.

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Betsey	Landis	<p>The problem here is you think you have to have it all out by 2017. What we need here is a mitigation change, a mitigation that says that the AOC condition is that you have your schedule in place and how you're going to do these things and layer them so that over time you can mitigate on site, because it makes a lot more sense for the health of the people around not to disturb the soils any more than you have to or remove the vegetation, because you have a lot of wind coming through there. Constant problem for the people that live around it.</p>	<p>The 2017 schedule is aggressive and if it were changed to a date further out, it would remove some of the pressures driving the cleanup actions. Any changes to the 2017 deadline may reduce impacts, but will not eliminate all significant impacts.</p>
Betsey	Landis	<p>So I would suggest -- one of your proposed mitigations was to land farm, which means if you dig up the soil take it somewhere else on the site, pile it up, and let all the volatile organics just disseminate into the air, I guess. Then you put it back. I would say if you've looked at that site, those plants, those native plants, are encroaching on every bare area. They are already mitigating.</p>	<p>NASA considered a range of remedial action technologies to comparatively identify what impacts may result from the background cleanup to meet the AOC deadline of 2017. Technologies analyzed in the EIS included options to soil removal. The EIS considered the effectiveness of each technology and effects of impacts on items such as native vegetation, air quality, truck traffic, noise, wildlife, and cultural resources at SSFL. Some of the technologies considered include excavation (not applicable to groundwater or bedrock), enhanced biological treatment, in-situ treatment, and ex-situ treatment. Thank you for your observation.</p>
Betsey	Landis	<p>What you need to do is to work with bioremediation, phytoremediation, fungi. There's a lot of things that work. It's a very active site. Unfortunately, they're kind of slow so they don't know they're supposed to be done by 2017.</p>	<p>NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted. It is NASA's understanding that DOE is conducting studies with phytoremediation. Should those studies prove effective, NASA would be able to use this information.</p>

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Betsey	Landis	If you want to maintain the integrity of the site, the integrity of its history, ancient history, whether you have a remnant of present history that's safe to leave there, that would be neat, but we have this unusual site that has a great deal of integrity of everything. Vegetation, Native American history, people history. And it is a major fauna linkage and migratory pathway and resting spot for a number of -- a broad number of animals and insects. So you haven't covered that at all.	NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area. The EIS text will be revised to reflect the migration corridor may include SSFL (Sections 3.4.2, 4.4.1.2, and 4.4.1.3).
Betsey	Landis	So -- but I would say that your major mitigation you have yet to do is to change the AOC so you can do the job properly.	Thank you, your comment has been noted.
Betsey	Landis	<p>1) Why is there no environmentally superior alternative in this DEIS</p> <p>2) Isn't an EIS supposed to provide several alternatives utilizing different approaches to minimize environmental impacts? The DEIS admits the two proposed alternatives both have severe environmental impacts.</p> <p>2) Why are there only two alternatives (No Action or Soil Removal and Structure Demolition) proposed in this DEIS?</p> <p>3) If the AOC and Consent Order previously described require vegetation removal, soil removal to the sandstone bedrock, destruction and destabilization of the site with resulting long-term severe air pollution (dust and sandstorms), water pollution (silted flows, mudslides), changes in groundwater retention and natural drainage patterns, firestorms swept by high winds through weed-choked arroyos, and damage to urban infrastructure such as roadbeds, why doesn't this DEIS include an environmentally superior alternative that includes a modification of the AOC and Consent Order to fix 2017 as the timeline for scheduling and beginning a short- and long-term set of remediations?</p>	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Betsey	Landis	4) The best management way to do the “clean up” is to retain the native vegetation, the natural drainages and much of the soil as possible. This would protect the health and well-being of the urban population in the vicinity of the SSFL site, as well as protecting all the natural and cultural resources: important native American sites, resident and visiting wildlife, the vital wildlife linkage between the Santa Monica Mountains and Los Padres National Forest, and the natural vegetation supporting migratory and native bird populations.	In NASA's opinion your proposed option does not comply with the 2010 AOC.
Betsey	Landis	5) Air Quality- Wouldn't the loss of mature oaks, shrubs and other native vegetation result in increased dust/sand storms in residential areas, not only from the site itself, but from the surrounding hills to the north and northeast of the site? This area is very windy. Leafy canopies act as dust catchers. Extensive root systems retain water and nutrients, supporting a complex understory that maintains healthy habitats and supports a rich biodiversity of species. Wouldn't the removal of these complex native habitats and the organism-filled soil system result in an invasion of non-native flammable plant species, raising the frequency of wildfires?	We recognize that existing vegetation provides many benefits. The MMs described in the biological resources and air quality sections of the EIS would help to offset these impacts.

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Betsey	Landis	<p>6) Biological Resources- Where is the inclusion and discussion of a federally-listed endangered plant, Braunton’s Milkvetch (<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>) in this DEIS? Where is a discussion of the uses of the habitats on this land by many species of fauna, from mountain lions to birds and raptors, reptiles and many pollinators. SSFL is a valuable traditional resting, nesting and foraging location for migrating fauna. How many species may perish if the vegetation and water sources are destroyed?</p>	<p>Please refer to Section 4.4.</p>
Betsey	Landis	<p>6) Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Carbon Sequestration- Does NASA realize the high carbon sequestration of the native vegetation on the site, e.g. long-lived Coast Live Oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>), chaparral shrubs that resprout from their root collars or root systems (<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>, <i>Malosma laurina</i> et al) over and over again for possible hundreds of years? Removing this native vegetation will cause a huge release of carbon into the air. Restoring the carbon-sequestering underground root systems to their current state would take centuries. Isn’t one short-term impact the immense soil removal proposed, involving large numbers of greenhouse gas emitting machinery? How does that impact local air quality? Isn’t a better choice to remediate most of the contamination on site? NASA should consider some useful remediation methods being developed at two local universities under contract to DOE.</p>	<p>NASA has addressed impacts and mitigation related to air quality and GHGs in Section 4.7 of the EIS. We recognize that remediation onsite may reduce some emission impacts and we balance that consideration with the alternatives necessary for us to employ to meet the AOC.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Betsey	Landis	<p>7) Hazardous Materials / Hazardous Waste- How can the DEIS say that this is a minor impact? Why are the following facilities on a list to receive possibly hazardous soil from the SSFL site? Lancaster Landfill, Antelope Valley Landfill, Chiquita Canyon Landfill are all Class III municipal landfills which are not legally allowed to accept any hazardous materials. Why are DeMenno Kerdoon Wastewater Treatment facility in Santa Fe Springs and Lakeland Ridgeline Processing in Compton also designated as receivers of possibly hazardous soil from the site? Compton is in the middle of the Los Angeles Basin, Santa Fe Springs is in the eastern Los Angeles Basin. What are levels of contamination in the material being sent to these locations?</p> <p>If the soil is not hazardous that is being taken to these facilities, why isn't the soil being left on the SSFL site?</p>	<p>Before waste is removed from the site, waste generated at SSFL will be tested to identify the appropriate disposal facility. The waste will be generated when soil is excavated to comply with standards established in the AOC. Lancaster, Antelope Valley, and Chiquita Canyon Landfills were proposed as disposal facilities for nonhazardous wastes only. Each of these disposal facilities require testing and review of results before waste is accepted for disposal. Any waste not meeting acceptance conditions is not granted permission for disposal. In addition to these nonhazardous disposal facilities, Kettleman Hills, Buttonwillow, U.S. Ecology, and Energy Solutions Landfills were also provided as possible disposal facilities for contaminated soil. These facilities accept hazardous wastes and require testing and review of analytical results prior to acceptance for disposal. Wastewater will also be generated and is not acceptable for disposal in landfills. Lakeland Ridgeline Processing and DeMenno Kerdoon Wastewater Treatment facility are proposed for management of wastewater. These facilities also have requirements for testing and approval prior to accepting wastes. Cleanup standards applied to soil at the site were established in the AOC. These standards are lower than federal and California hazardous waste limits. Accordingly, to meet these restrictive cleanup standards, soil that contains chemicals at concentrations that are not hazardous yet exceed cleanup standards must be removed from the site.</p>

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Betsey	Landis	8) Health and Safety- If neither of the alternatives offered by the NASA DEIS protects either the short-term or the long-term health and safety of the population (whether human, plant, animal, local geology, local hydrology or the ancient cultural heritage on the SSFL site) why is NASA even proceeding with this DEIS?	Cleanup in accordance with the AOC or typical CERCLA standards are protective of the health of the community. NASA will follow the AOC. By following the NEPA process, NASA complies with its statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Section 4.0 of the AOC. NASA continues to work expeditiously with DTSC and the public to complete the actions called for in the AOC. NASA realizes that the EIS describes the negative impact of cleanup to background, as required by NEPA. The 2017 schedule and cost for completion are a function of the AOC. If the AOC is revised, NASA will comply with the appropriate NEPA analysis and documentation.
Betsey	Landis	9) Land Use- The best use of the SSFL site is national park land, preserving magnificent sandstone geology, many unusual niche habitats of native flora and fauna, natural drainages supporting riparian habitat not only on the site but through lower elevations surrounding the site. As not only an outstanding natural resource, but as an ancient cultural heritage site where native Americans studied outer space and as a modern site of human endeavors to explore outer space, SSFL is worthy of careful, thoughtful remediation and restoration.	Your comment is noted.

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Lama	Lane	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Lama	Lane	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kenton	Lane	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Eric	Lane	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Thomas	Lane	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Maryann	LaNew	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Melissa	Langdell	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Margaret	Lapham-Kennedy	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Margaret	Lapham-Kennedy	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Margaret	Lapham-Kennedy	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Margaret	Lapham-Kennedy	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constant (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Rochelle Lapides	Lapides	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Shelly	Lapides	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Robert	Lapides	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constant (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Julio	Lara	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC) with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jennifer	Larkin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Craig K.	Larsen	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Craig K.	Larsen	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dan	Larson	<p>The boundaries of the Traditional Cultural Property (TCP), CA-VEN-1072 and CA-VEN-1803, must be determined prior to any soil test excavation or proposal of any mitigation measures.</p> <p>A sampling strategy of hand controlled excavations (e.g., Surface Scrapes, Excavation Units, and Shovel Test Pits) should be implemented to systematically define the boundaries of CA-VEN-1072 and CA-VEN-1803, and establish the ESAs.</p>	<p>NASA's priority is not to disturb any Native American resources. Should the AOC or human health safety requirements drive an action in those areas, then NASA will conduct data recovery in coordination with the Tribes and SHPO.</p>
Dan	Larson	<p>Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) should be established, including a buffer zone (15m-30m?), around CA-VEN-1072, as well as CA-VEN-1803.</p> <p>The establishment of the ESA and the completion of the additional work in the previously excavated areas of CA-VEN-1072, should also be part of the 36 CFR 800 compliance process.</p>	<p>CA-VEN-1072 and CA-VEN-1800 have a buffer zone that constitutes the archeological resource management areas for each site.</p>

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Dan	Larson	<p>In consultation with Native Americans, archaeologists should complete an intensive re-survey of the area, using transects spaced in 5-15 meter intervals. Whichever cultural resource firm is hired, it would be highly advantageous if a few of the archaeologists had rock climbing experience (with credentials?), so that at least some of the normally inaccessible rock shelters, rock crevices, and rock ledges where artifact caches and/or rock art may have been hidden, could be inspected for their presence - particularly in the area of the Coca Test Stands.</p> <p>Each controlled excavation should be monitored by a local Native American with artifact identification experience. The results of the findings should be catalogued, analyzed, and presented as a written document to be included as part of the 36 CFR 800 compliance process.</p> <p>As part of 36 CFR 800, CA-VEN-1072 must be properly evaluated. Minimally, a complete evaluation needs to include all the information available about the site.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>Native American monitors will be provided for excavations within the Burro Flats site boundary.</p>

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Dan	Larson	<p>If Cultural Mitigation Measure #4 depends solely on the current knowledge of local archaeologists and anthropologists, then it must be considered inadequate.</p> <p>Greater data sets from CA-VEN-1072 would also allow the relationship to the archaeological sites located in Area IV (Boeing) to be analyzed and comprehended. To complete the analyses, monies would be needed to conduct special studies, including C14 dating, obsidian hydration and sourcing, botanical studies, as well as report write-up. This, however, would not constitute a complete mitigation. The Burro Flats collections of the 1950s and 1960 were excavated under different circumstances. Both the excavation and artifact identifications were conducted by relatively inexperienced students and volunteers. Screening of the excavated soils, when it occurred, was done in the field using relatively large-meshed screens (i.e. ¼ inch mesh) Units were not necessarily completed to sterile soil or bedrock; some were probably stopped at the end of the field class. Units were excavated in different sized levels, some were 12" thick and others were 6" thick.</p>	<p>Thank you for your MM suggestion. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p>

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Dan	Larson	<p>NASA has chosen to ignore the potential information contained in the prior excavations completed in 1953, 1954, 1959, and 1960 at the site midden component.</p> <p>Both NASA and Boeing should contribute monies to complete the analyses of the past collections of CA-VEN-1072 in order to comply with 36 CFR 800.</p> <p>In addition to completing the analyses of the prior collections, control samples should be taken from previously excavated areas to determine the types and diversity of small artifacts missed during the earlier collections. Further, samples should be obtained from the oven features at CA-VEN-1072 to determine what was processed and during what time periods.</p> <p>I believe that a complete analysis of the prior collections at CA-VEN-1072 will greatly help in defining the relationship with the sites in Area IV, which are owned by Boeing.</p>	<p>Thank you for your MM suggestion. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p>
Dan	Larson	<p>The fact that the land containing CA-VEN-1072 is owned by NASA (Area II) and Boeing (Area III and the Southern Undeveloped Area), makes them both equally responsible for 36 CFR 800 compliance. Therefore, both NASA and Boeing should be jointly responsible for the costs incurred for completing the part of 36 CFR 800 compliance described above. This work should be completed prior to any further soil test excavations or proposal of any mitigation measures.</p> <p>The fact, according to archaeologist Al Knight, that both NASA and Boeing have land within the archaeological site, CA-VEN-1072, should have made them share responsibility for the cultural resources within the entire SSFL, or minimally, for all of Area II.</p>	<p>Thank you for your MM suggestion. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p>

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Dan	Larson	<p>...all vegetation removal around each individual or group of soil test sample(s) within the ESAs should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a local Native American, who has artifact identification experience. Each soil test hole in the ESAs should then be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and local Native American.</p> <p>Minimally, in areas outside the ESAs, all soil test holes should be monitored by a local Native American with artifact identification experience, after the vegetation removal is monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a local Native American.</p>	<p>NASA has a process for utilizing Native American monitors and employs an archeologist to assist in monitoring. A process for monitoring in known archeological sites will be developed in consultation with the SHPO and tribes and will be included in the agreement document, which will be signed by SHPO.</p>
Dan	Larson	<p>A predetermined area around demolition of any rocket test stands (minimally, the Coca Test Stands) and any associated soil test holes, should first be surveyed and then monitored during vegetation removal by a qualified archaeologist and a local Native American. Finally, each test hole should be monitored by a local Native with artifact identification experience, since the test stands exist on the same landform as the Summer Solstice sunrise notch, which was undoubtedly sacred to the local Native Americans.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Dan	Larson	<p>The use of such terms as “minor” impacts in the Draft EIS is considered to be highly inappropriate to both the Native Americans and archaeologists. If a 4.5 to 8 inch hole was drilled through a sacred artifact or human bone, these impacts would not be considered “minor” to a Native American or an archaeologist, especially within a sacred site. The areas within and outside the ESAs where all “minor” earth disturbing activities, will be conducted, such as drilling holes, creating fences, etc., should be surveyed first, then monitored as described above.</p>	<p>Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD. NASA proposes to avoid cleanup within the boundary of the archeological site, however the PA and/or ROD outlines in what instances NASA may have to proceed with cleanup activities in and around Burro Flats Cave Site and any other archeological sites.</p>
Dan	Larson	<p>Further, to describe archaeological negative effects as “local,” may not be correct. It was hypothesized by John Romani in his MA thesis (1981) that CA-VEN-1072 was the “private” viewing area for religious practitioners during the Winter and Summer Solstices. The site may also have been used to prepare the cerebral and physical necessities for at least the “public” Winter Solstice (and possibly the fall Hutash Festival) ceremonies held at the village of Huwam/Jucjauybit (CA-LAN-413), located several miles downstream in lower Bell Canyon. Therefore, if this hypothesis is correct, any archaeological negative effect has the potential to be more “regional,” and not merely “local.”</p>	<p>We acknowledge your comment.</p>

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Dan	Larson	<p>The 1967 revised Calabasas USGS topographic map depicts Bell Creek as a “blue-line” stream that flows next to (within 100 feet) or through CA-VEN-1072, depending on the outcome of the boundary investigations, thereby requiring a Section 404 Permit as issued by the Army Corps of Engineers. From the consultants meetings to date, it does not appear that the Army Corps of Engineers has even been considered as a consulting party, a point brought up by the SHPO in their comments on the Draft EIS on September 25. This may be considered quite egregious, since in fact the Army Corp should be a cooperating, or even a responsible federal agency. Under any circumstance, their participation would assure an additional voice in the protection of the cultural resources on the SSFL. This is a grievous error and omission in the NEPA and Section 106 process so far, as well as in the Draft EIS.</p> <p>Again, the Army Corps of Engineers should be a cooperating or responsible agency (minimally a consultant) under NEPA and the Section 106 process.</p>	<p>Biology BMP-5: NASA would obtain a CWA Section 404 Permit from the USACE and a CWA Section 401 permit from the RWQCB for the discharge or dredge of material into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The Section 404 and 401 permits would include necessary measures to avoid, minimize, or otherwise mitigate impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S.</p>

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Dan	Larson	Compass Rose would like to see all nine of the test stands preserved, since, as understood, they are the least contaminated of the structures since they are located on or within bedrock. Most of the other contaminated structures (control buildings, pill boxes, etc.) can be demolished, with the preservation of at least single examples of the least contaminated of each).	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Dan	Larson	<p>The Coca Stands may be the most important to our history of space flight, since they are associated with engine testing of both the Apollo and the Space Shuttle rockets. Unfortunately, they are the most contaminated and were also subjected to many structural changes.</p> <p>Compass Rose would like to see the Coca Test Stands preserved for their association with the advancement of space travel. The Chumash Native Americans from the Santa Ynez Reservation would like to see them demolished, since they claim there is an effect on the sense of place within the Sacred Site (CA-VEN-1072) below. However, based on our experience while monitoring the Winter and Summer solstice events, the only structure visible from CA-VEN-1072 is a single tank (possibly Vessel V 100, LH2 tank or Vessel V 99, GH2 tank). If this structure is demolished, then no structures associated any with any of the nine test stands will be visible from CA-VEN-1072.</p>	<p>We acknowledge your suggestions regarding the Coca Test Area. NASA is weighing all of the considerations by all consulting parties in making its decisions.</p>
Dan	Larson	<p>It is the opinion of Compass Rose that from the very beginning, the environmental process for the SSFL clean-up has proceeded incorrectly. There never should have been two entirely separate processes, CEQA for Boeing and NEPA for NASA, along with the completely different scheduling.</p>	<p>The AOC requires NASA to develop a NEPA document.</p>

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Dan	Larson	<p>The SSFL consists of a continuous landform with a continuous prehistory and a continuous history.</p> <p>As a result, the entire SSFL should be nominated as a single archaeological district.</p> <p>...the archaeological district should also encompass the site complex in lower Bell Canyon that includes the village of Huwam/Jucjauybit, Bats Cave (the cave of Munits), Castle Peak (a shrine mountain), and several other sites. Compass Rose and the late John Romani, believe that the area of the entire SSFL was a “private” viewing site for the solstices and preparation area for the “public” ceremonies held downstream at the village of Huwam/Jucjauybit and Castle Peak, for the Winter Solstice and possibly for the fall Hutash Festival).</p> <p>The tie between upper (SSFL) and lower Bell Canyon is also supported on a more practical level. Groundwater chemical contamination has been found in test wells in lower Bell Canyon as a result of NASA rocket engine testing activities, as stated by NASA in a previous consultation meeting. Thus, the entire SSFL and lower Bell Canyon site complex should be considered as a single discontinuous archaeological district.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Dan	Larson	<p>Also, a series of easements called “outgrants,” allow NASA and Boeing to cross each other’s land. There are also outgrants for water, utilities, etc., without which Boeing would not be able to operate. The easements (outgrants) were granted to Boeing (originally Rockwell International) by the U.S. government. Even though the outgrants were granted prior to any of the present environmental laws, this would still seem to tie the two entities together at the federal level.</p>	Truck dust will be mitigated by covering the truck loads. Trucks will be cleaned prior to travel off SSFL. NASA will follow current procedures for hauling materials.

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Dan	Larson	Based on the arguments above, NASA should have been the lead agency, Boeing a cooperating agency, and the Army Corps of Engineers a responsible or cooperating agency under NEPA, with all subject to Section 106, since NEPA tends to supersede State law (CEQA). In the worst case, this entire undertaking of the entire SSFL clean-up should have been subjected to a single, combined, EIR/EIS, subject to one schedule and one set of mitigation measures and procedures.	NASA is complying both with NEPA statutory requirements and regulations and with the AOC. Law allows for a combined EIS/EIR or separate documents. Because NASA made a commitment to meet the stringent time requirements of the AOC, we concluded that we needed to initiate our NEPA process as soon as possible.
Dan	Larson	Finally, although the environmental process completed thus far for the SSFL clean-up is totally inadequate and inappropriate by combining Federal and State and with different completion schedules, the overly strict requirements of the 2010 A.O.C. is probably the main underlying problem.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments.
Dan	Larson	The 2017 deadline for the total completion of the SSFL clean-up is unrealistic given the inadequacies in the Draft EIS and the NEPA and Section 106 process so far. The deadline must be extended so that at least most of these major problems can be resolved.	NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Dan	Larson	Furthermore, the presence of two "blue-line" streams (one being Bell Creek) that extends through the entire SSFL – thereby crossing both the NASA and the Boeing properties - means that a Section 404 permit is required by the Army Corps of Engineers, a federal agency. Since Bell Creek extends next to or through CA-VEN-1072, means that the Army Corps should have been involved in the process from the beginning as a responsible or at least, a cooperating agency. Since Bell Creek crosses both NASA and Boeing land and a Section 404 permit is required by the Army Corps, this would seem to tie both agencies/entities together at the federal level!	Biology BMP-5: NASA would obtain a CWA Section 404 Permit from the USACE and a CWA Section 401 permit from the RWQCB for the discharge or dredge of material into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The Section 404 and 401 permits would include necessary measures to avoid, minimize, or otherwise mitigate impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S.

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Dena	Larson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Paul	Lasman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jillana	Laufer	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jason	LaVoie	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jason	LaVoie	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Timothy	Lawnicki	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Emil A.	Lawton	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Emil A.	Lawton	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ometh	Layton	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cl	Le	<p>Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Cl	Le	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tiffany	Le	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Shirley	Le Garde	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Geoff	Leavell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Roger	Lebow	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Amy	Lecheminart	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Amy	Lecheminart	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Marta	Ledbetter	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gary	Lee	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Gary	Lee	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Barbara	Lee	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jessica	Lee	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Teresa	Lee	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brenda	Lee	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Laura	Leeds	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Constance	Leete	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dale	LeFevre	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Dale	LeFevre	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Herb	Lehman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Barbara	Lehman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Hugh	Lehman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Miranda	Leiva	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Linda	Lemieux	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Doug & Karen	Lenier	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stephen	Lenske	<p>As residents of West Hills and former members of the West Hills Neighborhood Council, we would like to reiterate our concerns related to the limited Draft Environmental Impact Statement that NASA has just produced, and we support the votes of the West Hills Neighborhood Council that we submitted in resolution approved on August 3rd, 2011 and May 17, 2013.</p> <p>For the protection of our community, we respectfully request that NASA do an Environmental Impact Statement that addresses all of the alternative scenarios as was presented at NASA's March 27, 2012, NASA Environmental Impact Study Meeting.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Stephen	Lenske	<p>Please also consider our comments in our letter to the City attorney including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the request for the U.S. Government property to not be used for residential use; 2) the use of the Nine Balancing Criteria of CERCLA; 3) the need to monitor airborne emissions and dust from remediation; 4) the need to monitor surface water and groundwater; 5) to monitor soils at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site until DTSC deems that the site is cleaned to all relevant and applicable laws; 6) the future use of the site should be parkland or open space based upon the final characterization of the site; 7) the WHNC recommended preservation of some of the test stands on the NASA property if it can be done in a manner that is protective of public safety and will not impede the cleanup beneath the test stands; 8) the WHNC supports all environmental laws that are applicable to this site that were protective of endangered species and wildlife that uses the site as a major wildlife corridor; 9) the WHNC supports all laws that are applicable for the protection of the Native American community and the archaeological sites that are on the National Register of Historic Places. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Determining future use falls under the GSA disposition process (not by NASA) 2) Consideration of these type criteria will be done in the feasibility study phase of the cleanup program 3) . As described in Section 4.9, dust monitors around the work site to monitor the amount of airborne dust. The air monitors could be equipped to record dust levels on a specified interval and have an alarm that will notify workers if dust levels reach a specified level. 4) Both surface water and groundwater are monitored routinely and reported to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and DTSC, respectively. 5) The determination of the extent of soils with chemical constituents exceeding the AOC LUTvalues is in progress and expected to be complete in 2014. 6) Your comment is noted. Determining future use falls under the GSA disposition process (not by NASA). 7) NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures with a goal to save at least one stand and one control house. 8) Your comment is noted 9) Your comment is noted

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Amy	Lentine	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Therese	LePage	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cheri	Leslie	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Donna	Leslie-Dennis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Patricia	Lestz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ruth	Leventhal	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Chris	Leverich	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lynn Ann	Leveridge	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Norman	Levine	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Morelle	Levine	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Julie	Levine	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Julie	Levine	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sandy	Levine	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ira Steven	Levine	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Judy	Levitt	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
David	Levy	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
David	Levy	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Estelle	Levy	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Elsa	Levy	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
La Don	Lewin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jaclyn	Lewis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Deborah	Lewis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gerardo	Licciardi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Yehudit	Lieberman	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Yehudit	Lieberman	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Andrea	Lieberman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ms.	Lilith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joseph	Lilli	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Elizabeth	Lincoln	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Elizabeth	Lincoln	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Catherine	Lincoln	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Catherine	Lincoln	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brian	Lindquist	<p>SSFL is heavily contaminated from decades of rocket and reactor testing, sloppy practices, improper waste disposal, spills, and releases. We are here focused on NASA's portion of the property, Area 2, and NASA's section of Area 1. Decades of gross violation of fundamental environmental rules led to contamination of soil, structures, groundwater, and surface water. Indeed, the Draft EIS discloses NASA's testament that its prior practices led to contamination of half a million cubic yards of soil alone.</p> <p>Contaminants include various extremely toxic dioxins, PCDBs, numerous heavy metals, TCE, and other volatile organic compounds, perchlorate and other hazardous materials. Perchlorate is a component of solid rocket fuels that disrupts human development, has been found to have mitigated offsite and contaminates a third of the wells of Simi Valley monitored for it.</p> <p>Half a million gallons of TCE, a carcinogen, were dumped directly into the ground and now contaminate groundwater. TCE has also mitigated off site. Annual monitoring reports for surface water contamination show rain carrying off toxic materials off site at levels exceeding health-based benchmarks hundreds of times in recent years.</p>	<p>During the early years of rocket engine testing, chemicals were released to the environment. During that timeframe (1950s, 1960s, and early 1970s), environmental laws such as RCRA did not exist. Therefore, the chemical releases that occurred prior to the enactment of environmental laws were not a "gross violation of fundamental environmental rules." Since the passage of environmental laws such as RCRA, NASA has conducted operations at SSFL according to the current laws and regulations as they were enacted.</p> <p>NASA respects public concerns regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except in small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. In groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate, but this chemical was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regard to perchlorate and sampling results indicates, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p>

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Brian	Lindquist	<p>A study of the UCLA School of Public Health found elevated cancer rates/death rate among both nuclear workers and the rocket workers from exposures to these toxic materials.</p> <p>Another study by UCLA found that rocket testing had led to off-site exposures to hazardous chemicals by neighboring population at levels exceeding EPA standards. A study performed for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry found elevated cancer rates in the off-site population associated with proximity to SSFL.</p>	<p>With respect to the UCLA studies you reference, the first study was published in 1997 and, according to the DTSC's summaries, dealt only with radiation and bases conclusions on workers exposed to radiation. See DTSC website at: http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm. NASA did not do any radiological research and, as such, would not have any workers in this category.</p> <p>The second UCLA study, published in 1999, was also funded by DOE and primarily dealt with presumptive exposures to hydrazine. It was a review of onsite workers, not neighboring populations.</p> <p>The third study you reference, by ATSDR, was published in 1999. According to DTSC's summary, "<i>The preliminary results of the exposure pathway analyses for air, ground water and surface water, and soil and sediment indicate that it is unlikely that people living in communities near the site have been exposed to substances from the site at levels that would have resulted in adverse health effects .</i>"</p>
Brian	Lindquist	The remarkable fact about NASA's Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup of the toxic contamination at its portion of SSFL is that there is almost nothing in the EIS about toxic contamination. Just a few sentences.	NASA respects public concerns regarding site contamination and health issues. Additional information regarding risks from potential exposures to current chemical contaminants at the site will be added to the EIS (Section 3.9.5).
Brian	Lindquist	Hundreds of pages are spent trying to scare people about a few trucks per hour that will be needed to transport the waste to an appropriate waste disposal facility. Far fewer trucks than were going in and out of the facility for decades. But virtually not a word about the toxic contamination that necessitates the cleanup. This is the fundamental flaw that must be corrected.	Based on these and other comments, NASA will revise the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place, and also will include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).

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Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Brian	Lindquist	The Draft EIS identifies the impacts of cleaning up the contamination, but it is essentially silent on the impacts of not cleaning it up. The no-action alternative, unquote, you focus on matters on which the scheme of things are small and leave unaddressed this tremendous amount of contamination your sloppy environmental practices created.	NASA respects public concerns regarding site contamination and health issues. Additional information regarding risks from potential exposures to current chemical contaminants at the site will be added to the EIS (Section 3.9.5).
Brian	Lindquist	The Draft EIS creates an impression of an agency that signed a legally binding agreement to clean up toxic mess it made but is now trying to get out of the solemn commitments entered into.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. To meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.
Brian	Lindquist	SCFS's recommendations, thus, are: Provide extensive detailed description of the contamination NASA's poor practices created over decades; identify in detail what the site characterization has found as to the contaminants are found in what concentrations and what areas and in each environmental medium; give us solid details about the groundwater contamination; tell us about each violation or exceedence of surface water discharges leaving the site with contaminants above benchmark; detail which dioxins have been found in what concentrations, in what soil, and to what depth; and the same for all the toxic materials found.	NASA respects public concerns regarding site contamination and health issues. Based on these and other comments, NASA will revise the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place, as well as to include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).

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Brian	Lindquist	An EIS about toxic cleanup that is silent about toxic materials is misleading and unscientific at best. Not cleaning up the toxic contamination would result in perpetual releases of contaminants from the site. Whenever the wind blows, carrying suspended and resuspended toxic materials to the communities nearby, whenever the rainfall, surface runoff will continue to carry hazardous materials off site at levels that are deemed unsafe.	including data collected by other government agencies,
Brian	Lindquist	No. 2, as to the impacts of cleaning up, very much manageable in the scheme of things, require A, the use of natural gas or electric-powered trucks so as to reduce particulate and greenhouse gas emissions;	NASA is looking further into that option; however, early indications are that there are not enough trucks of this type to meet the job requirements.
Brian	Lindquist	B, disperse the trucks among the several available routes, which should result in only two or three trucks per hour, per road, and only in primary working hours. This is trivial given the large number of trucks that have gone in and out during the years of operation and still do for the existing cleanup.	As detailed in the EIS, after trucks leave Woolsey Canyon Road, project-related traffic is negligible as compared to the existing traffic levels.
Brian	Lindquist	Letter C, use on-site soil wherever possible for regrading the cleaned up areas. There should be no need for off-site soil. But if there is some such need, use, for bringing in soil, the otherwise empty trucks that are going to the site to pick up waste, reducing further the number of trips mentioned.	NASA anticipates needing offsite soil to backfill the excavations that will be required over approximately 105 acres. NASA will consider transporting clean soil with the trucks used to transport excavated soil from the site. There are logistical factors that will be considered such as the location of the backfill soil in relationship to the landfills and properly cleaning the trucks used to haul the excavated soil prior to loading the clean soil.

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Brian	Lindquist	Letter D, use in situ treatment wherever possible. The Draft EIS makes it clear that this could reduce the soil removed and the truck trips by a huge amount, in order of a third. Use on-site treatment to the maximum extent possible.	The soil treatment technologies selected for evaluation have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. NASA will conduct treatability studies (field-scale or lab-scale) to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed technologies to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. (Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3, Soil Cleanup Technologies, of the DEIS).
Brian	Lindquist	No. 3. But at the end of the day, the toxic contamination is so much of a health problem, including to neighboring communities, irrespective of eventual end use of SSFL itself because of the contamination otherwise would keep mitigating off site, the full cleanup is scientifically and environmentally mandatory.	NASA respects public concerns regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).
Brian	Lindquist	A few trucks an hour, not dissimilar to what has gone on in the facility anyway, is just a red herring to divert the attention from the massive contamination of this site and the need to clean it up.	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Brian	Lindquist	<p>NASA signed a legally binding administrative order on consent, AOC, committing to clean up its contamination to background. NASA should fully live up to its commitments. It contaminated this site in the middle of these communities and promised to fully clean it up. It must meet its promises fully and without equivocation.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. To meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sheree	Lindsay	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Chris	Lish	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Chris	Lish	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Bonnie	Lit Ramey	<p>Do not to break your word, live up to the clean-up agreement, get the toxic contamination out of our community, and fully clean-up the Santa Susana Field Lab to protect generations to come!!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Bruce	Little	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Karen	Little	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Darlene	Little	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Shanna	Livermore	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elaine	Livesey-Fassel	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Valerie	lizarraga	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Carol	Locatell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Georgia and John	Locker	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Gary	Long	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jimmy	Long	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Christina	Long	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Valerie	Longo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Chris	Lopes	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Armando	Lopez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nelly	Lopez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nancy	Loranger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeff	Lovell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Darlene	Lovell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Annemarie	Low	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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N	Lowry	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Luis	Lozano	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dana	Lubin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Samantha	Lubrani	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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K	Lucas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michelle	Lucio	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Luck	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Luck	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alethea	Ludowitz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Keth	Luke	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Keth	Luke	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
John	Luker	<p>This DEIS is incredibly flawed. It needs to be sent back and redone completely. There needs to be more alternatives. The biggest flaw is not NASA's fault. The reason why this EIS is the way it is, is because they have been compelled to do it by these AOCs and the political forces behind them. These AOCs put a remedy in front of deliberations for cleanup. You're supposed to look at alternatives, and the decision makers get a full range of idea so they can make an informed decision.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
John	Luker	<p>NASA committed to an excessive and unnecessarily costly cleanup.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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John	Luker	NASA's remediation plan commits the agency to a cleanup standard not based on risk to health. ... You can get the same effect at less cost by not cleaning up to background.	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted. NASA has compared the risk for cleanup to residential and the cleanup to background. Based on this comparative analysis, cleanup to the background scenario is more conservative than necessary to protect human health and the environment based on three factors: (1) application of cleanup levels that are 2 to more than 1 million times more conservative than risk-based levels, (2) potentially requiring cleanup of up to 51 chemicals that do not pose risk, and (3) potentially impacting 87 additional acres when compared to a suburban residential risk-based cleanup.</p> <p>Consequently, the benefit to human health and the environment of cleaning up to background is questionable for several reasons. The more aggressive remediation of the site that would occur under the background cleanup (more soil removal, more trucks entering the site, more emissions, more road miles, more soil to dispose of in landfills, etc.) could result in an increase in traffic accidents, spills, and habitat modification and disturbance of wildlife, all of which might result in reduced net benefits when compared to the risk-based cleanup scenario. Because only 10 percent of those analytes detected in soil are identified based on risk estimates as requiring remediation under the background cleanup scenario, the overall net benefit of cleaning up to background for all chemicals as opposed to a risk-based cleanup is low.</p> <p>Additional information can be found at NASA's SSFL website.</p>

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John	Luker	<p>Those -- this report details out a corrupt process where political and lobbying forces have gotten the upper hand. Now, this archaeology that I was talking about earlier is a prime example. I personally had conversations with Rick Brausch, Dan Hirsch, and members of the work group. And they all assured me in 2010, before these documents were signed, that my archaeology was safe. All archaeology was protected under these agreements. ... And now I'm finding out that it's actually pretty much the opposite of what Mr. Brausch and what Mr. Hirsch were telling me. ... I believe that there's been a lot of misrepresentation about these AOCs. I believe that NASA's got to stand up and start pointing out how these things have been misrepresented. I think DTSC needs to come out and start making some clarifications on things. I think we've all got to sit down and look at the IG report.</p>	<p>Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 will be incorporated in the PA and/or ROD.</p>
John	Luker	<p>... I think the vast majority of the community that I have talked to want two things: preservation of the site for habitat, cultural, and historic reasons, and a reasonable cleanup. Nobody doesn't want a cleanup. Nobody wants to clean this up to less standards than suburban residential. The 2007 consent order is fully protective of human health and the environment, and I urge you guys to dump the AOCs in favor of the 2007 consent order.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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John	Luker	Providing only two alternatives, clean up to background or no cleanup is not appropriate, other alternatives need presented such as a clean up to suburban residential or recreation standard.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
John	Luker	The DEIS is flawed since the level of cleanup is not balanced against costs, cultural impacts, and environmental impacts, required by NEPA and CEQA.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
John	Luker	Protection needs to be established before the cleanup for archaeological sites, such as the Burro Flats site VEN-1072 and any other archaeological sites on the property.	In consultation with SHPO, ACHP and the tribes, NASA is developing appropriate protection measures for the Burro Flats site.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
John	Luker	Protection needs to be established before the cleanup for structures such as Alpha, Bravo, and Coca rocket test stands and their related structures, eligible for protection as historic structures and districts.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
John	Luker	Moving contaminated soil, and only replacing 1/3 of the removed soil is bad for the community that will receive the water runoff and bear the burdens of 80,000 trips carrying contaminated and new soil over two years, just from the 450 acre NASA site.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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John	Luker	Alternative clean up methods to clean up soil on site, even if recovery in 10 years occurs, needs considered due to reduced environmental impacts in neighboring community.	NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and the viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.
John	Luker	The 2017 deadline is an artificial one not based on science, but creates an "emergency" type pressure that seems to be causing creation of environmental decision documents prior to completion of studies or input from DTSC that needs to interpret vague language that controls many sensitive decisions about historic properties. Adequate studies and interpretations must be provided to have a valid decision making document.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
John	Luker	<p>Pressure to complete the cleanup to meet the 2010 AOC deadline by 2017 may cause illegal destruction of historic and archaeological resources on the property. Removal of key cultural resources likely will significantly decrease interest in the property from state and federal park agencies, generally identified as the likely optimum long term holder of the property.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
John	Luker	<p>The long term use of the property needs to be considered in the cleanup approach, and the 2017 AOC deadline may need to be extended to prepare adequate foundation for the cleanup.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures. The 2017 schedule is very aggressive and if it were changed to a date further out it would remove some of the pressures driving the cleanup actions. Maybe it could help mitigate the impacts from large numbers of trucks by spreading out the frequency or allowing time to build a conveyor system. Maybe it could give time to see if a future land owner wants to preserve and maintain some of the historic structures. However, it would not aide in the reduction of impacts to biological resources.</p>

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John	Luker	DTSC needs to clarify its definition of archaeology and define what is eligible for exceptions from cleanup under the AOC.	NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts.
Carlos	Luna	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susan	Lynch	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nancy	Lyon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Jeremy	Lyons	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lewis	MacAdams	<p>We feel that a proper cleanup as outlined in the 2010 Administrative Orders on Consent (AOC) is essential. This is what NASA has committed to, and we trust NASA will live up to, those commitments.</p> <p>The AOC must be complied with in full.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lewis	MacAdams	To clean up the contamination the test stands must be removed.	<p>The test stands sit on top of bedrock which will not be removed during the cleanup. NASA is conducting sampling around the test stands to determine the location of contamination that needs to be cleaned up to meet the 2010 AOC and 2007 Consent Order. NASA is also evaluating in situ technologies that may be capable of removing contaminants without demolishing the structures.</p> <p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p> <p>The test stands have been evaluated and identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Properties. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. Comments such as yours are considered during that process. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for further information.</p>
Lewis	MacAdams	The EIS needs to make this clear there is no risk whatsoever to the Burro Flats cave paintings because the AOC exempts such artifacts from the clean up to background requirements.	<p>NASA will clarify the text. The Burro Flats site includes many rock features and areas of soil too. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the 2010 AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Marlene	MacAulay	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Marlene	MacAulay	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Marlene	MacAulay	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Marlene	MacAulay	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Marlene	MacAulay	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Kathleen	MacGregor	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Daryl	MacLaren	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Concha	Madrid	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kris	Mae	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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Kris	Mae	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Kris	Mae	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Kris	Mae	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Art	Magana	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lynn	Maguire	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pat	Maimone	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Margaret	Main	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Eugene	Majerowicz	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Carol	Majors	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Janet	Maker	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Janet	Maker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jacquie	Malette	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Teresa	Malin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Polly O.	Malley	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Polly O.	Malley	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Karen	Malley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ron	Malone	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ron	Malone	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Salha	Mamont	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Debra	Mancuso	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Debra	Mancuso	Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Debra	Mancuso	I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.	Your comment is noted.

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Debra	Mancuso	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Suzanne	Mandell	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Suzanne	Mandell	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Melissa	Manning	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Manning	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lynn	Manziona	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small igniters that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the igniters. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lynn	Manziona	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susan M	Marchese	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Susan M	Marchese	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lionel	Mares	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michele	Marie	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michele	Marie	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Amber	Mariscal	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Barbara	Marko	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Patricia	Marlatt	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Marott	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gilberto	Marquez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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R	Marshall	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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R	Marshall	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sandrine	Marten	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Avril	Martin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Martin	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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David	Martin	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
David	Martin	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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David	Martin	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Raychel	Martinez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Paul	Martinez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Corrine	Martinez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>The Proposed Alternative represents that action, and we understand that the Council on Environmental Quality has advised that NASA is not obligated, under NEPA, to consider other alternatives, given NASA's commitment in the AOC to cleanup chemical and/or radiological contaminants to local background levels.</p> <p>We agree that cleanup of radioactively contaminated soil to background is imperative.</p>	NASA will comply with the AOC (as written).

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	The increase in traffic and associated air emissions that would result from this action would create an unnecessary added burden to communities with environmental justice concerns near the potential receiving facilities, such as Kettleman City and Buttonwillow, as well as to the local community at the cleanup site.	<p>NASA respects the concerns of the burdened and vulnerable minority and low-income populations that live in the vicinity of these two landfills, the Chemical Waste Management (CWM) Inc - Kettleman Hills Facility (Kettleman landfill) and the Clean Harbors LLC, Buttonwillow Facility (Buttonwillow landfill). The impacts of air emissions associated with truck traffic is evaluated in Section 4.7 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions of this EIS, including Ventura, Los Angeles, Kern, San Bernardino, Kings, and Inyo counties in California (as well as counties in Nevada and Utah for other landfills). The EIS found that there will be moderate impacts in those areas. Impacts will be minimized, to the extent possible, through MMs that are very briefly summarized here.</p> <p>Under Air Quality MM-1, which specifically applies to the moderate, negative, regional, and short-term impacts to air quality associated with Air Quality Impact-2a, NASA would purchase NOX offsets for the affected counties and adhere to an annual truck limit. As a result, Air Quality Impact-2a would be reduced to minor, negative, regional, and short term. The annual truck limit will also serve to reduce traffic impacts affecting the communities near the landfills. In addition, implementation of Air Quality MM-2 would reduce moderate climate change impacts, largely due to exhaust emissions released during material hauling over lengthy routes, to minor or negligible, negative, regional, and short term. Air Quality MM-2 states that NASA might consider using newer model-year haul trucks or alternative-fueled construction equipment, which would have the additional benefit of reducing emissions of concern to the communities near the landfills.</p> <p>NASA is also aware that the California DTSC has evaluated environmental justice concerns, including air emissions from heavy-duty trucks, in considering the Class 3 Permit Modification Request for the Kettleman landfill. DTSC prepared an Environmental Justice Review and conducted an expanded public outreach effort in late 2012, in which “the community identified air pollution and water quality as significant community concerns.” To address the issue of air pollution, CWM has agreed to a plan to reduce diesel truck emissions that will substantially reduce the impact of</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	Additionally, the total volume of soil would consume a notable portion of the hazardous waste landfill capacity in the State of California. DTSC has announced a commitment to reduce by half the amount of hazardous waste disposed in the State by the year 2025, and EPA supports that effort.	NASA has reassessed the available capacities of the potential landfills listed in the EIS, and there is adequate available capacity. A table has been added to Section 4.13 showing the available capacities of nearby landfills. Based on this information, there is a total available capacity of 64 million cubic yards for non-hazardous waste, 12 million cubic yards for hazardous waste, and 18 million cubic yards for low level radiological waste. While final waste profiles cannot be determined at this time, NASA's experience has shown that about 20 percent (approximately 100,000 cy) of the total soil volume has been classified at hazardous.
Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	Based on the above concerns, we have rated the DEIS as Environmental Concerns - Insufficient Information (EC-2). We recommend that the Final Environmental Impact Statement offer a specific preferred treatment option for soil removal and groundwater cleanup.	<p>The EIS identifies potential treatment alternatives for both soil and groundwater. The general size and location of these options has been identified. For some of the options, the effectiveness towards meeting the cleanup goals are not known. NASA soil and groundwater cleanup will be one or a combination of these technologies. Final selection will occur once DTSC finishes its CEQA process and agrees to a remedial action.</p> <p>Specifically, for soil, excavation with offsite disposal is known to meet the cleanup goals. It has been evaluated and represents the option with the most environmental impacts. Other onsite treatment technologies may prove to have limited effectiveness and NASA will choose a combination of excavation and other proven technologies. These combinations were evaluated in the EIS.</p> <p>Currently NASA utilizes a groundwater pump and treat system as part of an interim action. Additionally we have ongoing routine groundwater monitoring. In coordination with Boeing and DOE, NASA is evaluating possible in situ groundwater technologies. NASA will choose one or a combination of these as its final action.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	As you know, NASA has trust responsibilities to the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians. We encourage NASA to continue to consult with the tribe and address their concerns about the archaeological investigation performed to date. If NASA determines that any part of the federal land is a Sacred Site or Traditional Cultural Property, we also encourage you work proactively with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control and tribal representatives to mitigate the project's impacts.	<p>NASA has engaged the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians as part of the Section 106 consultation process and DTSC has also been included in the S106 consultation. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for resolution of adverse effects to archeological sites.</p> <p>The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians have already declared the NASA-administered Area an Indian Sacred Site under EO 13007.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>The California Department of Toxic Substances Control recently committed to reducing disposal by 50% at both of the state's hazardous waste landfills - Clean Harbors Buttonwillow and Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills Facility -- by 2025.2 NASA's soil removal could consume as much as 4% of the permitted capacity at CH Buttonwillow or 8% of the volume at CWM Kettleman Hills pending expansion of that facility.3 NASA's contaminated soil could increase total annual disposal at these facilities collectively by more than 60% for two years. These estimates do not include contaminated non-hazardous soil, nor concrete contaminated with hazardous waste, from demolition. The DEIS does not discuss coordination with these facilities or with U.S. Ecology in Beatty Nevada, the other hazardous waste landfill identified in the DEIS. While all three facilities have large permitted capacities, NASA should verify that they have current landfill space available to accept such large quantities of waste. If CH Button willow is selected for both hazardous and nonhazardous waste, NASA would consume nearly 50% of the facility's current 950,000 cubic yard capacity. For U.S. Ecology, which has approximately 1.1 million cubic yards of capacity, NASA waste would consume nearly 36% of the facility's landfill volume.4 To accept waste on the schedule proposed in the DEIS, the facility may need to speed the construction of additional landfill space. Please note that the discussion above does not consider waste generation by the Department of Energy (DOE) or Boeing at the other portions of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site. Boeing and DOE are expected to increase the quantity of contaminated soil to be removed by more than 65% (387,585 cubic yards per Table 4-13.1). The DEIS does not identify the disposal location for that waste.</p> <p>Recommendation: The FEIS should summarize NASA's discussions with receiving facilities regarding their ability to handle the potential volumes of contaminated soil from the proposed alternative. NASA should consider shipment to multiple facilities as a means to reduce impacts at the receiving facilities. To the extent possible, NASA should coordinate with Boeing and the Department of Energy on their remediation projects (e.g. schedules, disposal facilities and changes in soil volumes), so that its FEIS may contain as comprehensive a discussion of cumulative impacts as possible</p>	<p>NASA contacted the receiving facilities regarding their ability to handle the potential volumes of contaminated soil from the proposed alternative and cumulative actions. A table summarizing this information is provided in Section 2.2.2.3.</p> <p>Recommendation 1: Text will be added to the EIS summarizing NASA's communications with disposal facilities (Section 2.2.2.3).</p> <p>Recommendation 2: The EIS identifies nine potential disposal facilities (Section 2.2.2.3). NASA plans to utilize multiple disposal facilities during remediation activities.</p> <p>Recommendation 3: In order to better coordinate remediation activities, NASA, DOE, and Boeing are developing a transportation plan.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>The soil removal action, a component of the proposed alternative, includes many treatment options (Section 2.2.2.3). While we understand the urgency to complete soil removal by 2017 to comply with NASA's Agreement on Consent with DTSC (p. 1-7), the options of the DEIS create substantial uncertainty regarding the impacts of the proposed action, which should be avoided in the FEIS.</p> <p>Recommendation: The FEIS should identify one preferred treatment option for contaminated soil.</p>	<p>For soil, excavation with offsite disposal is known to meet the cleanup goals. It has been evaluated and represents the option with the most environmental impacts. Should other onsite treatment technologies prove to be effective, NASA could choose a combination of excavation and other proven technologies. These combinations were evaluated in the EIS. Final selection will occur once NASA completes the Soils Remedial Action Implementation Plan and DTSC agrees with the remedial action.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>While the DEIS considers environmental justice impacts near the Santa Susana Field Lab, it specifically eliminated consideration of the effects around designated landfills and disposal facilities (Table 2.5-1). The DEIS states that "siting and licensing of these facilities includes consideration of the potential effects of bringing designated and permitted waste to the sites." In view of the burden imposed on the communities near receiving facilities, particularly in light of the cleanup to background, a more detailed evaluation of environmental justice impacts would be valuable for those communities. Additionally, a facility permit could be many years old, offering NASA an opportunity to implement more recently developed mitigation measures. DTSC's proposed permit for CWM Kettleman Hills, for example, would require trucks hauling waste to the facility to meet 2007 emissions standards immediately, and meet 2010 emissions standards by 2018.5</p> <p>Recommendation: The FEIS should consider impacts to communities with environmental justice concerns near facilities receiving substantial quantities of waste from demolition and soil removal. The FEIS should also commit to using on-road heavy duty diesel trucks that meet or exceed EPA's emissions standard for 2010.</p>	<p>Where possible, NASA's contractors will use on-road heavy duty diesel trucks that meet or exceed EPA's emissions standards for 2010. However, these emissions standards are not mandatory until 2023, so there may be a limited number of these trucks available at the time cleanup activities will be ongoing at SSFL between 2016 and 2017.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>The DEIS estimates that the proposed action will generate 50,000 cubic yards of mixed waste, both low level radioactive and hazardous waste (Table 2.4-2), but does not indicate the source of radioactive contamination. While the DEIS mentions the potential for mixed waste from contaminated industrial or research waste, it also mentions that NASA operations did not use or generate radioactive waste (p. 2-12). Demolition wastes appear to contain minor amounts of radioactive waste, such as smoke detectors, batteries in emergency lighting, exit signs, electric control panels, and building surfaces, equipment and or debris (radiological materials) (p. 3-48). The list of demolition wastes (Table 2.2-2), however, does not include large quantities of radioactive waste and the amount of demolition waste is shown as a separate quantity from that of contaminated soil estimated in Table 2.4-2.</p> <p>Recommendation: The FEIS should clarify the composition of the material that NASA expects to comprise the 50,000 cubic yards of mixed waste (Class A low-level radioactive waste and hazardous waste).</p>	<p>Experience shows that some unexpected background radiological concentrations are found in some soils which by the 2010 AOC require them to be disposed of at a LLRW facility. NASA will make the recommended clarification in the EIS in Section 3.8.2.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>NASA's Santa Susana Field Lab website discusses a past waste shipment from the site that was halted due to concerns that the receiving facility was not appropriate for the waste. Based on our historic involvement with the site, we are aware that this was not an isolated incident. We recommend as much transparency in the matter of waste composition and management as possible. NASA would be better served to hear concerns regarding receiving facilities following publication of the FEIS or the public release of BMPs, than much later in the soil removal process, when delays may hinder NASA's ability to meet its commitment under the 2010 AOC.</p> <p>Recommendations: The FEIS should include, or commit NASA to develop and publicly release, best management practices that include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a description of debris and soil screening or testing procedures for radiation and chemical contamination • a decision matrix that identifies specific facilities or types of facilities (e.g. solid waste landfill, hazardous waste landfill) for debris and soil based on the screening or testing protocol. Particular focus should be given to debris and waste that may be contaminated, but not regulated by EPA or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (e.g. hazardous waste exceeding background levels of radionuclides, soil exceeding the Look-up Table values that is not considered hazardous waste etc.). 	<p>These topics will be addressed in the Soils Remedial Action Implementation Plan required by the 2010 AOC.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>The DEIS does not describe groundwater cleanup in the same level of detail as it does demolition and soil removal. The description of the no action alternative for groundwater cleanup, described as a "groundwater interim measure and interim source removal," (p. 2-33) does not show the location of the current extraction well, the lateral or vertical volume the well is intended to capture, the volume of water removed from the aquifer, or the weight of trichloroethylene (TCE) removed from groundwater over time; nor does it describe the treatment method for extracted groundwater or identify its discharge location. The DEIS includes one figure showing the two-dimensional extent of trichloroethylene (TCE) in groundwater (Figure 2.2-4). Even though other contaminants are mentioned, such as TCE degradation products and n-nitrosodimethylamine (p. 2-27), none are mapped. The DEIS does not discuss the thickness of groundwater contaminant plumes. It mentions treatment of metals as an advantage of pump and treat technology but does not indicate elsewhere that groundwater is contaminated by metals. From the reports cited by the DEIS, such as RCRA Facility Investigation reports (p. 3-42), we presume that a considerable amount of additional information that would be useful for disclosure and decision making could have been summarized in the DEIS. The DEIS does not discuss criteria for selecting a groundwater cleanup remedy. What factors will NASA or DTSC consider in deciding between the technologies described in the DEIS (e.g. short and long term effectiveness; reduction in contaminant mobility, toxicity or volume; implementability; community acceptance)? The timeframe for treatment technologies is discussed (e.g. pump and treat technology would take "decades to centuries" achieve groundwater cleanup levels, p. 2-28), but further refinement of the estimates would increase the value of this information. While the DEIS discusses the advantages of each technology, it does not consider disadvantages. At some VOC sites, depending on the geochemistry, In-Situ Chemical Oxidation and Enhanced Bioremediation can break down TCE to form vinyl chloride, which is more toxic (i.e. has a lower Maximum Contaminant Level) than TCE. The DEIS does not include actual or preliminary groundwater cleanup levels. It does clarify that the values will be based on a standardized risk assessment methodology (p. 2-27) but</p>	<p>The details of the groundwater investigation effort are included in the RI report that is referenced in the EIS. NASA continues to characterize and evaluate the groundwater, and a Final Remedial Investigation Report is expected to be issued in 2015. The cleanup technologies continue to be evaluated and will be included in a Corrective Measure Study. A discussion onsite geology will be added to Section 3.7 of the EIS.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>NASA has excavated 4,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil, and expected to remove another 7,580 cubic yards by the end of this year at the Expendable Launch Vehicle area, the Sewage Treatment Plant, the former Liquid Oxygen Plant and an area identified as A2LF (p. 4-156). The DEIS notes that the cleanup levels are consistent with DTSCs values, except for dioxins which are elevated in the area due to past wildfires. It does not provide a map of these areas nor indicate whether additional soil removal is required for NASA property in the Northern Drainage, which leads to Outfall 9. Some of NASA's property in the Southwestern Drainage drains through Boeing-owned property back onto NASA property where it flows to Outfall 18 (Figure 3. 6-1). (See NASABoeing Cross Contamination below.) The Regional Board's Stormwater Permit describes a sophisticated temporary treatment system at the Silvernale Pond, upstream of Outfall 18, which includes filtration, metals precipitation, and activated carbon treatment prior to discharge. The DEIS does not include a description of this system. Based on discussions with the Regional Board, our review of their permit, and our limited review of the Interim Source Removal Action reports, surface water appears to be a subject of substantial focus for the entire Santa Susana Field Lab. This focus is not apparent from the DEIS. While the DEIS includes a mitigation measure (Water BMP-1, p. 4-80) to develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and Erosion Control Plan (i.e. collections of BMPs), it provides no specific information on current or past BMPs.</p> <p>Recommendations: The FEIS should include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more comprehensive description of the interim source removal action, including BMPs developed through that process; • a discussion of coordination between the interim source removal, demolition, and soil removal actions, including a map showing remaining demqllition and soil removal actions in the Northern Drainage; • a summary of BMPs currently in place, outside the Northern Drainage, to control the movement of contaminated sediment as well as any planned BMPs that will be used during demolition and soil removal; and • a more recent description of compliance with the Regional Board's permit 	<p>The ISRA is not part of the proposed action. It is included as a cumulative activity in Section 4.13. The ISRA work has been completed. Proposed action cleanups within the Outfall 9 drainage area is identified on Figure 2.2-3. The BMPs implemented as part of the ISRA activities will be added to Section 4.13.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>Boeing and NASA appear to be using different standards for soil remediation. As riskbased standards may allow more contamination to remain at the site than the Look-Up Table values, post-cleanup concentrations of soil contamination will differ between Boeing owned property and NASA-administered federal property. Figure 3.6-1 appears to show that federal property drainages extend into Boeing property, and Boeing drainages extend into federal property. The DEIS does not describe the timing of cleanup for the two properties. If Boeing completes soil removal prior to NASA, contamination from the NASA property might migrate to Boeing property. While the same is true for Boeing contamination to migrate onto federal land, we are particularly concerned that, following the remediation of both properties, Boeing's property may still pose a risk of contamination to federal property.</p> <p>Recommendation: The FEIS should discuss the timing of the cleanup for the Boeing and NASA properties, as well as measures to prevent cross-contamination (pre-and post remediation) to Boeing and federal property.</p>	<p>Boeing will be cleaning up the non-DOE portion of their property to standards that are risk based and appropriate for the future use of the site. NASA is currently working with DTSC and Boeing regarding the difference in standards for drainages that could affect each other.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>The extent of jurisdictional waters of the U.S. (waters) is unclear in the DEIS. Figure 4.10-1 shows the potential impacts of the project to streams and ponds from the estimated soil cleanup activities. Several of these features are not identified in the Appendix G Wetlands Delineation Report or Figure 3.4-5 (Wetlands). In addition, Figure 3.4-5 identifies many of the features as man-made, which, according to the discussion in Section 3.4.5, are not considered as part of the impacts analysis. Also, the discussion of wetlands in section 3.4.5.1 appears to only consider aquatic features, such as palustrine and riverine wetlands that meet the three parameter wetlands test. Based on the information provided, it is difficult to determine the extent of jurisdictional features at the project site and whether the features are wetlands or non-wetland waters. Additionally, the DEIS does not sufficiently describe the condition and functions of the wetland and non-wetland waters on the project site. An approved assessment method, such as the California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM), should be used to measure baseline conditions as this type of information will be needed as part of the 404 permit application to the Corps.</p> <p>We also note that the DEIS does not include potential mitigation measures to offset unavoidable impacts to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. Mitigation measures in the DEIS are limited to Table 6.1-1, which includes best management practices such as erosion control, revegetation, and permits from the Corps and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The DEIS does not address how lost functions of jurisdictional waters could be offset through on-site restoration or through the purchase of credits at an approved mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program. As part of the 404 permit application, and to comply</p>	<p>Appendix G of the EIS contains NASAs wetlands and Waters of the U.S. delineation report along with the USACE's jurisdictional determination within the NASA-administered property of SSFL.</p> <p>Section 4.4.2 identifies how NASA will address mitigating impacts to jurisdictional waterways as described in Biology BMP-5 below.</p> <p>Biology BMP-5: NASA would obtain a CWA Section 404 Permit from the USACE and a CWA Section 401 permit from the RWQCB for the discharge or dredge of material into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The Section 404 and 401 permits would include necessary measures to avoid, minimize, or otherwise mitigate impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>Please note that a project using offsets to demonstrate conformity must fully offset its emissions (i.e. to 0), not offset the emissions to the de minimis thresholds.</p> <p>If peak emissions occur in 2016 and 2017, per Tables 4.7-3 and 4, then the General Conformity analysis should consider the emissions from groundwater cleanup response actions along with soil removal.</p> <p>The DEIS discusses but does not commit to a mitigation measure to use newer model year trucks to reduce local criteria pollutants and GHGs (Air Quality Mitigation Measure - 2, p. 4-111). The DEIS also discusses the use of offsets to comply with General Conformity.</p> <p>NASA is likely to find cleaner trucks a cost effective project element to reduce the amount of offsets required by Air Districts.</p> <p>Recommendation: If NASA plans to use offsets to demonstrate compliance with General Conformity: the FEIS should commit to fully offset emissions (i.e. to zero) of any pollutants for which the projected emissions would exceed the de minimis thresholds. NASA should begin discussions with the appropriate air quality management districts on the emission offsets as soon as practical. The FEIS should include emissions from groundwater response actions in 2016 and 2017 in the General Conformity analysis, in addition to emissions from demolition and soil removal actions. The FEIS should also commit to using on-road heavy duty diesel trucks that meet or exceed EPA's emissions standard for 2010 and raise awareness of California's anti-idling rule among drivers (http://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/truck-idling/factsheet.pdf).</p>	<p>The air conformity regulations do require you to offset to 0 if the project exceeds the air conformity limits. However, many projects in California successfully avoid this by including a MM in their EIS and General Conformity assessment that agrees to purchase offsets so that the project stays below the air conformity limits. This is the approach taken in the NASA EIS / General Conformity assessment.</p> <p>Discussions with air quality management districts on the emission offsets have already been started. Emissions from groundwater response actions are discussed in Section 4.7.1.3. NASA will consider using on-road heavy duty diesel trucks that meet or exceed EPA's emissions standard for 2010 and raise awareness of California's anti-idling rule among drivers.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>We are concerned that the truck routes described for soil removal may not represent a reasonably expected route.</p> <p>Two of the three hazardous waste facilities that could accept hazardous waste are northeast of the site. To reach these sites, a route traveling south on Topanga Canyon Boulevard to 1-101 and 1-405 would appear to take trucks several miles further on highways likely to be as crowded or more so than 1-118. Even for waste traveling to U.S. Ecology in Beatty, Nevada, or Energy Solutions Landfill in Clive, Utah, the route suggested by Google Maps would travel north on Topanga Canyon to 1-118.</p> <p>Closer to the Santa Susana Field Lab, the DEIS identifies several possible routes as Region of Influence Roadways. Although Box Canyon Road and Plummer Street appear to offer a slightly shorter route to 1-118, the DEIS does not clarify the reason for assuming that all trucks will use Roscoe.</p> <p>Recommendations: The FEIS should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designate truck routes, particularly for the largest (Class VIII) trucks; • explain the reason(s) more trucks would not travel North on Topanga Canyon Boulevard; • evaluate the possible effects of landfill selection (or other receiving facility) on the truck route to ensure that all reasonably foreseeable traffic analyses are considered; • to the extent possible, based on coordination with Boeing and the Department of Energy, NASA should update its traffic analysis to consider the cumulative impacts; and • offer rideshare or carpool program for construction workers to further reduce traffic impacts. 	<p>Trucks leaving SSFL travel Woolsey Canyon Road to Valley Circle Boulevard to Rosco Boulevard to Topanga Canyon Boulevard. Then they will either travel north to the 118 or south to the 101. This route is shown in Figure 4.5-1. Additional text will discuss the basis of the number of trucks traveling north or south on Topanga Canyon Boulevard in Section 4.5. Since the DEIS was released, DOE and Boeing have provided updated soil removal volume estimates. Section 4.13.2 (Cumulative Impacts) will be updated with these estimates</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>We commend NASA for its consideration of the impact of truck traffic on school children. As the analysis is novel, we offer some recommendations for improvement. We noted that the DEIS did not include childcare centers, preschools, parks nor recreation centers in its evaluation of truck traffic and children. While fewer children may walk to these facilities than to schools, their safety is relevant for consideration. Additionally, the DEIS does not consider the role of crossing guards at intersections near schools, nor educational outreach to schools, childcare centers and residents.</p> <p>Recommendation: The FEIS should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider childcare centers, preschools, parks and recreation centers as well as schools in the evaluation of truck traffic and potential exposure to children; • provide additional funding for crossing guards, if busy intersections near schools are not currently staffed; • target outreach material about the construction schedule and truck routes to schools and childcare centers and residents. 	<p>Major schools were considered in the analysis in Section 4.5. As expressed in the EIS, after trucks leave Woolsey Canyon Road, project-related traffic is negligible as compared to the existing traffic levels, so additional crossing guards and target outreach material should not be necessary.</p>
Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>While the DEIS provides additional waste volumes and trucks for the Boeing and DOE cleanup, it does not model the cumulative impacts to children, traffic, and air quality. A cumulative model of these impacts is likely to be of much more interest and value to the public than the individual analysis of impacts from NASA, Boeing, or DOE.</p> <p>Recommendation: To the extent possible, in coordination with Boeing and the DOE, NASA should update its analysis to consider the cumulative impacts (including Boeing and DOE soil removal) on traffic, children and air quality.</p>	<p>The cumulative analysis section (4.13) of the EIS shows the cumulative impacts of NASA, Boeing, and DOE activities based on current information.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>Many factors should be considered in making a remedy selection for soil removal. For example, EPA uses nine criteria to evaluate cleanup alternatives under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, commonly known as Superfund. For the most part, the DEIS and the public comment period address these factors, except cost. The cost of a cleanup should play an important role in screening and selection of alternatives. The DEIS contains no information on the cost or costeffectiveness of the treatment technologies for soil removal.</p> <p>Recommendation: The FEIS should include an estimate of the cost for each element of the cleanup (i.e. demolition, soil remedial activities and groundwater remedial activities), as well as the options within each element (e.g. soil excavation and off-site disposal, soil excavation and ex-situ treatment, soil vapor extraction etc.</p>	<p>Cost estimates are not part of an EIS evaluation. For both groundwater and soil cleanups, NASA will be evaluating the feasibility of applicable cleanup technologies. The reports for these studies will include cost as one of the evaluation criteria.</p>
Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>The DEIS does not appear discuss the removal, encapsulation or other methods to minimize hazards associated with retained historic resources.</p> <p>Recommendation: To enable broader access to the retained historic resources, Cultural Mitigation Measure-1 should include a commitment to remove, encapsulate or otherwise prevent visitor exposure to, potential hazards, such as lead paint, asbestos and PCBs.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until January 2016. NASA will identify whether these structures must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and which structures could be preserved. Upon completion of cleanup activities, based on consultation with the SHPO and GSA, NASA will provide and maintain a fenced enclosure around any remaining test stands until property is transferred. Decisions regarding abatement, encapsulation, or other methods to minimize hazards associated with the retained historic structures will be a part of the transfer process.</p>

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Kathleen	Martyn Goforth (EPA)	<p>We offer the Principles, BMPs, and Methodology for use at remediation sites on a voluntary basis, but we also note that these resources may help to identify additional topics that should have been included in the DEIS, and should be included in the FEIS, depending on the potential significance of the impact [40 CFR 1502.2(b)]. For example, the DEIS does not consider: quantifying certain aspects of the remedy such as the amount of water and materials used; extending the scope to off-site support activities, such as laboratory analysis and waste management; and identifying opportunities for reduction for these aspects of the remedy. Karen Scheuermann is available to assist NASA in understanding and applying the Greener Cleanups approach at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory. Ms. Scheuermann can be contacted at (415) 972-3356 or scheuermann.karen@epa.gov. We also note that DTSC's Advisory for Green Remediation¹⁷ is compatible with EPA's Principles for Greener Cleanups.</p> <p>Recommendation: NASA should consider EPA and DTSC resources for Greener Cleanups and take advantage of any aspects of these resources that may be beneficial in the cleanup of the Santa Susana Field Lab.</p>	Thank you for your suggestions.

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Patti	Mascarenas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Marie	Mason	<p>I have been involved with the effort to get this site cleaned up since 1989. I have spent time going to endless meetings, time that I should have spent with my family. Now after all these years when I finally thought we had achieved our goal with the signing of the AOC's by NASA we are again faced with your agency just walking away and leaving all the contamination behind.</p> <p>Now with the release of your Draft Environmental Impact Statement it is clear that your agency has no plans for follow the signed agreement. Our community viewed this signed agreement as a commitment between your agency and the families of our community. This seems to be a commitment that your agency signed but had no intention of keeping.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Marie	Mason	<p>NASA dumped huge amounts of contaminates, just one of the most toxic TCE was poured onto the ground in so many gallons that can't even be counted or accounted for. We have always been told it will take to the end of time to clean up this ground water contamination.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Marie	Mason	<p>This EIS just wants to leave all the rocket test stands because they are historical but everyone knows and it is well documented that is exactly where most of the TCE was dumped on the ground. If you leave these stands than you are planning on walking away from your responsibility and commitment to this community to follow the AOC agreement you signed.</p>	<p>The test stands sit on top of bedrock which will not be removed during the cleanup. NASA is conducting sampling around the test stands to determine the location of contamination that needs to be cleaned up to meet the 2010 AOC and 2007 Consent Order. NASA is also evaluating in situ technologies that may be capable of removing contaminants without demolishing the structures.</p> <p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p> <p>The test stands have been evaluated and identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Properties. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. Comments such as yours are considered during that process. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for further information.</p>
Marie	Mason	<p>There is much talk about how awful the truck traffic will be so we should just leave it all there. The trucks have been going up and down to this facility for over 50 years and no one seemed to be worried about what was in the trucks or how it would affect the surrounding communities. NASA could have cared less about this issue until you faced cleaning up the mess you want to leave behind.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comment.</p>

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Marie	Mason	<p>This EIS has almost no discussion about all the contamination you have placed there or any discussion on how you plan to clean it up. There is only discussion on how you can walk away and leave it behind hiding behind the words Historical, Truck Traffic, Native American Artifacts. These are all issues your agency could have cared less about when you were trying to get to the moon. Well you got there and you have reason to be proud but now to just walk away and leave it for generations to come is more than criminal its immoral.</p> <p>There are many families in our community, Simi Valley and the San Fernando Valley that have real health issues. Allen, you have heard these sad stories with your own ears but I guess it all fell on deaf ears.</p>	<p>Details about past releases and the nature and extent of the contamination can be found in the RI reports that are referenced in the EIS and available on DTSC's website. NASA is working with DTSC to comply with the AOC and complete the cleanup.</p>
Marie	Mason	<p>The sole purpose of an EIS is so everyone will know all the issues both large and small and how these issues will be addressed. This EIS just is lots of words with no real substance. No real solutions only words about how we need to save our test stands. Words about saving the Native American artifacts when you know that the AOC's provide for that along with native or endangered plants.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Marie	Mason	<p>NASA made a commitment to this community and the people who live here and we expect nothing less than your agency making good on your end by cleaning up this site to the levels required by the AOC.</p> <p>I can only hope that you will follow through on this commitment so my grandchildren and all the children that will live in the communities that are below this site won't live in fear, the fear that I have lived with since 1989.</p> <p>DO THE RIGHT THING AND FOLLOW THE AOC'S YOU SIGNED</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Marie	Mason	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Marie	Mason	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Marie	Mason	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mariam	Mata	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Arline	Mathews	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders. My son Bobby who went to Chatsworth High School and was a champion runner there, died of brain cancer and his child developed Leukemia. I cannot prove that it was the fault of Rocketdyne (you prefer not to call it by its name, but Bob was such a healthy specimen as he ran daily over the Santa Susana Mountains. No study has ever been made as to the number of increased cancers there are in the San Fernando Valley.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do. The Los Angeles River going through L.A. was made radioactive. The winds could have done damage to all of us. We are famous for our Santa Ana Winds.</p> <p>Have we not paid dearly for the malfeasance that went on at that lab. Do we need to continue to pay a price? Put yourselves and your families in the position we were in. Secret work was going on there without the consent of the Community. We have been gravely harmed, and I will never be able to get over the loss of my son.</p> <p>The Government has been sorely dilatory. Finally after decades they decided that it would be best to clean up the super fund area to the very</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Richard	Mathews	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Richard	Mathews	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Arline	Mathews	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word></p> <p>Copping out is not exactly the way to win friends and influence people. The San Fernando Valley has 2 million people. There are 9 million in Los Angeles. Simi Valley has approx. a million. You and your partners, have put all of these people at risk. You can't bring back my Bobby who died of braim cancer. But for God's sake do the right thing.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susan	Mathison	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tamara	Matz Matz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Mauer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Barbara Mauz	Mauz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Randi	Mavestrand	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Melody Melody	May	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dana	May	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alex	Mayer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
James	Mc Farland	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
James	Mc Farland	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lake	Mc Manus	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Lake	Mc Manus	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Helen	McBride	<p>I am writing to let you know of my concerns around the potential failure of NASA to honor it's 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all detectable environmental contamination at the Santa Susana Field Lab area.</p> <p>The contamination in this area, which is adjacent to multiple single family home developments, is of great concern to those who live next to the site as well as those of us who live in the surrounding area.</p> <p>We hope that NASA will honor its agreement to clean up contamination at the site and ensure that it is safe for those living near it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL.</p> <p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p>

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Pamela	McBride	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Melinda	McBride	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	McBride	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jan	McCall	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Stephanie	McCarren	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Christina	McCarty	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christina	McCarty	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Christina	McCarty	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Christina	McCarty	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Christina	McCarty	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>
Christina	McCarty	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Kyle	Mccauley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kalyn	McCloud	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susan	McCorry	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dennis	McCraven	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Arch	McCulloch	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Glenn	McCulloch	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Krystal	McCullough	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Paul	McDermott	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Colleen	McDonald	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rebecca	McDonough	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Rebecca	McDonough	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rebecca	McDonough	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Holly	McDonough	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Leela	McDowell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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J	McGraw	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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J	McGraw	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Terril	McHardy	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Terril	McHardy	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Elaine	McKay	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Arnold	McMahon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kelley	McNamara	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Kelley	McNamara	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Robert	McNamara	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nick	McNaughton	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Blue	Mcright	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kelly	McVey	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Martha	Meade	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brian	Medina	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jim	Mee	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mary	Meehan	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Adil	Mehta	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Meier	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alvaro	Melendez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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B. L.	Melton	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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B. L.	Melton	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rose Marie	Menard	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ricardo	Mendez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Richard	Menjivar	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michelle	Merrit	<p>As a homeowner and concerned citizen of Los Angeles, I strongly recommend that the clean up proceed at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory. For the health and safety of all of the west San Fernando Valley residents; adults, children, the elderly, wildlife and pets, employers, employees, please consider using rail to dispose of the contaminated soil.</p> <p>It would be "crime" to haul the hazardous material via trucks on the city streets, for up to three years, no less. I would guess that no one would want noisy, air polluting, street damaging trucks rolling down the hills and onto the already too busy streets.</p> <p>I strongly urge the use of rails. The main line is already in existence in the west valley.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses the following alternate transportation considerations: 1) overland conveyor and rail transport of soil; 2) build a new haul road; and 3) truck from site to rail and transport by rail to disposal facility.</p> <p>(1) NASA considered an alternative rail or conveyor system for hauling materials from SSFL. The analysis showed that a conveyor system would require building the system over private land and constructing a railroad facility to keep trucks off the local roads. NASA concluded that the system could not be built in the AOC timeframe requirement, and there could be opposition to acquiring rights-of-way over private lands.</p> <p>(2) NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission to, current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits and environmental assessments, and to construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements.</p> <p>(3) NASA considered a truck-rail combination for soil disposal. Using existing local roads to rail would not alleviate traffic on local community roads.</p> <p>Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p>

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Brian	Mertan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Katie	Metz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Eric	Meyers	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Eric	Meyers	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Donna	Meyers	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Hely	Meza	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Hely	Meza	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Bill	Mikulak	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John	Miles	<p>Just now, with 97% of your staff about to be furloughed, NASA needs all the friends it can get. In Southern California, you have the chance to make a few friends by proving yourself good for the earth, our own California, earth and not just good for space exploration.</p> <p>NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, and the poison is now spreading off the site. After years of ducking the problem, you finally agreed in 2010 to do the right thing and clean up all the contamination down to background.</p> <p>But now your Draft Environmental Impact Statement has us worried. Somebody up there seems to be trying to undermine the agreement that you made and that we've been counting on you to carry out.</p> <p>With respect, Mr. Elliott, do the right thing. Live up to NASA's commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement. Don't try to minimize the problem at this point. No weaseling out of it. You know what real cleanup requires. Win NASA a few California friends. Do the right thing.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Bill	Miley	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Kenneth	Miller	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Kenneth	Miller	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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RL	Miller	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Walt	Miller	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Shannon	Miller	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathryn	Miller	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alexis	Miller	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathleen	Miller	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Teresa	Miller	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Victoria	Miller	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	Miller	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Aileen	Milliman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Martha Martha	Milne	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Martha Martha	Milne	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dan	Miner	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dillon	Miner	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lewin	Minter	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Lewin	Minter	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lewin	Minter	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Lewin	Minter	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Lewin	Minter	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Fernanda	Miranda	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lucy	Mirando	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Barbara	Mitchell	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Barbara	Mitchell	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Terri	Mitchell	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Terri	Mitchell	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ronnie	Mitchell	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ronnie	Mitchell	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Taiji	Miyagawa	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Mobley	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Karenlee	Moffett	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Allison	Moffett	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Damon	Moglen	<p>The Draft EIS, however, has us concerned that some within NASA may be working at cross purposes to the commitments made by NASA in the AOC- in particular, the EIS's significant focus on transports issues and relative silence on issues relating to existing environmental contamination and the environmental harm posed by failure to remediate the widespread pollution caused by NASA's activities facilities is puzzling and appears to provide a somewhat skewed analysis.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Damon	Moglen	<p>Nonetheless, we were pleased to see NASA's commitment to carrying out fully the requirements of the AOC explicitly reiterated to the House Science and Technology Committee on September 20. Associate Administrator Richard Keegan testified there, "The Draft EIS is open for public comment until October 1 and we expect the FEIS in November and NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC. There is sufficient funding in our FY 14 request to accomplish all the activities that are planned for FY 14 leading to fulfilling our commitments under the AOC." Congresswoman Brownley, who represents the area and serves on the Committee, followed up, saying, "So, regardless then of what the IG may be recommending, your commitment is still to the agreement with the AOC?" And Associate Administrator Keegan responded, "We are committed to the agreement under the AOC."</p> <p>FOE strongly urges NASA to live up to the requirements in the AOC in its entirety and to the commitments NASA has made to Congress and to the people who live near this badly polluted site. Full cleanup to background, as required in the AOC, should now proceed expeditiously.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Lopamudra	Mohanty	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Mojdeh	Mojab	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mayra	Molina	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jean	Molinari	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joan	Monarch	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dean	Monroe	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lydia	Montag	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anthony	Montapert	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Pattie	Montgomery	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Pattie	Montgomery	NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Pattie	Montgomery	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Pattie	Montgomery	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Pattie	Montgomery	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Loba	Moon	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Loba	Moon	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Fjaere	Mooney	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Eric	Moore	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Wesly	Moore	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elaine	Moore	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Terry	Moore	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Hugh	Moore	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kristy	Moorman	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Dave	Moorman	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Ryan	Moorman	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ryan	Moorman	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ryan	Moorman	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Ryan	Moorman	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Ryan	Moorman	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Lana	Morano	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Pam	Morarre	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Laila	Moretti	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Laila	Moretti	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Laila	Moretti	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Laila	Moretti	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Laila	Moretti	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Keith	Morris	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Steve	Morris	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joshua	Morrison	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	Mosesman Mosesman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Audrey	Moskowitz	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Jamie	Mosley	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Jamie	Mosley	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jamie	Mosley	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Marjorie	Moss	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Diane	Moss	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Isaac	Motola	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ann	Moyer	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Pavel	Mracek	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Victoria	Mudd	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nancy	Mugridge	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gregory	Mull	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Gregory	Mull	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Tom	Mullens	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
James	Mundy	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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James	Mundy	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Franklin	Munguia	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anna	Muraco	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mary	Murphy	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Mary	Murphy	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Helen	Murphy	<p>Providing only two alternatives, clean up to background or no cleanup is not appropriate, other alternatives need presented such as a clean up to suburban residential or recreation standard.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Helen	Murphy	<p>The DEIS is flawed since the level of deanup is not balanced against costs, cultural impacts, and envimonmental impacts, required by NEPA and CEQA.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Helen	Murphy	Protection needs to be established before the cleanup for archaeological sites, such as the Burro Flats site VEN-1072 and any other archaeological sites on the property.	In consultation with SHPO, ACHP and the tribes, NASA is developing appropriate protection measures for the Burro Flats site.
Helen	Murphy	Protection needs to be established before the cleanup for structures such as Alpha, Bravo, and Coca rocket test stands and their related structures, eligible for protection as historic structures and districts.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Helen	Murphy	Moving contaminated soil, and only replacing 1 /3 of the removed soil is bad for the community that will receive the water runoff and bear the burdens of 80,000 trips carrying contaminated and new soil over two years, just from the 450 acre NASA site.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Helen	Murphy	Alternative clean up methods to clean up soil on site, even if recovery in 10 years occurs, needs considered due to reduced environmental impacts in neighboring community.	
Helen	Murphy	The 2017 deadline is an artificial one not based on science, but creates an "emergency" type pressure that seems to be causing creation of environmental decision documents prior to completion of studies or input from DTSC that needs to interpret vague language that controls many sensitive decisions about historic properties. Adequate studies and nteipretations must be provided to have a valid decision making document.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Helen	Murphy	<p>Pressure to complete the cleanup to meet the 2010 AOC deadline by 2017 may cause illegal destruction of historic and archaeological resources on the property. Removal of key cultural resources likely will significantly decrease interest in the property from state and federal park agencies, generally identified as the likely optimum long term holder of the property.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your consideration and comment on the DEIS. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. Comments such as yours are considered during that process. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects and protection measures. Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Helen	Murphy	<p>Trucks hauling dirt will endanger children at nearby schools.</p>	<p>Section 4.8 of the EIS presents the effects of truck traffic related to children. With implementation of MMs, impacts would be moderate, negative, local, and short term. As stated in the EIS, NASA cares about the safety of children, and even one injured child is unacceptable and significant. All possible truck safety precautions would be taken throughout the duration of the project.</p>

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Sean	Murphy	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lorlee	Murray Murray	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Lorlee	Murray Murray	NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Lorlee	Murray Murray	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Lorlee	Murray Murray	This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Lorlee	Murray Murray	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Elizabeth	Murrell	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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K.	N.	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jane	Nachazel-Ruck	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tom	Nachtrab	<p>NASA must acquire from DTSC important missing information, and NASA must issue a corrected, comprehensive DEIS that provides decision makers adequate information to make an informed decision on how the cleanup should proceed.</p> <p>DTSC must provide guidance to NASA on many subject areas before they complete its DEIS. The type of information that would appear in an EIR-type document. DTSC does not expect to deliver its EIR until some fuzzy time in the future. NASA needs information from such an EIR to complete a valid EIS that can be used as a decision-making guide.</p>	<p>NASA has been coordinating with DTSC and multiple agencies to meet its cleanup goals and will continue to seek information as needed from them.</p>
Tom	Nachtrab	<p>Does this lack of a realistic schedule where everything is yet to be done between now and 2017, does not this lack of a realistic schedule not fall into -- call into question the feasibility of the AOC-mandated completion date of 2017? And can the governing AOC, therefore, any longer be considered realistic and binding?</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Thomas	Nachtrab	<p>NASA's DEIS does not serve its intended purpose. It does NOT fully inform decision makers so they can decide how to best execute the cleanup. The DEIS should be re-issued after critical missing information is determined.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Thomas	Nachtrab	<p>The DEIS is incomplete because it excludes analysis of all possible levels of cleanup except the “cleanup to background” alternative. Other reasonable cleanup alternatives must be evaluated. To accept that the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) prohibits consideration of all alternatives defies both the letter and the spirit of the past half-century’s environmental legislation, state and federal.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Thomas	Nachtrab	<p>The DEIS lacks guidance on situations and actions that depend on vague language in the AOC that governs the cleanup. DTSC must provide NASA with an authoritative and binding interpretation of the language of the AOC. ...The incompleteness of the DEIS reveals that so much is yet to be decided, planned, and executed that the AOC-mandated completion date of 2017 has become unrealistic. The rules of the game must change to target completion for a realistic date such as 2020 or beyond.</p>	<p>As you have noted, there are many difficulties in implementing the 2010 AOC. DTSC and NASA are working closely to clarify and implement the 2010 AOC.</p>

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Thomas	Nachtrab	The DEIS is incomplete because it does not specify expected outcomes for cultural resources, both archeological and architectural.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Thomas	Nachtrab	<p>Some see the AOC as a guarantee that NASA will “take us and the Hill home again.” For better or worse, no one has ever been able to go “home again.”</p> <p>Some interpret the AOC to mean that a cleanup to no less than background level is both possible and desirable. The AOC is sometimes interpreted to mean that we can “return the site to its natural state.” The unspoken assumption is that Background = Natural.</p> <p>Yet, how can the result of any technological cleanup yield a natural result?</p> <p>Unfortunately we may have to accept some reality. Man (our grandparents, parents, and we ourselves) made a mess in fifty years of the Hills that Nature crafted over millennia. Can Man now be expected to (play God) and re-Create in a handful of years, what Nature made? Presumptuous, no? Maybe we need to accept that Man screwed up here, and the best we can do is atone for our sins by cleaning up to a reasonable, very low level of risk; humbly learning from our arrogance; and preserving the scene of the offence against Nature as a reminder not to screw up so bad the next time.</p> <p>Finally, I also fully endorse the comprehensive “Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement” separately submitted to you by the Santa Susana Mountain Park Association (SSMPA).</p>	Thank you, your comment has been noted.
Donna	Nachtrab	<p>Most importantly, I fully endorse the comprehensive "Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement" separately submitted to you by the Santa Susana Mountain Park Association (SSMPA).</p>	Thank you for your comment. NASA will consider the comments of SSMPA.

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Donna	Nachtrab	On a personal level, as a resident of Chatsworth, I wish to emphasize my belief that implementation of the DEIS as it stands would be a massive disservice to the communities surrounding SSFL. The DEIS must be re-issued, based on facts, not emotions, political promises or unrealistic deadlines.	NASA acknowledges your recommendation.
Donna	Nachtrab	The re-written DEIS must follow, not precede, DTSC's final DEIR.	The AOC requires NASA to develop a NEPA document, the EIS. The AOC also requires NASA to have cleanup completed by 2017. In order to meet the 2017 deadline, NASA must proceed with the EIS as NEPA must be complete before activity can begin.
Donna	Nachtrab	The re-written DEIS must include comprehensive analysis of all alternatives, not exclusively "clean-up to background level".	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Donna	Nachtrab	The re-written DEIS must include comprehensive analysis of the effects of transportation of soil removed from SSFL through surrounding communities.	Impacts from transportation of excavated soil is described in various sections within the EIS. Section 4.5 identifies the impacts to roadway operations, truck traffic exposure on school children, safety effects from truck traffic, and pavement conditions (Roscoe Boulevard, Valley Circle Boulevard; and Woolsey Canyon Road). Section 4.7 identifies impacts associated with criteria pollutant and green house gas emissions from trucks. Section 4.8 identifies potential safety risk due to increased truck traffic and potential health risk due to increased truck emissions. NASA believes these evaluations are adequate.

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Donna	Nachtrab	The re-written DEIS must include scientific studies of health effects on surrounding communities.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Additionally, DTSC provided summaries to the various health studies that have been conducted over the years on its website (http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm). We will add a summary of these studies to the EIS.</p>
Donna	Nachtrab	The re-written DEIS must evaluate the impacts of disturbing the site (soil and rocks), from environmental, health and esthetic viewpoints.	Impacts related to soil disturbance are included in Section 4.2.
Donna	Nachtrab	My greatest fear is that the "cure" will be worse than the problem it is seeking to fix - that the proposed solution, if implemented, would cause more harm to surrounding communitiethan simply doing nothin.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Patrick	Nadjarians	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nikki	Nafziger	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Nikki	Nafziger	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jamie	Nahman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ariel	Nahmias	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lana	Nardiello	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Lana	Nardiello	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jean	Nash	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Khalil	Nassar	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Loretta	Nathan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Alida	Naumann	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John	Nava	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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John	Nava	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Carlos	Navarrette	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ren	Navez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Moses of	Nazarith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Salima n	Needham	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dency	Nelson	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Brad	Nelson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dency	Nelson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cipra	Nemeth	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Victor	Nepomnyashchy	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Teresa	Nersesyan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alan	Nestlinger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cooper	Neville	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jeff	Newman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Julie	Newmar	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Julie	Newmar	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC) with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mary Rene	Newton	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constant (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Mary Rene	Newton	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Mary Rene	Newton	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Mary Rene	Newton	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Craig	Newton	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constant (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Craig	Newton	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
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Carol	Ng	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Evonne	Ngo	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Evonne	Ngo	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Binh	Nguyen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Don-Martin	Nielsen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dara	Niruyi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pete	Niva	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Maureen	Nolan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
None provided	None provided	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rick and Sharon	Norlund	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Rick and Sharon	Norlund	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gregg	Norman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Amy	Nowak	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anita Cannata	Nowell	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Anita Cannata	Nowell	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lyle	Nozawa	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Reid	Nystrom	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Carol	Oakes	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Carol	Oakes	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
John	O'Donnell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Patrick	OH	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Patrick	OH	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Eugene	Oh	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Charley	Oh	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nils	Ohlson	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Nils	Ohlson	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Karina	Oleynikov	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Olivas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Barbara Deehan	Oliver	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Andrew	Olsen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Patricia	Olsen	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Patricia	Olsen	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Patricia	Olsen	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Patricia	Olsen	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Polly	Omalley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sharon	Ona	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathleen	O'Nan	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Kathleen	O'Nan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michele	Ondre	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cathy	O'Neill	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Frances	Onesti	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Janet	Ordway	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Karen	Ornelas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alejandro	Oro	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Alejandro	Oro	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Alejandro	Oro	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Melissa	Orozco	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Melissa	Orozco	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Melissa	Orozco	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Melissa	Orozco	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Melissa	Orozco	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lisa	Orsatti	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Frank	Ortiz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Paul	Ortiz	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Mark	Osokow	<p>There's been several comments made about the truck traffic, and I don't know how this fits in with the plans, but the -- any projections about truck traffic and the hazards regarding the truck traffic has to be put in the context of the developments, the housing developments and other developments that are on that -- in the planning stages for the 118 freeway area in particular, the Santa Susana Mountain area.</p> <p>That's going to increase the truck traffic along those roads and also ultimately when those developments are built, which probably won't be that long -- it will probably overlap the period of the cleanup -- there will be a lot more traffic in those areas from residential traffic and commuting and things of that nature. So that all needs to be taken into consideration. It needs to be projected out.</p> <p>To that, there are going to be a lot more traffic jams caused by this along the route, which will increase the potential for accidents and other hazards along the routes as well as additional pollution from the trucks going down those routes.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Mark	Osokow	<p>I'm very disappointed in the EIS because it -- the surveys that deal with birds, in particular, which I know the most about, up at the site don't take into consideration the -- most of the calendar year. There are some surveys done during the -- during September and October, in that period. I think it's a week or two at the most during which those surveys were done. Those are completely inadequate.</p> <p>I think -- I believe they listed about 51 or 50 -- somewhere between 51 and 58 species. I counted them at the time I read that section, but I've forgotten since. There's actually more like 118 species on the site there, not just Area 2 but including the sites that border Area 2 and Area 1, which should be included since Area 2 is only a section of the larger habitat that is going to be frequented by all those different species of birds. You can't simply isolate that particular area and pretend that that exists as an island. It's not an island. It's going to be influenced by whatever habitats and wildlife are around it.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources, and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with the USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as the USACE, with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations, as concurred by the USFWS.</p>

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Mark	Osokow	<p>I think, about Silver Nail Pond, which is drying up for the first time in 30-plus years as a result of a lack of water being input. And there's nothing in the Draft EIS that deals with that issue. It seems to be that NASA has a responsibility to at least participate in the maintenance of that pond. So I would strongly recommend that something along those lines be included in the Draft EIS.</p> <p>And, of course, Silver Nail Pond is related to the Bell Canyon Creek watershed as well. So there needs to be something in the EIS that addresses that issue and some kind of commitment from NASA to maintain some water that goes into Silver Nail Pond. It is a rich wildlife resource, and it would be a shame, a great shame, to see that resource simply dry up and be lost forever. It's been supported by the activities on the site pretty much. The history of the pond itself is uncertain. So it seems to me that the reasonable thing to do would be to assume that it should be maintained in some kind of condition that supports wildlife, as it does -- as it had done until it dried up recently.</p>	<p>Silvernale Pond is on Boeing property and thus will be considered in Boeing's remediation plans, as well in DTSC's CEQA review.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Mark	Osokow	<p>But given the nature of the survey they did in September and October, it limited it to that time period. So we have much more extensive data, and I can't help but noticing little errors in the conclusions in the EIS. One that I just happened to remember, I should have written this all down before I came here, but the one I just happened to remember was the reference to the Loggerhead Shrike as a transient.</p> <p>The Loggerhead Shrike is becoming a species of special concern, if it's not listed that way already. That is found on Area 2. It's also found throughout the site. And it's present there pretty much from July to March. It's not a transient. It's a species that disperses from their breeding sites probably around July. At least that's what I'm assuming is occurring. But we do see them from July to March. It's not correct to call that species a transient, a transient being defined as a bird that will just pass through on migration such as what we would ordinarily call formally what's known as a passage migrant. So that use of that term transient is incorrect. That's just one of the many errors that applies to birds.</p>	<p>The EIS notes the loggerhead shrike, a CDFW SSC bird species. Biology BMP-4: Individuals working on cleanup and demolition activities would be trained to identify federal- and state-listed species. If a listed species were observed during operations, operations would halt and a qualified wildlife biologist would be called to the site. If the species were validated as a listed species, the USFWS or CDFW would be consulted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Mark	Osokow	<p>One more thing I want to mention pertains to the health of the environment there in terms of the ecosystem. And if that site were so full of hazards, in terms of hazardous chemicals, we wouldn't see the richness of wildlife that we see there currently.</p> <p>We see every level of the food chain represented there, and we see the top predators there. Mountain lions, for example, golden eagles among the birds. We see coyotes that are fairly abundant there. Those animals could not exist there if there wasn't a healthy system, a healthy ecological system, to support them at that high level of the food chain.</p> <p>So this idea that that site is so unhealthy, there's all this chemical contamination, is -- it just doesn't fly.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges the reasonableness of your assessment.</p>
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Regarding the removal of contaminants from soil, the DEIS considers only the "no action" alternative and the Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) alternative of cleaning up to "background" standards. Cleaning up to such a standard will be devastating to the natural, cultural, and historical environments at SSFL. This is indicated to some extent in the DEIS. However, as discussed below, the DEIS does not fully reflect comprehension of or describe the severity of the adverse impacts that will occur; including, the potential for harm to public health. Under these circumstances, SFVAS has no choice but to recommend that the deciding official select the "no action" alternative, which will be less adverse to the environment and more protective of public health.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comment.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Unfortunately, NASA has chosen a course of action precluding reasonable alternatives less damaging to the environment. Such alternatives will only be available under a revised DEIS, if, and only if, the AOC is modified or thrown out entirely. SFVAS favors the latter approach, as it is unlikely that modification will correct the many flaws in the AOC, which underlies much of the purpose and need of the action.</p> <p>Looked at another way, implementation of the “no action” alternative will be less hazardous to human and ecological health and more protective of vegetative cover, topographical, hydrological, and geological features that protect communities and ecological systems down-slope from landslides, slippage, erosion, dry creep, flooding, dust, and pollution from runoff, dust, vehicular traffic, and potential spills of soils containing toxic materials than the alternative of clean up of soils to the AOC’s background standard. To use a seemingly worn out but apt cliché, the cure that NASA has proposed is worse than the disease.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>The DEIS contains, in an appendix, only one of the letters reproduced in the OIG’s report; namely, the letter from Nancy Sutley justifying the consideration of only the two alternatives for soil clean-up indicated. It does not include the OIG report in its entirety, nor does it include the letter from SFVAS challenging the assumptions of the Sutley letter. Therefore, the DEIS is inherently incomplete both in its statement of Purpose and Need and in the ensuing analysis. The failure to include the OIG Report or any reference to it or the SFVAS letter appears deceptive, and it may be reasonable to infer that this was done deliberately in order to deprive the public and other governmental agencies of information that does not favor NASA’s approach to the clean-up as represented by the DEIS.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Moreover, the OIG Report states “According to NASA officials, input from members of Congress and local California leaders as well as advice from the CEQ played a significant role in the Agency’s decision to agree to the terms of the AOC and in its subsequent decision to exclude clean-up alternatives other than background levels from further consideration in the NEPA process.” Such “input,” particularly when it arises from a U. S. Senator, must be regarded as inherently threatening to NASA officials and biases the NEPA process towards a particular outcome that tends to favor certain groups while others, possibly representing a majority of constituents, are effectively excluded. The deliberative processes of NEPA cannot take place effectively in such an atmosphere of intimidation. Furthermore, this type of meddling may be construed as a violation of the doctrine of separation of powers between the Executive Branch of government (viz. NASA) and the Legislative Branch, i.e., Congress.</p>	Thank you for your comment.
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>However, as should be clear from the comments below, it appears that, based on the DEIS, NASA has no intention of implementing a program that will achieve cost avoidance and protection of resources. Instead, we are witnessing what appears to be a decision-making process that is arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of power, or otherwise not in accordance with law.</p>	<p>The conditions of the December, 2010, AOC compel NASA to meet cleanup standards set by the DTSC. The EIS describes the environmental impacts connected with NASA meeting its obligation to comply with the State’s order. The NEPA alternatives of the EIS are limited to a “no action” alternative and the alternative of complying with the conditions set out in the order.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>The DEIS is extremely vague regarding the purpose and need for the project. Section 1.1.3 indicates that metals, dioxins, polychlorinated biphenyls, volatile organics including TCE, and semivolatile organics are present in the soils and upper groundwater, known as the Surficial Media Operable Unit (SMOU), while volatile organics, metals, and semivolatile organics also are present in the deeper groundwater, known as the Chatsworth Formation Operable Unit (CFOU). However, the statement fails to relate the presence of these contaminants in any rational or reasonable way to a need for the clean-up being proposed.</p> <p>The RI reports referenced do not suggest that there is undue risk to human or ecological health from the presence of these contaminants such that the clean-up of soils to the AOC's background standards would reduce those risks to an acceptable level while avoiding the added risks to human and ecological health from the clean-up action itself. The RI reports are, therefore, disconnected from and irrelevant to the determination of purpose and need, without specific reference to risk levels that are consistently sought in other NASA projects.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment regarding the groundwater contamination detected beneath SSFL. The need for groundwater cleanup will be determined by the risks calculated according to the processes described in the SRAM. A brief description of the SRAM and the basis for the risk-based cleanup is provided in Sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.3.1 of the EIS.</p>
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Implicit in NEPA is that the public has a right to expect that reasonably consistent clean-up standards will be applied in cases where a clean-up is necessary. Yet, as noted in the OIG Report, "According to [NASA] environmental management officials, several other projects pose greater risks to human health and the environment than Santa Susana." Such inconsistencies are, in this case, the probable result of political meddling that has forced the application of a peculiar standard based on emotion rather than on objective criteria governing risk to the extent practicable.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Furthermore, that standard is not consistent or applicable with the expected land use following the clean-up; namely, as open-space parkland. The parkland clean-up standard does not require meeting background values for contaminants. It, and the more stringent suburban residential standard, is more realistic and a far less costly standard to meet, as is indicated in the DEIS itself.</p> <p>As noted above, the Proposed Action, with respect to the AOC, is not needed to protect human health and the environment, contrary to the statement in Section 1.2, and the assumption that it is needed for the benefit of property disposition is without basis. Numerous other properties have been disposed of without such a clean-up.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>As a general rule, no structure should be demolished during the bird nesting season, if the structure supports nesting birds. Outside of the nesting season, structures that are to be demolished but have supported bird nesting should be replaced with nesting structures prior to the next nesting season. Special attention should be given to owls and hawks, which may nest at any time of year. In such cases, new nesting structures should be provided before old ones are demolished.</p>	<p>Please refer to Section 4.4.2. for BMPs associated with biological resources.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	Section 2.2.1.3 states that “[d]emolition would include the removal of structures and soil under the structures up to 5 ft below grade.” The inclusion of soil removal in demolition adds to the volume of soil to be removed in the Proposed Action and the additional amount should be added to the total. The soil volume, haul trips, and related items should then be re-calculated to accord with this reality. Along these same lines is the failure to include the total number of haul trips for demolished material (3476 trips) in the total for the number of haul trips from the site. Thus, the DEIS is misleading in that regard and underestimates the impact.	Demolition does not include removal of soil, that is a typo. NASA has included the soil volumes underneath buildings that are anticipated to require removal. The soil removal areas are shown in Figure 2.2-2. The haul trips associated with demolition are shown in Table 2.2-2 and were considered in the analyses performed in the EIS.
Mark B.	Osokow	A very serious defect in the DEIS is the failure to describe the timing of demolition activities or of efforts to avoid unnecessary destruction of habitat or soil compaction during that process. In particular, there is no mention of planning the demolition to avoid bird nesting seasons.	Please refer to Section 4.4.2. for BMPs associated with biological resources.
Mark B.	Osokow	Table 2.2-3 SSFL AOC Soil Cleanup Values Comparison–April 2013 speaks very loudly against imposition of the AOC background standard for cleanup. Little more need be said on this point. The AOC is at the core of problems with the DEIS. Its defects have been noted above to some extent and in the OIG Report.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies notes that technologies were eliminated if they were not in compliance with the 2010 AOC or were considered likely to be ineffective given the geologic setting or contaminant profile. Here, again, the AOC is responsible for the presumed requirement to implement environmentally damaging excavation when other, less damaging, technologies are available. Part of this problem is that the AOC mandated completion date of 2017 limits the use of some alternative technologies, which, though less damaging or costly, may require more time to implement.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.</p> <p>NASA is evaluating several treatment technologies that have the potential to reduce the truckloads by 36% (9,500 truckloads). The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC.</p>
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Table 2.2-5: Estimated Total Soil Volumes and Truck Requirements under the Proposed Action Excavation and Offsite Disposal Cleanup Technology contains additional serious errors. The number of trucks required for soil removal is underestimated by more than half, as it does not include trips by trucks coming to the site, nor, as noted above, does it include the number of trips to and from the site in connection with hauling of demolished materials. Thus, the actual number of one-way trips to or from the site will be closer to 82,000! The number of trips per day, as well as the contribution to pollution, must be re-calculated based on this figure.</p>	<p>The number of one way trips was provided in the EIS was one way trip numbers. However, the potential impacts for the various resource areas included round trips in their evaluations.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>This section states that “risk-based alternatives were eliminated from further consideration because they would not meet the requirements of the 2010 AOC. In addition, a CEQ letter dated June 19, 2012 Appendix A), states that NASA is not compelled to consider comprehensive cleanup measures as alternatives that are less than the cleanup to local background levels described in the 2010 AOC.” Once again, NASA’s commitment to the AOC will result in unnecessary adverse environmental impacts and waste of funds. Per the OIG Report, the court found that the less restrictive standards [than background] were fully protective of public health. As noted in the SFVAS letter to Olga Dominguez, the skirting of NEPA required analyses and the lack of consideration of reasonable alternatives by engaging in, what is essentially, nullification of the law by prior agreement is contrary to the entire intent of NEPA and may, in fact, be a violation of law. There are certainly grounds for civil action.</p>	<p>Following lengthy discussions with the Department of Justice and other involved Federal agencies, NASA senior leadership signed the AOC on December 6, 2010. NASA has been advised that the specific language of paragraph 1.5 of the document compels NASA to comply with the terms of the AOC regardless of the legal status of California State Law SB990. That paragraph has been interpreted to require NASA to comply with the special stricter standards of the AOC in order to achieve compliance with California Hazardous Waste laws. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	Phytoremediation was eliminated as a soil treatment technology without proper study. In this case, NASA chose to wait for DOE to complete its feasibility study, in spite of the fact that phytoremediation techniques exist now and have been used for years for eliminating some contaminants from soils, especially TCE, the most widespread contaminant at SSFL. All of the technologies listed in Table 2.2-7 were eliminated because they might not meet the standards of the AOC. Yet, some or all of them might meet standards of suburban residential or others.	NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted. Additionally, since DOE is conducting studies with phytoremediation, should they prove effective NASA would be able to utilize this information.
Mark B.	Osokow	Land use: This summary is speculative and should be modified to reflect changes that may be necessitated by interest in the property expressed by the Santa Ynez Band of the Chumash.	NASA will comply with the AOC (as currently written) and cleanup to background which will accommodate any future use. Future Use is the responsibility of GSA and outside the scope of this EIS. DTSC will prepare a CEQA document and GSA will develop a NEPA document that will address the futures uses of the site.

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Mark B.	Osokow	Reclaimed Water: System Infrastructure: Dismantling of system infrastructure will create an adverse impact. The reclaimed water system could be re-activated and used to provide water to the various ponds at SSFL that support wildlife. If dismantling occurs, a new system would have to be constructed at significant cost and will create further disruption to the environment. The summary is incorrect and short-sighted.	Since NASA no longer has a use for the facility the man-made structures are not needed. Dismantling will return the site to a more natural condition that is closer to conditions prior to NASA's use.

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Particulate Matter Hot Spot: As noted above, calculations regarding the number of truck trips up and down Woolsey Canyon have been severely underestimated in the DEIS. More than 80,000 truck trips down Woolsey Canyon Road must constitute a particulate matter hotspot during the two years or so of the action. The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available.</p> <p>Mobile Source Air Toxics: See comment at "Particulate Hot Spot." In addition, toxic discharges will be concentrated in the area of Woolsey Canyon Rd. and Valley Circle Bl. between Woolsey Canyon. Rd. and Roscoe Bl. The former accommodates, at most, only a few thousand cars per day. Thus, the contribution from trucks approaches 10% or more trips locally and diesel fumes are not controlled as well as regular auto exhausts. The analyses also fail to include cumulative impacts arising from area construction projects occurring simultaneously, such as The Village at Westfield, the Dayton Canyon development, Woolsey View Estates, as well as the clean-up of the DOE and Boeing portions of the SSFL.</p>	<p>The truck trips presented in Table 2.2-5 of the DEIS represent the number of daily trucks needed to off-haul the volume of excavated soil. While it may seem that we are not accounting for the roundtrip nature of these trucks, our emissions estimates are based on the roundtrip distance for each truck (going to the disposal facility and returning to the site). Therefore, our truck trip estimates are not underestimated. As indicated in Comment 0255-14, the demolition truck trips are not included in Table 2.2-5 of the DEIS. This exclusion was intentional as the demolition activities were considered separately from the excavation activities; the truck trips specifically associated with the demolition activities are presented in Table 2.2-2 of the DEIS. Because the evaluation of truck trips currently presented in the DEIS is correct, a PM hot spot would not be appropriate for this project, as described in Table 2.5-1.</p> <p>Per the Interim Guidance Update on Mobile Source Air Toxic Analysis in NEPA, prepared by the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (December 2012), there are 3 options for the type of Mobile Source Air Toxic analysis, depending on the category the project falls into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project is categorically exempt per 23 CFR 771.117(c) or 40 CFR 93.126, or the project has no meaningful impact on traffic volumes or vehicle mixes. 2. Project has a low potential Mobile Source Air Toxic effect, which generally means the project has AADT less than 140,000 to 150,000. 3. Project has a higher potential Mobile Source Air Toxic effect, which generally means the project will create or significantly alter a major intermodal freight facility or add significant capacity to major roadways (i.e., more than 140,000 to 150,000 AADT) and be located near populated areas. <p>Based on the above criteria, it may be argued that the project falls into the</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	Geology: Removal of test stands would impact geology locally. The actual impact will depend on the depths of excavations and other factors.	We acknowledge your comment. NASA is working closely with DSC to minimize impacts.
Mark B.	Osokow	Seismicity: The assumptions are unduly optimistic. They fail to consider the impact on traffic from added contribution of truck trips. This could lead to interference with emergency operations, especially if trucks are involved in accidents. It is easy to imagine that this could easily result in serious injury or death of some earthquake victims, who might otherwise be spared.	NASA acknowledges your comment and believes the analysis is adequate.
Mark B.	Osokow	Socioeconomics: The constant passage of trucks carrying waste will cause a general deterioration of quality of life in the neighborhoods along the routes from traffic, noise, and the potential hazards from spills and truck accidents. These neighborhoods will become less desirable as places to live resulting in erosion of property values and efforts by current residents to relocate to less disturbed areas.	NASA appreciates the comment but believes the analysis is adequate.
Mark B.	Osokow	Effects around Designated Landfills and Disposal Facilities: Regardless of the accuracy of the findings here, the impacts would be greatly lessened if the AOC background standard was not imposed. It is suspected that the actual impacts have been greatly underestimated.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Mark B.	Osokow	In addition to the above, it is felt that potable water supply infrastructure should be retained to the extent that it will be needed to provide make-up water to the various ponds supporting wildlife on site. Electrical connections sufficient to power the pumps that might be needed to circulate water for this and other purposes should also remain.	The AOC requires that the site be returned to a condition as close as possible to that condition prior to NASA's use. The infrastructure will, therefore, need to be removed unless it supports remediation.

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>The DEIS contains insufficient information to formulate coherent comments in the absence of an actual proposal affecting specific cultural areas or sites. Therefore comments are being withheld until such a time as more specific proposals are put forward. In general, however, cultural areas or sites, including historical areas (such as test stands and support facilities) should be free from adverse impact to the maximum extent possible. The AOC should be thrown out, as it will necessitate the maximum adverse impact.</p>	<p>Perhaps DTSC's EIR will provide more specific data to assist you in make further comments. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>The vegetation and land cover types described in this section appear to be adequate, except that Venturan coastal sage scrub could have been better delineated as Type I or Type II formations.</p>	<p>It is our understanding that the term 'Formation' is used to describe higher order classifications that relate to physiognomic , rather than floristic, characteristics. It is not clear how mapping different portions of the survey area at different levels would benefit the analysis.</p> <p>The 2010 habitat mapping was intended to update the existing SSFL habitat mapping after the 2008 Topanga Canyon Fire for NASA-administered properties. The methodology was also consistent with updated mapping completed by SAIC for the nearby Boeing-managed property.</p> <p>For this reason, NASA believes the original analysis to be adequate.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Figure 3.4-2 Purports to illustrate the wildlife corridor that traverses SSFL. This figure is extremely inaccurate and misleading, as it suspiciously truncates the corridor to the west just at the boundaries of NASA areas I and II. It is unlikely that this rendition of the corridor was actually produced by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service or any other responsible government wildlife agency. There is ample evidence for this.</p> <p>In actuality the entire area of SSFL, including the NASA portions, is used by wildlife as a corridor. One example will suffice. Mountain lion ranges in the area have been carefully documented by radio tracking. Some ranges include the entire area of SSFL and adjacent areas to the west in the Upper Las Virgenes Canyon Open Space (Mountains Conservancy property), and the cats have been observed passing through the area from the Santa Susana Mountains and Los Padres National Forest on the north via the Simi Hills to the Santa Monica Mountains to the south. A recent sighting of a young mountain lion in the vicinity of SPA provides additional confirmation, as it is unlikely that this animal was born at SSFL.</p> <p>Deer and other mammals, as well as birds and other wildlife, undoubtedly utilize the entire SSFL area as a corridor in a like manner. Wildlife does not alter its movements simply because a line is drawn on a map. There are no geological or other features on the site that would restrict animal movement across the NASA areas.</p> <p>At the same time, the existence of the corridor on the rest of the site does not relieve NASA of its responsibility for this sensitive habitat in its areas. It must be kept in mind that the entire area will be subject to adverse impacts from clean-up activities, and NASA should be willing to do its part to maintain the existing ecological functions of the area and to restore lost functions in cases where NASA is responsible for the loss. The failure of NASA to honestly address this issue in the DEIS is inexcusable and reflects a lack of willingness to deal honestly with the environmental impacts of the Proposed Action based, in large part, on its unwise commitment to the AOC. The statement that the "NASA administered portions of SSFL are</p>	<p>NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area and have noted impacts to biological resources.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	The list of Sensitive Species found on NASA administered property is deficient in a number of respects. The list should include the coast patch nosed snake, Golden Eagle (fully protected; nesting and wintering), and Oregon Vesper Sparrow (wintering). While these species may not have been observed during the very brief biological surveys conducted, they have been observed elsewhere at SSFL and are expected to occur on the NASA areas. Observations have been made by SFVAS or Southwestern Herpetologists Society volunteers as part of regular surveys or set-up activities. Furthermore, there are numerous other special status species recognized by DFW as watch list species and by USFWS as bird species of conservation concern that have been observed by SFVAS volunteers on neighboring areas. These have all been ignored in the DEIS. Hence, the importance of these areas to wildlife has been severely underestimated and understated as has the estimated adverse impact to them as a result.	NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.
Mark B.	Osokow	A statement on p.204 defines the nesting season considered as Feb 1 to Aug 15; however, in Southern California, owls, Anna's Hummingbirds, Mourning Doves, House Finches, and some other species may nest well outside this period. Caution must be observed so as not to disturb nesting birds at any time of year. However, in this case, what is being proposed is not mere disturbance but outright destruction of both nesting and foraging habitat. The destruction of nesting habitat itself at any time of year will have severe adverse impacts on birds at the time nesting is attempted. Disturbances to foraging areas within or outside of the nesting season as, for example, will occur with the removal of all vegetation and soils in large areas, will likewise have severe adverse impacts. The upshot is that there will be nothing for birds to nest in or eat, when all vegetation and soil containing seeds and insects and burrowing animals are removed. Yes, birds can fly away to avoid immediate harm, but they will be harmed just the same.	Please refer to Section 4.4.2. for BMPs associated with biological resources which includes surveys for migratory birds nests.

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Similar impacts will occur to those mammals and reptiles that survive the destruction by not being killed outright. Virtually all burrowing animals will be eliminated in the cleared areas. Backhoes will dump the living animals (including legless lizards, slender salamanders, voles, harvest mice; ground-nesting bees and numerous others) and those crushed by heavy equipment while still in their burrows, along with the soil, into dump trucks. Raptors, predatory mammals (including ring -tailed cats) and snakes will be deprived of their food source and are likely to perish. While some of these impacts may be unavoidable, they can be sharply reduced by NASA abandoning the ruinous, costly, excessively stringent background standard for clean-up unwisely agreed to in the AOC.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes that impacts to some resources will be significant. Please refer to Section 4.4 for numerous references to impacts of the cleanup on biological resources including both negative and beneficial impacts. Additionally Section 4.4.2 includes mitigation and BMPs intended to help reduce significant impacts.</p>
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>As noted, NASA should participate in a program to maintain wetlands for the long-term. Perhaps, a fund could be set up in cooperation with DOE and Boeing for the purpose, since all of the responsible parties should bear some responsibility for this important maintenance of wildlife habitat.</p>	<p>Please refer to section 4.4.2 for BMPs and mitigations intended to help reduce impacts to the Santa Susana Tarplant and other biological resources.</p>
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>In this section the Loggerhead Shrike is described as a transient. It is unclear what is intended by this term. However, numerous observations of Loggerhead Shrikes have been made by volunteers of SFVAS over the past three years. This species is more accurately described as a post-breeding and winter visitor, present continuously from approximately late-July through mid-March. Although the population may be small, that is the nature of this predatory species, which requires a fairly large territory. The area is more important to this species than the DEIS indicates.</p>	<p>The word "transient" will be removed from the EIS (Section 4.4.1.1)</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>The DEIS states “Most wildlife would vacate the operation areas and return once vegetation had been reestablished.” There is simply no basis for the assertion that wildlife will “return” to an area where existing vegetation has been replaced by an array of aggressive, invasive species. Continuous disturbance over a period of years will disrupt historical migration patterns. In addition, there may be no source population supporting such a return, after the populations have been reduced by the Proposed Action combined with the clean-up actions of DOE and Boeing. Likewise, there is no basis for the assertion that “mortality would be individualized.”</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.</p>
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Furthermore, there is no basis for the assertion that “[t]he beneficial impacts of the incremental excavation of treatable soils, because of the reduction in soil contamination, would be moderate, beneficial, local, and long term (Biology Impact-3e).” NASA has not demonstrated that soil contamination has caused any harm to wildlife at SSFL; therefore, there can be no basis for any inference that its removal will be beneficial. The DEIS contains no information bearing on wildlife population sizes, sampling of wildlife for contaminants in blood or other tissues, etc. While models exist and may have been presented in RFI Reports, they have not been validated with real data from on site. Moreover, the DEIS admits that, when exaction and removal are employed, “Once the soil was removed, the existing micro-ecosystem might never be restored.” P.4-35.</p>	<p>While there are many studies on this subject a quick reference by EPA notes that contaminants in soil can adversely impact the health of "animals when they ingest, inhale, or touch contaminated soil, or when the eat plants or animals that have themselves been affected by soil contamination. Animals ingest and come into contact with contaminants when they burrow in contaminated soil." http://www.epa.gov/superfund/students/wastsite/soilspil.htm</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>The above is emphasized by another section of the DEIS, Section 3.1.2, where it is stated that "(at a minimum) the top 2 ft of soil would be excavated, all existing biological resources within the contaminated areas, including 32 acres of sensitive habitats, would be eliminated. The Proposed Action would result in a significant, negative, regional, and long-term impact because of the amount of ground disturbance that would occur. Additionally, changes to soil profiles (the micro and macro fauna of the soil ecosystems) are expected to be significant. The extensive level of excavation necessary to meet the 2010 AOC would lead to soil instability, decreased vegetative biodiversity, and increased spread of invasive weeds." This is completely unacceptable and would be unnecessary if the AOC was thrown out.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>Concerning surveys of birds by NASA consultants, it is noted that "migratory breeding birds were not [present] during surveys." It is further stated that</p> <p>"The time spent at each site within the study area was limited; therefore, wildlife observations were opportunistic rather than systematic. . . Active survey techniques, such as the use of kicknets to identify benthic invertebrates or searches under logs, rocks, and debris for herpetiles were not used due to time constraints."</p> <p>This represents yet another serious deficiency in the attempt to characterize wildlife at SSFL. SFVAS has conducted systematic bird monitoring at SSFL since 2011. This includes monthly point counts and bi-weekly bird banding, as well as general surveys of the area by car, and occasional owl/poorwill surveys conducted at night. During this time, more than 115 species of birds have been observed. All of these, with the possible exception of a few water bird species found at Silvernale Pond, are expected to occur on NASA administered property, yet the consultant surveys have yielded only 61 species. Doubtless, the SFVAS species count would be higher if permitted access to the NASA sites; however, except for informal observations made during NASA-sponsored site visits and a few owl/poorwill surveys, this permission has not been granted. Nevertheless, NASA's estimates of environmental impact are not in accordance with actual importance of the area to wildlife.</p> <p>Bird species overlooked, in addition to those mentioned above, include White-tailed Kite, Merlin, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Golden Eagle, Red-shouldered Hawk, Townsend's, Black-throated Gray, Yellow, and Hermit Warblers, Great Horned, Barn, and Western Screech Owls – just to name some. Notoriously absent is the Lesser Goldfinch one of the commonest species in the area.</p> <p>The deficiency, however, is not limited to birds. A common reptile species, the side-blotched lizard is also overlooked, as is the amphibian, slender salamander</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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Mark B.	Osokow	<p>In discussing wetlands, the DEIS fails to address the need to provide at least some water to drainages feeding Silvernale Reservoir, Coca Pond, and R2 ponds. Although these ponds may be man-made or highly modified natural depressions that held water on a primarily seasonal basis, over the years they have become important sources of water and habitat for wildlife. It does not seem too much to expect that the responsible parties be required to cooperatively draw up a plan to assure at least some continued water supply to these ponds and associated drainages sufficient to support their now historical functions on behalf of wildlife. After importing water and modifying the environment for more than 60 years, within the context of ever-expanding urban expansion that has turned much of SSFL into a habitat island, it would be the height of irresponsibility for NASA to simply to walk away from what they have created -- whether or not there is any specific regulatory authority that would require such action. It is likely that the modifications of drainages that have occurred will, in the absence of imported water, cause more rapid drainage of surface water from the site than was true historically. Thus, wildlife will be deprived of water that might otherwise have been available in the absence of these modifications -- only, now these habitat islands are far more critical to the health of wildlife populations than was true historically. This is especially important with respect to the areas function as a wildlife corridor or linkage.</p>	<p>NASA has no plans to eliminate Coca pond and R2 ponds; the fate of Silvernale is not in NASA's control. The final cleanup methods for the NASA ponds have not been determined yet, but likely will require significant disturbance of sediments.</p>
Mark B.	Osokow	<p>For the reasons described above, NASA should either discard the AOC and begin afresh with a new DEIS that seriously considers alternative clean-up standards and actions or should adopt the "no action" alternative.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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Mark	Osokow	Attached is a revised page 12 of comments submitted yesterday on behalf of the San Fernando Valley Audubon Society. The revision only adds signatories to the original letter. No other changes were made. Please replace the original page 12 with the revised page 12 to include the additional signatories inadvertently not included in the original.	NASA acknowledges your comment
Mark	Osokow	Providing only two alternatives, clean up to background or no cleanup is not appropriate, other alternatives need to be presented such as a clean up to suburban residential or recreation standard.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Mark	Osokow	The DEIS is flawed since the level of cleanup is not balanced against costs, cultural impacts, and environmental impacts, required by NEPA and CEQA.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Mark	Osokow	Protection needs to be established before the cleanup for archaeological sites, such as the Burro Flats site VEN-1072 and any other archaeological sites on the property.	In consultation with SHPO, ACHP and the tribes, NASA is developing appropriate protection measures for the Burro Flats site.

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Mark	Osokow	Protection needs to be established before the cleanup for structures such as Alpha, Bravo, and Coca rocket test stands and their related structures, eligible for protection as historic structures and districts.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Mark	Osokow	Moving contaminated soil, and only replacing 1/3 of the removed soil is bad for the community that will receive the water runoff and bear the burdens of 80,000 trips carrying contaminated and new soil over two years, just from the 450 acre NASA site.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Mark	Osokow	Alternative clean up methods to clean up soil on site, even if recovery in 10 years occurs, needs to be considered due to reduced environmental impacts in neighboring community.	NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and the viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.
Mark	Osokow	The 2017 deadline is an artificial one not based on science, but creates an "emergency" type pressure that seems to be causing creation of environmental decision documents prior to completion of studies or input from the California Department of Toxic Substances (DTS) that needs to interpret vague language that controls many sensitive decisions about historic properties. Adequate studies and interpretations must be provided to have a valid decision making document.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Mark	Osokow	<p>Pressure to complete the cleanup to meet the 2010 Administrative Orders on Consent (AOC) deadline by 2017 may cause illegal destruction of historic and archaeological resources on the property. Removal of key cultural resources likely will significantly decrease interest in the property from state and federal park agencies, generally identified as the likely optimum long term holder of the property.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Mark	Osokow	<p>The long term use of the property needs to be considered in the cleanup approach, and the 2017 AOC deadline may need to be extended to prepare adequate foundation for the cleanup.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures. The 2017 schedule is very aggressive and if it were changed to a date further out it would remove some of the pressures driving the cleanup actions. Maybe it could help mitigate the impacts from large numbers of trucks by spreading out the frequency or allowing time to build a conveyor system. Maybe it could give time to see if a future land owner wants to preserve and maintain some of the historic structures. However, it would not aide in the reduction of impacts to biological resources.</p>

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Mark	Osokow	The AOC represents an illegal end run around the NEPA proceses. It is driven by political interference that is a violation of the constitutional separation of powers.	NASA notes your opposition to the AOC.
Erin	P	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Maria	Pacheco	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Grace	Padelford	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Quinn	Padilla	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Diana	Paez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Matthew	Page	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brian	Page	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Brian	Page	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Brian	Page	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Brian	Page	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Violet	Paley-Conway	I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.	Your comment is noted.

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Violet	Paley-Conway	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Violet	Paley-Conway	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Beatriz	Pallanes	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Matthew	Palmer	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Yvonne	Pangramuyen	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Yvonne	Pangramuyen	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rosiris	Paniagua	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Pann	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Cheri	Pann	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Patrik	Panosian	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Neal	Pardee	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rose	Parekh	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Melina	Paris	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sungmun	Park	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Sungmun	Park	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Susan	Park	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elan	Park	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ryan	Park	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jennifer	Parker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jacqueline	Parker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tyler	Parkinson	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Deborah	Parpovich	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Deborah	Parpovich	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Deborah	Parpovich	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Deborah	Parpovich	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Marisa	Parrotta	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Marisa	Parrotta	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Marisa	Parrotta	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Deena	Parry	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Deena	Parry	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Deena	Parry	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Deena	Parry	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Deena	Parry	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Caesar	Pascual	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stacy	Pasetta	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rocco	Passafaro	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lynne	Pateman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dianne	Patrizzi	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Vincent	Patti	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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S	Patyk	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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S	Patyk	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeaninne	Payne	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jeaninne	Payne	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with the DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Erwin	Pearlman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sandra	Pearlmutter	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dori	Peck	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Karen	Pedersen	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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David	Peha	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Suzanne	Pena	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Llauren	Peralta	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rudy	Perez	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Rudy	Perez	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Margarita	Perez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John	Perez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Peter	Perigo	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Martha	Perkins	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anne	Perkins	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
William Perren	Perren	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Yuka	Persico	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jerry	Persky	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	Table ES-1 identifies various impact evaluation criteria. Short term impacts are defined as limited to the immediate demolition and remediation period. The Department is concerned with this definition being applied to the groundwater remediation period, as the remediation activities themselves could extend across a timeframe of years, decades, or centuries (Table 2.2-8). The Department considers impacts extending beyond five years to be long term.	As you have noted, the definition of short term is impacts that would occur only during the proposed demolition and immediate remediation period. For groundwater "remediation period" would be that of the construction of remedies. Operations, which could last for many years is outside of this period.
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	Evaluation criteria are defined as local where impacts are confined to within the boundaries of the NASA properties, and regional when they extend beyond those boundaries. The Department notes that impacts from ground water remediation treatments are frequently described in the DEIS as local and our review suggests impacts should be defined as regional because downslope and off site areas could be affected by altered hydrology.	It is unlikely that the cleanup at SSFL is going to affect regional hydrology, pump and treat may affect the local hydrology. It is possible that a large reduction in seasonal flows through the Bell Canyon drainage could result in localized impacts on some ecological receptors. However, only limited pumping is proposed in the drainage, and data suggests that the pumping required will not have a significant widespread impact.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The groundwater cleanup component of the Proposed Action will involve testing various technologies before they are employed across the groundwater treatment area. There is little description or quantitative information regarding the direct and indirect impacts to biological resources from implementing these technologies. The Department estimates that approximately 1/3 of the NASA lands could be physically impacted by groundwater treatment technologies (Fig 2.2-4). Associated alterations in hydrology, including potential dewatering, could directly and indirectly affect additional habitat areas. Adverse impacts are likely to occur to on site and downstream/downslope habitats reliant upon surface, subsurface and groundwater from the project area.</p>	<p>The effects of dewatering on groundwater and surface water are discussed in Section 4.6.1.1</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS states that additional habitat areas would be subject to topsoil removal for groundwater remediation in areas outside the soil cleanup footprint (DEIS 4-41). The Department was unable to find specific information regarding the extent and location of these additional soil removal areas, and impacts do not appear to be addressed.</p>	<p>NASA is still investigating groundwater so the locations cannot yet be identified. Clearing and grubbing of areas to allow drilling equipment would be required. These areas would be approximately the width of a road. Most of the groundwater contamination is in industrial areas where habitat does not exist.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	Wells would be installed under various technologies and could extend 50 - 900 feet below the ground surface. The Pump and Treat technology is described as requiring the installation of "additional wells". The Department requests more information be provided regarding the number of new wells that are anticipated, well locations, and the impacts to biological resources from installation, operation and, maintenance. The DEIS also describes that 13,000 feet of aboveground pipeline would be added under Pump and Treat. The amount of pipeline necessary to implement other treatment technologies is not described.	No new wells for the interim pump and treat system are planned at this time. The additional pipeline is part of an already DTSC-approved groundwater interim measures plan that will be constructed in 2014. EIS text will be added in Section 2.2.3 and 4.3.1.3 to describe the technologies and clearing and grubbing required.
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	Three additional technologies would involve installation of a network of wells described as being spaced 10 - 20 feet apart with interconnecting pipes (DEIS Sec. 2.2.3.2). There is little information regarding how much physical habitat would be disturbed to install and maintain these wells and pipelines, or how they would be installed on steep rock outcrops and habitat areas. The Department anticipates additional adverse effects to occur from removal of wells and pipelines; impacts from removal are not identified.	These potential groundwater treatment technologies are discussed in general terms and the impacts are based on assumed sizes and locations. The details you are asking about will not be determined until the remedial action plans and designs are developed.

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS describes clearing vegetation to create pathways for well and borehole installation and pipeline configuration (DEIS pg. 2-31) under the In Situ Chemical Oxidation description, but it would appear that all the technologies that use wells, bore holes and pipes have potential to result in extensive clearing of vegetation in habitat areas, which could lead to mortality or displacement of wildlife in the Department's opinion. The DEIS analysis concludes that impacts to wildlife are minor and short term in areas subject to ground water remediation; in part because the "wells would be located far apart". At a spacing of 10 - 20 feet apart, the entire treated area would likely be adversely affected by habitat removal, ground disturbance and equipment. It is possible that the In Situ Chemical Oxidation technique may result in fewer impacts to biological resources and may better protect local soil moisture and hydrology, but the DEIS does not provide detailed analysis to evaluate whether or not certain technologies may pose fewer risks to on-site and off-site biological resources and habitat function.</p>	<p>Clearing and grubbing to install wells in a "habitat" will be narrow paths and the pipelines will require narrow paths. It will not be necessary to "blade" the whole area and it should revegetate pretty quickly because native plants will remain around the remediation system.</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Effects on biological resources from the potential use of chemical oxidation, heat, and vacuum extraction are largely not described. The Department recommends that technologies be evaluated for their impacts to physical habitat features, biological resources and watershed function, and those with fewer adverse impacts on the environment should be employed. The Department would appreciate the opportunity to review and provide input to this evaluation.</p>	<p>Section 4 evaluates the impacts in as much detail as can be performed at this time. The details you are asking about will not be determined until the remedial action plans and designs are developed. NASA notes a desire to review future implementation plans as they relate to biological resources.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The Department is concerned that surface water is being collected for treatment from specific local subwatersheds, but is released at outfalls located in a different subwatershed. Residents of Bell Canyon have raised this concern with the Department. We recommend that the GWIM be modified such that current and future pumping activities include new outfall locations which better maintain surface and subsurface hydrology for on-site and downslope biological resources. The DEIS does not seem to address impacts to biological resources from constructing additional outfalls and associated pipe systems necessary to reach those outfalls. Biological resource assessments for areas that could be impacted outside the NASA property do not appear to have been conducted.</p>	<p>The Bell Canyon resident concerns regarding GWIM modifications and operations are part of Boeing's NPDES permit activities, and as such, are being worked in conjunction with Boeing, RWQCB, and DTSC. It is unlikely that the cleanup at SSFL is going to affect regional hydrology; pump and treat may affect the local hydrology. It is possible that a large reduction in seasonal flows through the Bell Canyon drainage could result in localized impacts on some ecological receptors. However, only limited pumping is proposed in the drainage, and data suggest that the pumping required will not have a significant widespread impact.</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The Department is concerned that seeps and springs may support unique biological resources and that adverse effects to these biological resources have not been addressed, while some seeps and springs have already been dewatered (DEIS 4-79). Impacts to water associated with seeps and springs are described as negligible and local, but should be described as moderate and regional.</p>	<p>Impacts to seeps and springs are analyzed in the EIS, under both Biological Resources (see Impact Biology-2d) and Water Resources (see Impacts Water-2a through Water-3c). It should be noted that many of these impacts are already considered moderate, depending on the remediation technology being proposed, and all impacts are only considered negligible with the implementation of MMs (specifically Biology MM-4, Water MM-1 through Water MM-3, and Air Quality MM-3). NASA disagrees, however, that the impacts would be regional. The definition of "local" (i.e., occurring within the NASA-administered property at SSFL) is generally accurate for surface water and groundwater hydrology (including seeps and springs). The intent is not to create a hard line at the property boundary, but rather to acknowledge the impacts that are occurring onsite versus what might affect the larger community. NASA affirms its determination that hydrologic impacts are local due to their site-specific nature.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>There is potential for springs and seeps to be recharged following soil excavation and disposal, via local infiltration associated with the creation of a series of shallow ponds that would replace ephemeral and intermittent stream reaches in specific locations (DEIS 4-77). The groundwater treatment component overlaps with these locations in several areas, which suggests that infiltration may be hampered by long term dewatering activities. Additional planning and study, with input from the Department, would appear necessary to precisely determine how to recharge specific springs and seeps, including those downslope and off site.</p>	<p>NASA will inform DTSC that your Department wishes to be a part of the discussions around the final remedy decisions regarding groundwater cleanup. These plans are currently scheduled for the 2015-16 timeframe.</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Figure 2.2-2 shows the estimated boundaries of areas that would be subject to soil remediation, habitat removal, and subsequent excavation. This figure also depicts access and staging areas. There are numerous areas depicted on this figure where isolated areas are shown and are not located by existing dirt or paved roadways. The DEIS states that NASA would develop temporary access roadways (pg. 2-13) in those situations. The Department is concerned that direct and indirect impacts to habitat and wildlife from "temporary" roadways are not included in the impact analysis. Single or repeated passes of heavy equipment traversing such areas is likely to cause long term impacts along access routes, additional habitat removal, introduce weeds, alter runoff patterns, compact soils, and cause direct mortality to wildlife.</p>	<p>New access roads, staging areas, and stockpile areas would follow natural contours and be graded such that cut-and-fill would be minimized. Also, these areas would be sloped and, if necessary, compacted to prevent the possibility of slope failure. Where new roads and other facilities were necessary, they would be located as to avoid areas identified by the State of California (1998) and those areas identified by geologists in field inspections as having the potential for rock falls. Where such avoidance was impossible, appropriate engineering design and construction measures would be incorporated into the project designs to minimize potential damage to project facilities. Access roads periodically would be inspected, particularly after heavy rains or earthquakes. Access roads and staging in steep portions of the site would be avoided, if possible, after heavy rain events, when increased loads could lead to slope failure.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS describes that additional on-site borrow sites would be excavated to provide some fill material for remediation areas (DEIS 2-19; 4-77). The Department could not locate any further information regarding proposals for on-site borrow pits. Impacts to biological resources associated with this component of the project should be specifically addressed in the DEIS . .</p> <p>Soils BMP-1 (associated with landslides) seems to be the only measure describing that following soil excavation, backfilled areas would be "sloped and if necessary compacted". We assume this likely applies to all areas that might receive backfill. The DEIS should identify the characteristics of the finished slopes, how they would be configured, and the degree of compaction proposed. Compaction rates need to be designed to ensure that native vegetation including shrubs and trees can successfully root into the new material.</p>	<p>Once the soil investigations are complete, there may be unimpacted soil at SSFL that could be used for backfill. Until the soil investigation is complete, potential locations for backfill and their impacts can not be assessed.</p> <p>The specifics for slopes and compaction designs will be developed within the remedial action planning phase of the cleanup. Standard processes are anticipated for the EIS evaluation.</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS should further describe if acreage impacts include those required to create finished slopes at locations where excavations and backfill abut natural topography. If, as described, backfill volume is about one-third of the volume that would be removed, it is not clear how finished slopes would meet up with natural topography in areas with shortfalls of backfill (Table 2.4-1). It seems likely that adjacent acreage would be affected to achieve finished slope requirements beyond the boundary of excavation areas, and those impacts have not been identified.</p>	<p>The specifics for slopes and grading designs will be developed within the remedial action planning phase of the cleanup.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>On-site plant communities were mapped in fall 2010 using a Holland 1986-based plant community classification (Appendix D). This mapping does not meet current standards for incorporating floristic based classifications that better describe local, regional and state-wide botanical diversity. The second edition of the Manual of California Vegetation should be utilized for the purposes of describing on-site vegetation at the alliance level (Sawyer et al. 2008). Additionally, the project area lies within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and vegetation in this general area has been addressed at a more specific local and regional level (Keeler-Wolf and Evens, 2006). It should be noted that this evaluation did not include field sampling of vegetation stands supporting Santa Susana tarplant.</p>	<p>The habitat mapping was undertaken between September 28 and October 8, 2010 to update SSFL mapping for the NASA-administered portion of SSFL after the 20005 Topanga Canyon Fire. Base maps for field use in updating the habitat mapping were made using aerial photographs and the existing SSFL facility-wide habitat mapping by Technology Associates International Corporation (TAIC) [GIS metadata dated November 2002].</p> <p>The Fall Biological Survey Report for SSFL Area IV and Northern Undeveloped Area (SAIC 2009) was reviewed before initiating the Fall 2010 surveys on the NASA-administered property. That report (page 2, second full paragraph) states that ‘Vegetation categories are consistent with Preliminary Descriptions of Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986), except where no suitable category exists’. No other vegetation classification system was referenced in the SAIC 2009 report. Because the Fall 2010 habitat mapping effort was intended primarily as an update in response to changed conditions since the 2005 Topanga Canyon Fire, it was decided to use the same vegetation classification system that was already in use throughout SSFL facility. It did not seem reasonable to change the vegetation classification system for just a portion of SSFL facility. However, recognizing that the Holland 1986 system was out-of-date by the time of the mapping, the Fall 2010 report presented cross-walk information to relate the mapping units (already in place) to the California Natural Diversity Data Base CNDDB Natural Communities List (1990). Mapping to the alliance level, as documented in the more recent Sawyer et al. 2008, was not done at that time because of the system’s reliance on dominant plant criteria, which would require field sampling of vegetation stands (whose absence was also noted in the CDFW comment). This approach would have been complicated by the fact that mapping was occurring in late September/early October, when only perennial and late-season plants would have been blooming or recognizable. As discussed in the 2010 Fall Habitat Report, the mapping was done from visual field observations and mapping onto detailed aerial photographs. In fact, it was not physically possible to access many locations due to extremely steep and dangerous terrain and/or dense vegetation. Because mapping to alliance level was not how the habitat mapping was originally conducted (by CH2M</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The unique local and regional character and sensitivity of key on-site habitats and species were missed in the general nature of the vegetation analysis. Since sandstone rock outcrops are inherently valuable to plant and wildlife species and represent a specialized niche, vegetation types associated with sandstone outcrops are locally and regionally unique and therefore are considered sensitive by the South Coast Region of the Department. For example, two sensitive vegetation communities were identified on adjacent Boeing properties and are described below:</p> <p>Steep Dipslope Grassland-this unique vegetation type was identified by SAIC (2009) during assessments of adjoining land in Area IV and the northern buffer. Stands are dominated by outcrops and varying depths of thin soil overlaying rock, creating conditions for dominance by bushy spike moss (Selaginella bigeovii) and a suite of associated species including native wildflowers and local, endemic geophytes (Calochortus sp); typically this habitat is on north facing slopes. This same habitat would be classified floristically as Selaginella bigeovii herbaceous alliance, and is state-ranked S3, which the Department considers to be locally and regionally rare (Sawyer et al. 2008). The DEIS should identify that this sensitive habitat type could be present on site and would be adversely affected by soil and groundwater remediation and impacts are potentially significant and long term. Areas supporting this unique habitat type should be identified on maps and marked in the field and stands of bushy</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there are many definitions for sensitive areas. As a federal entity NASA recognizes federally and state high-priority conservation natural habitats as sensitive areas within the EIS. Any other areas are inferred in the general discussion of vegetation communities.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Additional on-site habitat types reported in the DEIS are considered sensitive by the Department because of their high value for wildlife, proximity to stream channels, and continued declines in the local and regional area. Southern coast live oak riparian forest is considered regionally sensitive by the Department, and typically, these areas lie within the Department's streambed jurisdiction as they represent riparian resources. Coast live oak woodland is also reported from the area, and is also declining in the regional area. Vegetation affiliated with springs and seeps does not appear to be described in the DEIS. On-site and off-site woodlands, forests, riparian areas, springs and seeps are considered sensitive by the Department. The DEIS does not identify these habitats as sensitive and there are no proposals to ensure these specific habitats are replaced or restored. Impacts to oak woodlands and forests are potentially significant, regional and long term, especially given the time frame necessary for replacement oaks to mature sufficiently to provide shade, forage, acorns, cavities and crevice habitats.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there are many definitions for sensitive areas. As a federal entity NASA recognizes federally and state high-priority conservation natural habitats as sensitive areas within the EIS. Any other areas are inferred in the general discussion of vegetation communities.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS analysis of impacts to vegetation communities and sensitive plant associations relative to groundwater remediation activity seems to be limited in scope and analysis. The DEIS should describe the physical impact area necessary to access and install a system of wells and pipes and to maintain it over a protracted timeframe. Impacts are briefly identified as:</p> <p>1) dewatering to remove subsurface moisture affecting vegetation; 2) vegetation could be physically disturbed; and 3) weeds could increase or spread. Adverse effects to habitats downslope from changes in soil moisture due to remediation activities are not addressed.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding several items noted in the DEIS. NASA will implement the requirements of the 2010 AOC. By following the NEPA process, NASA complies with its statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Section 4.0 of the 2010 AOC. The cleanup will meet the established requirements for the protection of human health and the environment. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the 2010 AOC as drafted.</p> <p>Section 4.6.1.3 describes effects of pumping and dewatering.</p> <p>In section 4.4, Biology MM-1 says NASA would implement a weed management plan to eradicate noxious an invasive species as they appear onsite using federally approved methodologies.</p> <p>In section 4.2, Water BMP-1 says, Site activities would take place in accordance with the statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ [NPDES No. CAS000002]). As required by this permit, NASA would prepare an SWPPP and an ECP that specified site management activities to protect stormwater runoff and to minimize erosion during construction, operation, and maintenance of the project. NASA also would continue monitoring offsite drainages for increased sediment load and contamination. The SWPPP would include the protocol for proper storage and use of hazardous materials, as well as spill response procedures.</p> <p>These management activities would include construction stormwater BMPs (silt fences, sand bags, straw waddles, and tire washes), dewatering runoff controls, containment for chemical storage areas, and construction equipment decontamination. The combined effect of demolition and remediation activities on the potential to increase surface water and groundwater pollution would be minor, given the regulatory controls in place to protect water quality and the assumption that NASA would adhere to these requirements.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS indirectly describe how the function of stream channels would be altered by proposed soil and groundwater remediation activities. The DEIS concludes that impacts to topography from soil removal are negligible and short term, despite proposals to only backfill about 1/3 of the volume removed. Alteration of natural topography affects habitat development and function. Where stream courses are altered by excavation, how would stream flow and sedimentation processes be affected? If stream courses are replaced by instream "shallow ponds", will these reaches continue to transmit natural sediment loads to downstream areas? Where substantial soil volumes are removed and not replaced, how will this affect ground water recharge within local watersheds and downslope areas?</p>	<p>On an acreage basis approximately 25% of the NASA area will be impacted. The EIS states that the likely outcome of this significant excavation would be to create new ponded areas. Although surface flows would be decreased, the additional infiltration would increase discharges from existing seeps, thus increasing surface flows downstream of the seeps. A portion of the increased infiltration, however, would be lost to deep percolation, resulting in an overall net decrease in surface flows. The small overall net decrease in surface flows would be considered a minor, negative, local, and long-term impact (Water Impact 2a). Further, the EIS analyzes impacts to surface water hydrology from demolition soil remediation activities, and from groundwater remediation activities (see EIS Section 4.7). Impacts are determined to range from negligible to moderate, but all impacts would be reduced to negligible with the implementation of MMs Water MM-1 through Water MM-3.</p> <p>NASA understands that CDFW requests additional, detailed information in order to fully understand potential impacts to resources under its jurisdiction; however, NASA believes the level of detail in the EIS is acceptable under NEPA. NASA recognizes the parallel DTSC processes under CEQA, and the additional level of detailed review that will be conducted in project-specific EIRs that evaluate localized remedial activities. This EIS describes the context and intensity of impacts under NEPA, including the expected nature and extent of hydrologic changes locally and regionally. As individual remedial technologies are further developed and deployed, additional site-specific information (e.g., grading and drainage plans) will be developed and used to evaluate hydrologic impacts at a greater level of detail in project-specific EIRs.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS concludes that impacts to native vegetation from soil excavation are significant and long term, after mitigation. Impacts to "high priority conservation areas" (ie. southern willow scrub and Venturan coasts sage scrub) are also considered significant and long term, but with mitigation, the DEIS concludes impacts are moderate. Biology Mitigation Measure-1 addresses this impact and indicates soil might be removed using pick axes, shovels, or vacuum trucks in sensitive habitats. Such methods would still result in disturbance to sensitive habitat areas and are unlikely to meaningfully reduce impacts. It may be feasible and beneficial to reduce impacts to adjoining woody vegetation such as trees and shrubs, located at the edges of excavation areas, by using such methods and immediately protecting exposed roots to prevent desiccation.</p>	<p>EIS will be revised to explain the differences in species protection offered by the MM (Biological MM-1) (Section 4.4.2).</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS does not address local, regional, and state wide rare plants which the Department tracks through the CNDDDB. Special status vascular plants on Rare Plant Lists 1 and 2 generally are considered to meet the definition of threatened or endangered species and should be addressed in the DEIS. The DEIS does not address the potential for impacts to rare nonvascular plants which are also tracked in CNDDDB.</p> <p>The DEIS should address locally rare plant and animal species that have been identified in Ventura County and are currently listed as Locally Important Species. These lists have been developed in consultation with local experts and represent local and regionally rare species that are not represented on state-wide or national lists. Species on these lists are considered to generally meet the definition of threatened, endangered, or rare, as defined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15380. The lists are updated annually through a documented process of consulting with local experts. The current lists can be found at this link: http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/conservation/locally-important-species.html</p>	<p>As a federal entity NASA recognizes species listed by the USFWS as threatened or endangered, though we further recognize state listed species for the purpose of this EIS. While we recognize there are many other definitions of threatened or endangered species there are no regulatory requirements to address these species specifically. NASA recognizes impacts to any wildlife or vegetation present in excavation areas would be significant.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The general project area at the SSFL supports habitat essential for the continued persistence of Santa Susana tarplant, a state-listed rare plant species, and its native insect pollinators. The project site is in the center of this species' limited geographic range where the majority of the tarplant populations occur on the local Chatsworth Formation (sandstone). The DEIS indicates the species was observed in numerous locations on NASA properties and is distributed throughout Ventura and Los Angeles counties (DEIS 3-23). The DEIS should be modified to indicate this species is a highly restricted endemic and occurs only in localized areas in the Santa Monica Mountains and Simi Hills (CNDDDB, 2013; Baldwin et al. 2012). The Chatsworth Formation in and around the SSFL area is the core habitat for this species.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes the rarity of the Santa Susana Tarplant and its presence within the ROI. Further NASA has developed Biological MM-2 specifically to mitigate and reduce potential impact to the Santa Susana Tarplant.</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS provides no quantitative evaluation of the numbers of individuals or acreage extent of occupied habitat for Santa Susana tarplant that would be directly or indirectly affected by remediation activities. Individual tarplants were mapped in the field with a global positioning satellite unit, but the DEIS does not overlay impact areas with this information (Figure 3.4.3). The amount of habitat occupied by Santa Susana tarplant that would be unaffected by direct and indirect impacts from the Proposed Action should be identified in the DEIS. The Department is therefore unable to fully evaluate the environmental consequences of the proposed action.</p>	<p>The vast majority of Santa Susana tarplants at the NASA site reside in bedrock outcrops. There are no planned cleanup activities for these areas. Therefore impacts after mitigation would be minor. Additionally, as a precaution, NASA will implement a mitigation (Biological MM-2) to further protect these species.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Groundwater remediation technologies will also capture and remove subsurface water potentially leading to desiccation of surrounding habitat areas across a long time frame. The DEIS states that impacts to vegetation from changes in ground water availability would be minor, as plants around the SSFL are adapted to drought and repeated fires. In the Department's opinion, impacts of long term dewatering are likely to adversely affect most species of plants occupying the treatment zones. Even in summer months or during droughts, specific species of plants have their own unique soil moisture requirements that must be met or they will die. Santa Susana tarplants also utilize subsurface moisture for their survival and therefore, groundwater remediation could potentially reduce soil moisture below a level where they can survive dry periods and droughts; tarplant vigor, biomass, and reproductive output could be adversely affected.</p>	<p>Groundwater investigations and studies comply with the 2007 Consent Order. Groundwater monitoring will be on-going during remediation to evaluate the effects of the remedial technologies selected for cleanup. Final remedy selection of cleanup technologies will take into account, among other things, the impacts of dewatering.</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>It should be noted that native insect pollinators are essential components of Santa Susana tarplant habitat, and service a broad array of on-site and nearby off-site native plant species. Many native insect pollinators are various types of ground nesting solitary bees and flies. These insects have their own requirements for nesting, and often, areas with specific soil texture and soil moisture are relied upon for successful production of larvae. Dewatering and soil excavation could adversely affect such species.</p>	<p>Groundwater investigations and studies comply with the 2007 Order. Groundwater monitoring will be on-going during remediation to evaluate the effects of the remedial technologies selected for cleanup. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives which require less soil excavation. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS concludes that, with implementation of Biology Mitigation Measure-1 , impacts to Santa Susana tarplant are minor, negative, local, and short term. The Department does not agree with this conclusion. Impacts to tarplant would be moderate to significant, negative, regional, and long term in our opinion. Impacts to tarplants are likely long term in areas where soil and groundwater remediation would: a) remove soils derived from Chatsworth Formation; b) where the proposed reseeded does not successfully restore native natural communities; and c) where topsoil is not replaced and no revegetation occurs. Impacts from groundwater remediation would also be long term at locations where the technology may operate for years to centuries (Table 2.2-8). We agree with the statement on page 4-43, indicating it can take years for native species (ie. plants) to re-establish in disturbed areas and for that reason, impacts to tarplant should be described as long term.</p>	<p>The impacts from the removal of native soils the lack of reseeded and replacement of topsoil to restore native habitats are addressed in Section 4.4.1.3 . The impacts to the tarplant will be changed to long-term.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The Department recommends additional mitigation measures and impact avoidance be incorporated into the final DEIS to more specifically address adverse impacts to Santa Susana tarplant.</p> <p>A dedicated biological monitor should be present during grubbing and vegetation clearing in order to identify tarplants to be avoided in all areas where demolition, soil removal or groundwater treatments occur and including adjoining access and staging areas. A biological monitor should identify travel routes for drilling equipment and access which avoid tarplants and other sensitive plant resources. This information shall be mapped using geographic information systems. Acreage impacts and a tally of individuals affected should be provided.</p> <p>Santa Susana tarplant growth and vigor should be monitored during groundwater remediation activities in representative areas to determine whether groundwater treatments are causing adverse effects.</p> <p>A Santa Susana tarplant restoration plan should be prepared for Department review and approval and this plan should detail how tarplant habitat would be restored to conditions suitable for re-occupation by tarplants and other appropriate on-site local native species. Tarplant seed should be successfully re-introduced into localized restored habitats areas.</p> <p>Enhancement of existing Santa Susana tarplant habitat in locations outside</p>	<p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate. Biological monitors will survey areas before they are disturbed for presence of selected species.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The Department is therefore concerned with the potential that Braunton's milkvetch may in fact occupy suitable soils in Areas II and Area I. The suitability of habitats in this area combined with the response of Braunton's milkvetch dormant seedbank to disturbances in nearby areas at SSFL suggests that the DEIS should in fact recognize the potential for adverse impacts to potentially occupied habitat. Loss of soil seed bank and/or individuals producing flowers and fruits would be a significant adverse and long term impact.</p>	<p>Biological surveys did not identify Braunton's milkvetch on NASA administered property. Biology MM 2 will include the biological monitoring for Braunton's milkvetch by biological monitors before areas are disturbed.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS does not evaluate the environmental consequences of the Proposed Action on local, regional, and state tracked rare plant species.</p> <p>A state rare plant species was identified in the 2011 spring surveys conducted on NASA lands. Slender mariposa lily (<i>Calochortus clavatus gracilis</i>) is state ranked S-2, and a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) list 1 B-2 (threatened). Another regionally rare lily, <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>, was also observed. The DEIS does not address impacts to these species. The Department observed a previously undetected population of <i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i> (state ranked S-3 and CNPS list 1 B) in mowed habitat in Area IV in July 2013. Downslope of Area II in Bell Canyon, a population of tiger lilies has been verified (<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>oscellatum</i>) (CDFW files). These types of rare geophytes have narrow habitat preferences and are vulnerable to changes in soil moisture and herbivory pressure when they are exposed by removal of adjoining vegetation.</p> <p>The Department is concerned that the imperiled shrub, <i>Malibu baccharis</i> (<i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>) may be present on NASA lands. This native shrub is extremely rare (state-ranked S-1 very threatened) and exists at a handful of locations with very few individuals (CNDDDB, 2013). Vegetation mapping and surveys conducted by SAIC in 2009 for DOE in Area IV did not identify <i>Malibu baccharis</i>, but it was subsequently detected in 2010 during <u>vegetation trimming</u>.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate. Biological monitors will survey areas before they are disturbed for presence of selected species.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Department staff previously reviewed a seed mix proposed by Boeing for a nearby on-site demolition project and we raised a number of concerns regarding the proposed mix which we reiterate here. Commercially available native plant seed often is from limited, non-local sources that are potentially poorly adapted to local conditions and do not capture local genetic diversity. Few plant species on Boeing's palette with commercially available seed were sourced from within 30 miles of the SSFL area. Some species included in the Boeing palette were not known to occur in the project area and other important species in the project area were not included in the seed mix. Additionally, annual non-native grasses and forbs were included in the seed mix and could reduce establishment of shrubs and trees.</p>	<p>Revegetation using the Boeing seed mix and resulting impacts are addressed in Biology BMP-1 and BMP-3 The Boeing seed mix was developed by the Storm Water Expert Panel. There are two seed mixes, one for "dry" areas and one for areas that retain a bit more moisture. BMP-1 will be revised in the EIS to reflect the planting of shrubs and trees.</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>On-site propagules should also be obtained for important tree species such as coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>), sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>), and California black walnut (<i>Juglans californica</i>). An on-site nursery could be established to produce and maintain material for subsequent outplanting. There may be challenges re-establishing vegetation due to the presence of herbivores such as mule deer, which are attracted to young plants and favored browse species. It may be necessary to use temporary fencing or caging to allow for favored browse species to re-establish, including oaks.</p>	<p>Where feasible, NASA will provide trees and shrubs for revegetation.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	Biology BMP-1 discussion suggests that seeding would only occur at locations where topsoil is available. What is the source of top soil? If it is from off-site sources, it would likely contain weed and non-local plant propagules. Additional information is needed to evaluate the environmental consequences of using this material. If the topsoil contains weeds or a lot of annual grasses, re-establishment of native species could be impaired. It might be possible to control weeds on imported topsoil and then introduce new seed thereafter.	Offsite sources of potential replacement top soil have been identified. The cleanup levels in the AOC require the removal of large amounts of soil. To replace just one third of the soil, NASA must seek offsite soil. Potential offsite soil sources are listed in Section 2.2.2.3. Noxious weeds and invasive species would be controlled through Biology MM-3..
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	What is the expected outcome for future vegetation and soil protection where topsoil is not available and no seeding would occur? The DEIS does not identify what proportion of the excavated areas would be left in this condition. At such locations, impacts are potentially long term and permanent. The Department recommends that soil amendments be evaluated for use in locations where topsoil is unavailable. Certain native species may perform better than others and test outplantings could be used to determine appropriate palettes for such locations.	This will be included in the grading plan as specific remediation treatments at specific locations are finalized. As part of the remedial action designs NASA will develop a grading plan that covers revegetation, storm water drainage, patterns, topography, etc. Impacts to backfilling one third of the soil are described in Sections 4.4 and 4.6.
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	The Department recommends that local palettes be developed for each plant community to be removed by soil remediation or other forms of disturbance. Slope and aspect as well as local reference sites can be used to inform recommendations for revegetation for specific treatment areas. A site-specific revegetation plan is necessary in order to develop effective strategies to replace habitats impacted by soil remediation and ground water cleanup.	This will be included in the grading plan as specific remediation treatments at specific locations are finalized. As part of the remedial action designs NASA will develop a grading plan that covers revegetation, storm water drainage, patterns, topography, etc. Impacts to backfilling one third of the soil are described in Sections 4.4 and 4.6.

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Biology BMP-1 includes a restoration goal of 50 percent native cover three years after disturbance in areas subject to seeding (DEIS 4-43). This standard would allow as much as 50 percent of the seeded area to be dominated by non-native weeds. Native cover is not defined (i.e. relative cover, foliar cover or absolute cover). Three years is generally not considered an adequate amount of time to restore native shrub communities such as coastal scrub and chaparral. It will be necessary to effectively control weeds prior to seeding with natives, which would extend the restoration period. Five to seven years seems more appropriate, and survival through at least one year of drought is necessary to demonstrate the re-established vegetation is resilient. The Department recommends that cover standards be developed for each plant community target, and that cover values be established for each layer, i.e. herb, shrub, and/or tree layers. Woodland and forest habitats should include a longer revegetation period spanning at least ten years to ensure re-establishment has occurred and new individuals will survive periods of drought</p>	<p>NASA agrees with your assessment on the likelihood of vegetation success. However, NASA also recognizes the species composition post restoration will not represent what is currently present, further the 50% goal is includes grass and herbaceous species. NASA recognizes shrub and tree species will take considerably longer. NASA also recognizes there will likely be a resurgence of invasive and non-native species, this issue is discussed in Bio BMP-3. Text has been added to the EIS to clarify the 50% goal represents grass and herbaceous species and it would take much longer for trees and shrubs to establish (Section 4.4.2)</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The discussion at Biology BMP-1 indicates it could take years for native species to re-establish in disturbed areas, but the DEIS concludes that after implementation of this BMP, impacts would be short term (i.e. over once remediation is complete). This conclusion is not supported by the information provided.</p>	<p>Impact to native species will be changed to long-term in BMP-1.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Biology BMP-2 describes various soil stabilization measures that could be used in conjunction with reseeding or in locations where topsoil is unavailable. Some erosion control products such as erosion mats, straw wattles and others, contain non-biodegradable mesh which can entrap and kill wildlife. To avoid adverse impacts to wildlife, the Department requests that this measure be modified to ensure that such products are specifically prohibited. Most erosion control products are designed for temporary, short term use and it is not clear how such products would be effective at preventing long term erosion in locations where revegetation does not occur or is unsuccessful.</p> <p>The Department also requests that no gabions be installed along or within stream channels, as the wire and mesh associated with these structures are also hazardous to wildlife and can break down and become a nuisance. For the purposes of stabilizing soils along stream channels, we recommend that only natural rock be used. Boulders, rocks and cobble associated with on-site stream channels should be retained or stockpiled for reuse following remediation, to the degree that this is feasible. Limbs, trunks, and woody debris could be retained onside and distributed to protect soil and increase habitat availability. Brush piles could also provide additional soil protection and cover for wildlife and could be placed in revegetation areas. Chipped native biomass free of weeds could be used to protect exposed soil surfaces, but should not be placed</p>	<p>Biodegradable controls that are intended to be left in place and will degrade over time will be used where feasible. NASA will minimize the use of gabions in our designs</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Biology Mitigation Measure-3 indicates NASA would implement a weed management plan to eradicate noxious and invasive species. This measure should be modified to also address prevention of new weed invasions and spread of existing on-site weeds. The Department recommends that protocols be established to ensure that all vehicles and equipment that would operate in habitat areas are cleaned of soil and weed seeds prior to arriving at the SSFL site. Personnel and hand equipment/tools should also be checked and cleaned before accessing the area. On-site biological monitors should inspect equipment and personnel.</p> <p>Equipment and personnel staging in disturbed areas on site may also convey weeds into currently weed free areas, so measures to prevent this from occurring are recommended. The California Invasive Plant Council has useful protocols for addressing weed invasion for land managers (http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/prevention/landmanagers.pup).</p> <p>The Department would appreciate the opportunity to review and provide input to the weed management plan proposed under Biology Mitigation Measure-3.</p>	The weed management plan will be available for review.

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Wildlife surveys conducted for the DEIS are based upon a fall 2009 field survey (DEIS pgs. 33-23) documented in Appendix D. This fall evaluation states that wildlife surveys were opportunistic. Systematic active searches for specific non-federally listed wildlife species were not conducted (Appendix D pg. 3-2). During field surveys conducted in spring 2011 , additional opportunistic wildlife species surveys were conducted concurrently with special status plant surveys (Appendix E pg. E-28) and are described as not systematic. Under these scenarios, on-site sensitive wildlife species could easily be missed or their extent underestimated, based upon the timing, weather, survey limitations and level of effort.</p> <p>DEIS Table 3.4-3 lists the results of these field assessments and sightings are plotted in Figure 3.4-4. Four sensitive wildlife species were confirmed on site and include a single August sighting of the state and federally endangered least Bell's vireo; species of special concern: coast horned lizard, loggerhead shrike, and two-striped garter snake. A ringtail (California Fully Protected Species) was sighted just off site in rock outcrop habitat near a spring but is described as not present in the ROI (region of influence, Table 3.4-3). Boeing has documented additional sensitive wildlife species on adjoining properties and in the Department's opinion, these species have a high likelihood of occurring on NASA lands and/or downslope off site. Documented observations of species which could be adversely affected by the proposed project</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS. Biological monitors to be utilized in accordance with the Biology MMs.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>To avoid direct mortality to ringtail, the Department recommends that rock outcrop habitats and other locations slated for soil remediation or ground water remediation be evaluated by a knowledgeable biologist in order to locate all potentially ringtail-suitable caves, and crevices and this effort should include searches for hibemacula, and bat roosting and colony sites. Once located, these areas should be mapped and appropriate avoidance buffers should be established in consultation with the Department in order to prevent the location from being adversely affected by human activity and/or damaged by ground water boring, wells, or travel and access routes.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>A ring-tailed cat, a CDFW fully protected species, was observed outside, although near, NASA Area II (Figure 4.4 1). Because no specimens were identified within the cleanup area and the species likely would avoid human activity, there would be no expected impacts to the ring-tailed cat. Individuals working on cleanup and demolition activities would be trained to identify federal- and state-listed species. If a listed species were observed during operations, operations would halt and a qualified wildlife biologist would be called to the site. If the species were validated as a listed species, the USFWS or CDFW would be consulted. NASA will also comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The impact analysis for project impacts to birds underestimates the severity of impacts from soil and groundwater remediation. The DEIS addresses only migratory birds and impacts are described as short term for the soil remediation component, while impacts to the native vegetation communities which support nesting and foraging bird populations are described as long term (DEIS pg 4-35). The DEIS states that it could take years for native vegetation to reestablish in disturbed areas and the species composition would likely be different, which suggests that impacts to wildlife including birds who rely upon native vegetation communities would likely extend over years as well, and therefore, this appears to be a long term impact.</p>	<p>The impact to wildlife would be noise from the remediation construction and operation. Wildlife will return when activity ceases, thus a short-term impact.</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Impacts to birds and other wildlife from the groundwater remediation component are also considered short term (DEIS 4-42), and described only as a minor disruption to wildlife. The DEIS states that ground water treatments would involve additional wells that "would be located far apart"; thereby limiting disturbance during installation (DEIS 4-43). This description conflicts with the description of various ground water treatment technologies which would involve wells or bore holes installed 10-20 feet apart and operating for years, decades, or centuries. It is likely that installation and maintenance activities including the interconnected systems of pipes and electricity could cause further disruption of vegetation and associated wildlife.</p>	<p>The impact to wildlife would be noise from the remediation construction and operation. Wildlife will return when activity ceases, thus a short-term impact.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Furthermore, the DEIS should acknowledge that Biology Mitigation Measure-4 does not address the permanent loss of nesting and foraging habitats for bird species should habitats no longer be suitable following remediation activities. The Department recommends that NASA undertake a more intensive effort to restore on-site habitats following remediation. The Department is available to work with NASA to develop goals and objectives for a more effective restoration effort.</p>	<p>NASA is willing to meet with the Department to discuss additional restoration efforts. It makes sense for these discussions to take place at the time of the development of soil cleanup remedial action plans. NASA cannot commit at this time to any additional mitigations and restoration than is stated in the ROD.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>Fish and Game Code Section 3503 prohibits the take of birds and their nests regardless of their status under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA). Fish and Game Code Sections 3503.5 and 3513 provide additional protection for raptors and other migratory nongame birds listed under the MBTA. Biology Mitigation Measure-4 addresses only migratory birds and indicates mitigation could include scheduling activities outside the nesting season, relocation, or compensatory mitigation. The Department recommends that work occur outside the active bird nesting season, as relocation or compensatory mitigation could still result in take of birds or their nests.</p> <p>Proposed project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of the avian breeding season which generally runs from March 1-August 31 (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds or their eggs. Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86), and. includes take of eggs and/or young resulting from disturbances which cause abandonment of active nests. Depending on the avian. species present, a qualified biologist may determine that a change in the breeding season dates is warranted.</p> <p>If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, the Department recommends that, beginning thirty days prior to the initiation of project activities, a qualified</p>	<p>The AOC requires that cleanup be complete by 2017. To meet this deadline, it is impossible to avoid avian breeding season. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted. NASA will survey work areas prior to work commencing and will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The DEIS does not discuss measures to reduce mortality of bat species likely to reside on the project site. The project may result in injury or death to bats including special status bats which reside in the natural rock outcrops, in riparian areas, within trees slated for removal, or manmade structures that would be demolished on the project site. The Department recommends the following additional avoidance and minimization measures be incorporated into the project work plans and mitigation measures--</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To avoid direct loss of bats in the rock outcrop habitats slated for soil or ground water remediation, a qualified bat specialist should identify all potential locations that may serve as maternity roosts or colonies, these areas should be mapped and avoidance buffers should be established in consultation with the Department. 2. To avoid the direct loss of bats that could result from removal of trees and/or structures that may provide maternity roost habitat (e.g., in cavities or under loose bark), the following steps would be taken: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tree removal should be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season. b) If trees and/or structures must be removed during the maternity season (March 1 to September 30), a qualified bat specialist should conduct a pre-construction survey to identify those trees and/or structures proposed for disturbance that could provide hibernacula or nursery or colony roosting habitat for bats. 	<p>The rock outcrops are not proposed for remediation. Biological monitors will survey areas before they are disturbed for presence of selected species.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The proposed project will result in a substantial increase in traffic on local roads leading to and from the SSFL site. Heavy truck traffic will primarily use Woolsey Canyon Road and Valley Circle Boulevard. Local vehicles may utilize Box Canyon Road. Truck trips to remove contaminated soil are estimated at 26,441 and trips to bring in backfill from off site are estimated at 8,814 extending across a period of about two years (Table 2.4-1).</p> <p>The truck and access routes traverse areas identified as a local and regional wildlife movement corridor (DEIS 3.4-2), and also go through local open space areas and natural preserves (Figure 4.5-2). The DEIS does not identify impacts to wildlife from roadkill associated with the increased traffic traversing off site and on site areas. Roadkill could be reduced by: a) including time restrictions that limit truck travel to full daylight hours only, thereby avoiding dawn and dusk when movement activity is high; and b) limiting speeds to 25 mph or less.</p>	<p>The project will obtain all necessary transportation permits for truck travel on City, County, and State roadways. Federal and state regulations also govern the operation of commercial motor vehicles. These regulations, among others, have been established to help reduce or prevent truck crashes, fatalities, and injuries.</p> <p>As part of Traffic MM-1, NASA will develop an N-CTCP during the implementation of the demolition and environmental cleanup activities. Implementation of the N-CTCP will minimize traffic impacts to the extent feasible, including minimizing impacts to wildlife movement.</p>

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Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The proposed project will result in clearing natural habitat that supports many species of indigenous wildlife. To avoid direct mortality, the Department recommends biological monitors be on site prior to and during ground disturbance activities to relocate special status species and other wildlife species of low mobility that will be killed or injured by grubbing and ongoing remediation activities. Wildlife should be relocated to adjacent appropriate habitat out of harm's way. Should state listed threatened or endangered species be encountered, incidental take authorization from the Department may be required.</p> <p>The DEIR should acknowledge that capture and relocation of on-site common and special status species does not constitute effective mitigation for the purposes of offsetting project related impacts stemming from habitat loss.</p>	<p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate. Biological monitors will survey areas before they are disturbed for presence of selected species.</p>
Edmund	Pert (California Department of Fish and Wildlife)	<p>The Department notes that under Alternative 3, soil would be cleaned up to a level which is safe for recreational use of the project area (Table 2.4-1), which is a potential end use for the NASA properties as well as the adjoining Boeing properties. Alternative 3 would result in far fewer acres of impacts to habitat (6 acres) and cubic yards of soil removal (58,000) compared with the Proposed Project, and therefore this alternative would have far fewer substantial long term adverse impacts to biological resources and requires less backfill and restoration. Groundwater cleanup levels do not vary across the range of alternatives (Table 2.4-1), but there is potential for different treatment options to vary in terms of their impacts to biological resources.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Joan	Peterman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sarah	Petersen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sandra	Peterson	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Sandra	Peterson	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Carl	Peterson	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small igniters that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the igniters. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Carl	Peterson	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kyle	Petlock	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Russell	Petricka	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Russell	Petricka	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Linda	Petrulias	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Carolyn	Pettis	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeff	Pettus	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Jeff	Pettus	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Jeff	Pettus	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Jeff	Pettus	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Jamaka	Petzak	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Margaret	Phelps	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Chip	Phillips	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Regina	Phillips	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Grayson	Phillips	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Grayson	Phillips	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Grayson	Phillips	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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J J	Phillips	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Lynn	Pickwell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Antonio	Pierola	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Brian and Peggy	Pierotti	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Brian and Peggy	Pierotti	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Cassandra	Pierson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Thomas	Pilla	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lisa	Piner	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Pinkus	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Javier	Pinos	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Piotrowski	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Brandon	Pipersky	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Brandon	Pipersky	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Brandon	Pipersky	In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.
Eddie	Pistolessi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Jayne	Pitchford	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Phyllis	Pivo	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Phyllis	Pivo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Phyllis	Pivo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Shel	Plotkin	The EIS should be revised so that there is absolutely no question about NASA's commitment to live up to the AOC in full and to its commitments to the Congress and the impacted population near the site.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.
Shel	Plotkin	The draft EIS is curiously deficient in examining the environmental impacts of the extensive contamination of soil, groundwater, surface water, structures, and other media, the whole purpose of the cleanup action.	The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. However, based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site (Section 3.9.5).
Shel	Plotkin	On the other hand, the discussion of potential negative impacts of cleanup seems quite overblown.	NASA believes the negative impacts presented in the DEIS for conducting a soil cleanup that meets the 2010 AOC are fair and accurate. As for the beneficial impacts, based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place (Section 3.9.5) as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).

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Shel	Plotkin	The mitigation sections are weak.	NASA made adjustments to the mitigations in the EIS.
Shel	Plotkin	Similarly, there is no real site restoration plan provided, e.g. re-vegetation. As indicated earlier, the site is already badly degraded by decades of NASA activities. But once the pollution is remediated, NASA needs thoughtful plans for restoring the native vegetation that had been there before NASA was. That is lacking in the Draft EIS at present.	Please refer to Section 4.4.2. for BMPs associated with biological resources

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Alan	Podber	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Alan	Podber	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jeannie	Pollak	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeri	Pollock	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Daphne	Pollon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Debra	Pommer-Siegel	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Recaredo	Ponce	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Shirley	Poncini	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Shirley	Poncini	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Colette Duvall	Pondella	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Pool, Esq.	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
G	Pope	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Donnal	Poppe	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Susan	Porter	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jennifer	Porzio	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Niccolo	Posarelli	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Niccolo	Posarelli	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Niccolo	Posarelli	In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.
Glenn	Potvin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Martin	Poulin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jon	Povill	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Larry	Powell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jessica	Prado	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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MJ	Pramik	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Nelly	Preca	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Nelly	Preca	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Astrid	Preston	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Don	Price	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Don	Price	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Bonnie	Price	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Fiona	Priskich	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Penelope	Prochazka	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Bill	Prouten	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Coni	Provine	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Don	Ptashne	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
John	Pulvino	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dianne	PunKay	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Dianne	PunKay	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rose	Puntillo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Corazon	Punzalan	What would be the consequences, or are there any precautions that'll be in place while the clean up and demolition of structures are being undertaken?	Most of the consequences (or impacts) identified in this DEIS are a result of requirements imposed by an agreement entered into between the state regulator, the DTSC, and NASA, known as the 2010 AOC. We estimate that 105 acres may have to be disturbed, which would equate to 500,000 cubic yards of soil removed from the site or treated onsite. This amount could result in significant impacts to habitat / natural resources, cultural resources, soil in general, and traffic and transportation. Several precautions (also referred to as BMPs or MMs) have been identified in the DEIS for managing the demolition and cleanup activities at SSFL. These precautions are described primarily within Section 4 (for example, potential air emissions and fugitive dust emissions from demolition activities are discussed in Chapter 4.7. and potential impacts to water resources are analyzed and discussed in Chapter 4.6) of the DEIS document and also are summarized in Section 6.
Corazon	Punzalan	What would be done to prevent air pollution or dust allergens that could possibly escape in the air during the clean up and demolition?	Fugitive dust emissions would be controlled by measures prescribed by Ventura County Air Pollution Control District Rule 55. The relevant measures available to reduce both onsite and offsite fugitive dust emissions are summarized in the DEIS on pages 4-109 and 4-110. These measures include such items as: apply water at a sufficient quantity and frequency to prevent wind-driven dust; not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms); use properly secured tarps that cover the entire surface area of the load for hauling.

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Corazon	Punzalan	Having been using the water for bathing, cooking, and watering plants, are there any possible health issues that may surface in the future due to possible water and ground contamination?	<p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except for small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignition process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate, but it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regard to perchlorate and sampling results indicates, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>NASA respects public concerns regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jamie	Purkey	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nicholin Wagner	Quackenbush	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Matthew	Quellas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Amber	Quinteiro	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Paul	Rabjohns	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Palma	Radziunas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Phil	Raider	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jean	Rains	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Saeed	Rami	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Cassandra	Ramirez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joseph	Ramirez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Richard	Ramirez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jessica	Ramirez	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jorgen	Ramstead	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Phillip	Randall	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dorri	Raskin	And I feel that the test stands need to be taken down. Too much contamination there.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Dorri	Raskin	<p>On the issue of trucks, I feel that the numbers were inflated, and I feel that the trucks could take -- the routes could be split. And as I mentioned a little bit earlier, using natural gas type of trucks.</p> <p>I felt that you failed to mention about, by not cleaning up, the negative effects. I feel that you've been trying to scare us by talking about the number of trucks that are going to schlep up and down...</p>	<p>NASA has revised the DEIS estimates of the number of trucks based on additional information on demolition materials (Sections 2.2.1, 2.4.1, 4.5, 4.5.1, 4.7.1, 4.8.1, and 4.11.1) . NASA may also have to modify the number of trucks based on success of pilot tests of in situ and ex situ treatment. However, based on current information, NASA has provided the best analysis based on information available.</p>

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Dorri	Raskin	...and also harming the sacred sites. I feel that, according to the AOC, it protects the sacred site, and the whole area is not a sacred area.	NASA and DTSC, along with SHPO and the Tribes, will have to work together so that the identified archaeological resources will be avoided where possible. NASA will develop an inadvertent discoveries plan.
Dorri	Raskin	We need to clean up to background, period. No ands, buts. I have too many friends who have cancer from this place, and I have friends who lost their kids because of cancer. And as I say, we need to clean up to the AOC.	Your comment is noted.
Dorri	Raskin	Well, the comment would be like how they did it -- oh, I'm sorry, Dorri Raskin -- like how they do with freeways or to protect the animals, they could build like a bridge for underneath or over. So then there would be -- then you would have the animals going around.	NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with the USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as the USACE, with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings is reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS; however, as a federal agency, NASA is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.

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Dorri	Raskin	<p>And I appreciate Brian, who spoke so eloquently, and everything that he had to say. And I think what was lacking in this report are reports from Southern California Federation of Scientists, UCLA, and 14 other agencies that discusses the toxic effect on people's health -- on workers and people's health. And I think this is really important.</p> <p>For the people that have cancers, my friends -- my friend who was young and his brother walked around the site, and he got cancer and he died. I mean, how could a parent -- a parent is always going to think about that son that has -- who died before the parent. And that's really difficult.</p> <p>For my friends who live below the site who got thyroid cancer, breast cancer, leukemia, we're talking about people's health, and the site needs to be completely cleaned up to AOC standards. And please use what UCLA says about what happened to the workers who got sick and who died. I have a friend who worked at the site, and he has cancer. And this is very important.</p> <p>And this is what was missing from your presentation.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concerns regarding offsite health issues. According to DTSC, they have conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>Additionally, DTSC provided summaries to the various health studies that have been conducted over the years on its website (http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm). According to the DTSC summaries there were two UCLA studies, one in 1997 dealt with radiation exposures and a second in 1999 which dealt predominantly with hydrazine exposures. Both were funded by DOE.</p>

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David, Lisa, Cheryl	Raskin	<p>For decades, NASA ignored fundamental environmental requirements in operating SSFL, creating a toxic mess in the soil and groundwater. Dioxin, perchlorate, PCBs, TCE-all sorts of horrible hazardous materials were just spilled on the gorund and released into the air. That contamination has already migrated offsite. A TCE plume extends off the property, and nearly everytime it rains or the wind blows, toxic material spreads to the communities nearby. Elevated cancer rates have been found by federal and state studies associated with living near SSFL.</p>	<p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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David, Lisa, Cheryl	Raskin	<p>After years of resisting its fundamental obligations to clean up the toxic contamination it created, finally, in 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement to cleanup all the contamination that could be located.</p> <p>Now NASA has issued for public comment a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the cleanup. But it appears that some at NASA are working to try to break the solemn commitment the agency made, break out of the cleanup agreement, and walk away from most of the contamination.</p>	Your comment is noted.
David, Lisa, Cheryl	Raskin	<p>We strongly urge NASA to live up to its promises. You polluted our community through irresponsible environmental practices; you finally agreed to cleanup all the contamination you created. Do not break your word. Do not leave contamination in our community, posing a threat to us for decades to come. If test stands have to come down to clean up contamination beneath them, then they have to come down. If trucks have to take contaminated soil out of our community, then that must be done. Behave honorably. Rigorously adhere to the cleanup agreement you signed.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Dorri	Raskin	<p>NASA needs to include in your EIS- studies by UCLA School of public Health that it did on the workers.</p> <p>Another study done by ATSDR (federal agency for toxic substances and disease registry).</p> <p>Another study by ATSDR by UCLA's Professor Yorum Cohen and his UCLA team.</p>	<p>DTSC provided summaries to the various health studies that have been conducted over the years on its website (http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm).</p> <p>With respect to the UCLA studies you reference, the first study was published in 1997 and according the DTSC's summaries, dealt only radiation and bases conclusions on workers exposed to radiation. NASA did not do any radiological research and as such would not have any workers in this category.</p> <p>The second UCLA study, published in 1999, was also funded by DOE and primarily dealt with presumptive exposures to hydrazine. It was a review of no-site workers, not neighboring populations.</p> <p>The third study you reference, by ATSDR, was published in 1999. According to DTSC's summary, "The preliminary results of the exposure pathway analyses for air, ground water and surface water, and soil and sediment indicate that it is unlikely that people living in communities near the site have been exposed to substances from the site at levels that would have resulted in adverse health effects."</p> <p>Information summarizing these studies will be added to the EIS (Section 3.9.6).</p>

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Dorri	Raskin	Live up to the agreement that you signed! Do not break your word! Stop dragging your feet! Now is the time to fully clean up SSFL. If test stands have to come down to clean up the contaminated soil beneath them, then they need to be removed.	Your comment is noted.
Dorri	Raskin	Trucks have to take contaminated soil out of our community, then that must be done. Use non-diesel trucks-use electrical and natural gas trucks. You inflated the number of trucks too.	NASA has revised the DEIS estimates of the number of trucks based on additional information on demolition materials (Sections 2.2.1, 2.4.1, 4.5, 4.5.1, 4.7.1, 4.8.1, 4.11.1) NASA may also have to modify the number of trucks based on success of pilot tests of in-situ and ex-situ treatment. However, based on current information, NASA has provided the best analysis based on information available. Non-diesel, electric, and natural gas truck usage will be considered.

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Dorri	Raskin	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Dorri	Raskin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Elise	Rasmussen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Philip	Ratcliff	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Philip	Ratcliff	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Virginia	Rater	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Jill	Ratner	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jill	Ratner	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC)with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Maria	Rausis	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Maria	Rausis	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jonathon	Ray	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jonathon	Ray	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Asia	Real	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sally	Reason	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mark	Reback	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Mark	Reback	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stephen	Rebello	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Yareli	Rebia	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Fances	Reeder	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brian	Reelfs	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Toby Ann	Reese	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Toby Ann	Reese	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Reeves	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Diane	Reeves	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Andrew	Reich	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Peter	Reinhard	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Peter	Reinhard	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Eleanore & George	Rembaum	<p>I am writing about the cleanup agreement of the Santa Susana Field Lab. For over 20 years my husband & I have been fighting to get the lab cleaned up. Please live up to your commitments & clean up the lab, get the toxic waste out of our community!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Eleanore	Rembaum	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Eleanore	Rembaum	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rip	Rense	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Stephen	Reo	<p>Do you know the true nature of the chemical hazards that exist in the soil and groundwater at SSFL? Granted, there is a list of *known* contaminants and hazardous wastes that were dumped or spilled onto the ground, into the burn pits and other on-site repositories. Those are the chemicals and other materials purchased in their "pure" state. However, those have potentially recombined with hundreds of other chemicals and known carcinogens that may now be more hazardous than the sum total of what was initially introduced. These new molecular compounds may be resistant to present filtration methods (requiring new technology), and may result in sending more waste to the dumps as untreatable and potentially volatile hazardous materials. Have any such "super compounds" been discovered/identified? If so, what action, if any, has been taken to attempt to neutralize them? If action was taken, what were the results?</p> <p>Nobody knows exactly how much hazardous waste remains in the soil or the groundwater at this point. How will you know when you've finished removing it? If you didn't get it *all*, the material will move upwards and effectively recharge the area (Nature abhors a vacuum). Within a few years you'll have contaminated soil again, or possibly unsafe water from a contaminated water table. What filtration and/or monitoring methods will be kept in place to insure this doesn't occur?</p>	<p>NASA followed DTSC approved protocols and procedures for sampling and analysis. Numerous information meetings were conducted with regulatory and community groups to monitor and discuss procedures and sampling plans.</p>

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Stephen	Reo	<p>I recall during the session (Wednesday, August 28) a presenter (Allen Elliott?) mentioned that commercial hauling trucks could carry 19 cubic yards of material, with a potential for some 26,000+ loads being hauled. However, on Page 2 of the "FieldNOTES" we were provided (April, 2013), it was stated in paragraph 2 (bottom of page) that ..."Typical commercial U.S. dump trucks carry about 10 cubic yards" (emphasis mine). Given that this capacity is approximately half of what the presenter indicated could be carried per truck, and that there will likely be a combination of the two sizes used, I would suggest that the number of truck loads may increase substantially. Additionally, it wasn't known how many such trucks are available locally for this type of activity. As a consequence, calculations of the number of loads, drivers, trucks needed, increased traffic pattern disruptions, the potential for increased hazards/accidents and damage to the roadways and other concerns will also have to be figured into the total cost. What efforts are underway, if any, to line up the additional trucks and to train the additional drivers needed?</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment regarding the trucks that will be required to implement the proposed action in the EIS. Trucks are available in multiple sizes that can haul soil. NASA anticipates using trucks capable of hauling approximately 19 cubic yards of soil during the cleanup activities.</p> <p>Securing trucks and drivers would occur closer to the planned haul dates of 2016 and 2017.</p>

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Stephen	Reo	<p>I can't imagine putting that much loose waste material in a truck, with the only protection being a flimsy tarp to contain the contaminated soil and dust that would inevitably be released from each truck in the course of its long journey. And what would contain the hazardous soil in the event of a roadway accident? (and it will happen).</p> <p>Will the soil be placed in 55-gallon drums inside of a metal sided dump truck or trailer, or will it be dumped loose inside of a 10- or 19-cy truck with a tarp for the long haul to the waste sites? You wouldn't (shouldn't) haul liquid hazardous waste in anything less than 55-gallon drums; so-called "dry waste" (soil, rock and other media) must be treated the same. If nothing else, hauling these hazardous wastes in containers will minimize the amount of time and expense in leaning/decontamination of the trucks once their load has been delivered.</p>	<p>NASA is aware of the processes and procedures used to test rocket engines and the chemicals that were used; therefore, the proper analyses were selected to evaluate contamination in soil and groundwater.</p>

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Stephen	Reo	<p>Have cost/safety comparisons been made regarding short-hauling the material in trucks to train depots and letting the nation's railway system transport this material to the hazardous waste repositories? That keeps it off the roadways and away from major metropolitan areas for the majority of the trip. There is an active train station located in Chatsworth, CA, just ten minutes away from the SSFL. If that doesn't work for some reason, there were other loading points identified in the DEIS within a reasonable distance. The nation's railway system was designed for and is capable of hauling heavy materials. This minimizes most of the negative impacts of hauling the full distance using small-load, over-the-road (OTR) trucks and their impacts on the roadways and traffic patterns.</p> <p>While the trains are transporting waste, the trucks can be loaded with sanitized fill dirt obtained locally, minimizing interruptions in present traffic patterns.</p>	<p>Since the rail options NASA evaluated were either not able to meet the 2010 AOC requirements (conveyor to rail and new haul road) or did not alleviate the impacts of truck traffic on local roads (truck to rail and rail to disposal site), no cost/safety benefit analyses were done.</p>
Stephen	Reo	<p>As you may know, late fall/winter weather patterns bring the Santa Ana winds to this area.</p> <p>What happens to on-site work during those days? Do you suspend all work until the wind falls below 1-2 m.p.h., or will you continue regardless? If you continue, what safeguards will be put in place to minimize fugitive dust from being blown around? This will affect not only the on-site workers' exposures, but the community at large (local residents, children playing at home and at school, people operating businesses, etc.).</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your comment regarding weather patterns that bring unfavorable conditions to SSFL. NASA suspends investigation work during periods of high winds.</p>

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Stephen	Reo	<p>It sounds like there will be a good deal of work in the other Areas as well at some point. There may be so much work in progress that trucks and other mechanized equipment will be raising a substantial amount of dust, as well as causing traffic (both on- and off-site) and noise problems. What efforts will be made to minimize the footprint of vehicles moving around the site at any given time? Too many vehicles, workers, dust and noise leads to accidents. There are so many back-up beepers going at clean-up sites that the workers eventually tune them out.</p> <p>Stiff fines should be levied against contractors that exceed the maximum numbers of people, noise, dust and equipment without the express written consent of the Site Superintendent. Safety first, last and always.</p>	<p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p>
Stephen	Reo	<p>How will dust be contained during the excavation process (removal and containerizing)? When removing lead or asbestos, the area must be tented in to prevent the material from becoming airborne or, in the case of lead paint on a bridge, dropping onto a waterway. What procedure(s) will be in place for these and other hazardous materials? I assume you intend to use excavators and loaders with water sprayed to keep the dust down as material is removed and stored for loading. If using water to keep the dust down, how will they capture and contain this now-contaminated media?</p>	<p>NASA will use water for dust suppression during soil cleanup activities. The soil becomes wet, but not saturated, and dust levels are maintained at a level below acceptable levels. Because the soil is not saturated with water during dust suppression activities, there is no waste water generated to manage.</p>
Stephen	Reo	<p>What process/procedures will be used to decontaminate hauling trucks, bulldozers, loaders and other equipment used at the jobsite? How frequently will decontamination be carried out, especially on the trucks hauling the material?</p>	<p>Heavy equipment will be positioned on a heavy tarp and wire brushes or similar equipment, will be used to remove the soil from the equipment. The soil collected on the tarps will be disposed of along with the soil removed from the area. This method of decontamination is commonly referred to as dry decontamination because liquids are not involved as part of the process.</p>

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Stephen	Reo	<p>Who will perform oversight of day-to-day operations? You'll need a Toxicologist to characterize liquid waste materials, to catalog them for site records and to advise workers how to handle them. An on-duty nurse with Emergency Room (trauma) experience would be desirable, but perhaps is not cost-effective. Many emergencies can probably be handled by the Safety Officer (see below). Staff members will also need to know the locations and telephone numbers for all local area hospitals, fire departments and the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD).</p> <p>Site Inspectors are needed at each work area to insure work is done correctly. He/She will be the first point of contact with the contractor(s) and its (their) employees. A Safety Officer will be needed to insure workplace safety, investigate accidents, perform first aid, offer morning safety talks and suggest safer means of accomplishing work with the contractor(s)' employees. He/She will also advise the Site Superintendent whether to allow work to continue in the event of storms or other issues which could compromise safety. Remember, these operations are being conducted in a seismically-active zone; what safeguards will you have in place to protect the workers and the public in the event of an earthquake? Local hospitals could be overrun with patients seeking medical help, and may even be taken out of service by the event itself.</p> <p>The Site Superintendent will supervise/monitor overall operations and insure goals are met; determine how to proceed if problems arise; to stop work if necessary for safety issues (high winds or lightning storms; unexpected chemical contamination that bubbles up), negotiate change orders, etc. The Superintendent may already have an Asst. Superintendent on staff to take over in his/her absence, or may elect to appoint someone else based on their construction knowledge and engineering skills. Administrative (Secretarial) Staff will be required to take care of preparing correspondence and other lower-tier administrative matters. An Administrative Officer and a</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment regarding the types of trained personnel that will be required onsite during demolition and remediation activities. NASA will have the appropriate personnel onsite during demolition and remediation activities in order to conduct the work in manner that is consistent with approve plans, implement the project in a safe manner, and monitor the cultural resources that may be encountered.</p>

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Stephen	Reo	<p>There has been some discussion about leaving one of the Test Stands in place as a historic reminder of the space program and the part Rocketdyne played in that. While visually appealing, the concept of leaving one Test Stand in place absent all of the other support buildings and structures doesn't make much sense. The stand may restrict removal of the liquid hazardous waste and contaminated soil, which is the focus here. Beyond that, removing the soil, storage tanks, etc., beneath it may lead to the stand's collapse. There are plenty of photos and videos extant showing what the Test Stands looked like during their heyday if an on-site museum/memorial is contemplated.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Stephen	Reo	<p>I cast my vote for the Alternative 1 Cleanup: Demolition, soil cleanup to suburban residential cleanup goals and groundwater cleanup.</p> <p>The surrounding area is now firmly entrenched as a residential zone, and the public must be protected from any further exposure to hazardous waste. That includes radioactive objects and structures in Area IV and the myriad chemical contaminants that remain from the rocket engine testing and related activities conducted in Areas I, II and III at Rocketdyne (SSFL).</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comment.</p>
Shannin	Resendes	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mark	Reuter	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alan	Reyes	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Valerie	Reynolds	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lloyd	Reynolds	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Rhein	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Robert	Rhein	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ross	Ribons	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ross	Ribons	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ross	Ribons	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
David	Rice	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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David	Rice	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Chris	Rice	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Rice	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Wightman	Richard	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tracey	Richardson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Carol	Rigrod	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeannie	Riley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Cierna	Ritts	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Sandra	Ritvo	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Sandra	Ritvo	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Sandra	Ritvo	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Sandra	Ritvo	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Sandra	Ritvo	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Richelle	Rivas	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Richelle	Rivas	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
C	Rivera	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Katherine	Roberts	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Suzanne	Roberts	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Janine	Roberts	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Alan	Roberts MD	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nadia	Robertson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jennifer	Robins	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jennifer	Robins	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Pricilla	Rocco	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Candy	Rocha	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Candace	Rocha	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Debbie	Rockenbach	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marion	Rodd	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nick	Rodin	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Nick	Rodin	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joan	Rodman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Soraya	Rodriguez	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Soraya	Rodriguez	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Audrey	Rodriguez	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Suzanne	Rogalin	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Suzanne	Rogalin	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Larry	Rogero	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Deborah	Roman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	Romanelli	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Jose	Romero	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Miranda	Rondeau	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Alex	Rooker	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Charlene	Root	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jose	Rosales	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Hector	Rosales	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Brittany	Rosas	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marsha	Rose	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Elizabeth	Rosen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Robert	Rosenberg	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Paul	Rosenberger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jamie	Rosenblood	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Barri	Rosenblum	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Richard and Carolyn	Rosenstein	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Carolyn N	Rosenstein	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sean	Rosenstock	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Janice	Ross	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	Rossi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Thomas	Rossi	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Paul	Rossilli	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Paul	Rossilli	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Christine	Rowe	I respectfully request an extension of time should I not have the opportunity to complete written comments on the NASA DEIS by the deadline on the federal notice.	NASA extended the public review from 45 to 60 days.
Christine	Rowe	I would like the opportunity to speak to you late in the afternoon regarding the NASA DEIS and my plans for submission. Can you please indicate what days that you may be free in the late afternoon, and how late I could call you on PST time.	Comments on the DEIS must be submitted through the means identified in the notice posted in the Federal Register on August 2, 2013, to be considered official comments.

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Christine	Rowe	<p>I did see that you had included some of the alternatives that would not meet the AOC in this document. Will there be further information in the whole document to reflect those scenarios? Because from what I have seen so far, it appears that all structures would be removed, the archaeological sites could be impacted, and all vegetation and therefore all habitat would be removed?</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your comments regarding the risk posed by soil and groundwater at SSFL. NASA has compared the risk for cleanup to residential and the cleanup to background. Based on this comparative analysis, cleanup to the background scenario is more conservative than necessary to protect human health and the environment based on three factors: 1) application of cleanup levels that are 2 to more than 1 million times more conservative than risk-based levels; 2) potentially requiring cleanup of up to 51 chemicals that do not pose risk; and 3) potentially affecting 87 additional acres when compared to a suburban residential risk-based cleanup.</p> <p>Consequently, the benefit to human health and the environment of cleaning up to background is questionable for several reasons. The more aggressive remediation of the site that would occur under the background cleanup (more soil removal, more trucks entering the site, more emissions, more road miles, more soil to dispose of in landfills, etc.) could result in an increase in traffic accidents, spills, and habitat modification and disturbance of wildlife, all of which might result in reduced net benefits when compared to the risk-based cleanup scenario. Because only 10 percent of those analytes detected in soil are identified based on risk estimates as requiring remediation under the background cleanup scenario, the overall net benefit of cleaning up to background for all chemicals as opposed to a risk-based cleanup is low.</p>

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Christine	Rowe	You refer to a conveyor system that would meet up with a train. That would require eminent domain. It is my understanding that Simi Valley does not have a policy of eminent domain. Have you consulted their City Manager on this issue?	NASA has not consulted with the Simi Valley City Manager. We concluded the conveyor system option could not meet the AOC schedule requirements and did not pursue it as a viable option.
Christine	Rowe	Eminent domain requires its own Environmental Impact Studies. This is what my nephew does for a living - accesses the cost of the property and purchases for the U.S. Government to gain the right of way. I believe this is at least a five year process according to him.	NASA concluded the conveyor system option could not meet the AOC schedule requirements and did not pursue it as a viable option.

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Christine	Rowe	Mobile Source Air Toxics - this action only refers to NASA's contribution to the air quality = not the cumulative impact of the remediation of the whole SSFL site. I therefore think that the total potential emissions for all three parties needs to be addressed at the same time.	In addition to DTSC, NASA has been coordinating with USFWS, USACE, SHPO, DOE, Boeing, consulting parties, Tribes, and National Park Service. CEQA analysis typically includes private and public property impacts. Currently there are no cleanup efforts on private lands associated with this project. The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available.
Christine	Rowe	One more question that is not clear regarding air quality. It is in reference to the statement about highways. Valley Circle, Roscoe Blvd, and Topanga Canyon are all classified as highways. These highways will be impacted by this project. Please clarify this comment relative to air quality and highways.	The air quality conformity analysis is in Appendix I. Valley Circle, Roscoe Blvd., and Topanga Canyon are in the South Coast Air Basin.
Christine	Rowe	I have been, and I continue to be concerned, that NASA signed the 2010 Agreement in Principle and the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent - to my knowledge - without review by NASA personnel or consultants that are qualified to understand Section 106, NEPA, and CEQA.	We acknowledge this comment.

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Christine	Rowe	<p>I researched the Section 106 Archaeology guidance, and while the term artifact is used, I do not see it defined. (document date 1/1/ 2009)</p> <p>In the context of the Section 106 documents - in fact - I believe that they misuse the term artifact because they imply that an artifact is something is portable - it can be found on the surface or excavated and studied. I disagree with that interpretation.</p> <p>The buildings that remain, the Space Shuttles, the Santa Susana Field Laboratory NASA test stands; all will be artifacts made by humans. So too are the cave paintings and other markings on these natural features at Santa Susana. While a cave or a stone outcrop may be a natural feature, it is the evidence of human activity that makes them artifacts or archaeological sites in my opinion.</p>	<p>The terminology "Native American Artifacts" is derived from the Agreement in Principle of the AOC. It is not defined in that document and NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regard to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NASA is aware and has been aware of the many "artifacts": middens, mortar basins, tools, cave paintings, and other evidence of human activity on the U.S. Government property. 2. NASA is now aware that the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash - and many other Native American tribes - believe this area to be sacred land. 4. While we may not see evidence of human activity from the past on the surface, digging in any area could potentially reveal or permanently damage unknown human remains, animal remains, or artifacts at depth. 5. The actions that NASA takes on the U.S. Government property at the level stated in the NASA DEIS under the clean up to the AOC is irreversible. 10. No sampling should be done in any known archaeological site areas without the concurrence of the NAHC and the SHPO. 	<p>We acknowledge your comment and suggestions.</p>

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Christine	Rowe	12. NASA needs to renegotiate the Administrative Order on Consent to reflect the new status of the U.S. Government property as Sacred Lands.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Christine	Rowe	13. NASA needs to more accurately define and use more words which reflect the cultural aspects of this site historically in any future agreements with the State of California.	Thank you for your suggestion.
Christine	Rowe	Archaeologists have placed the Burro Flats complex into the context of a discontinuous archaeological district. That term was first used in relation to this site to me by John Romani, and it has subsequently been used by Dan Larson of Compass Rose Archaeological.	We acknowledge this comment.
Christine	Rowe	While NASA mentions "bounding" the Burro Flats site and data recovery - it is my belief that this action diminishes the sacredness of the site; it takes the artifacts from their place which removes their value of place and time; and there is the potential to encounter both human and animal remains that could be placed in burial positions with specific religious and ritual significance.	We acknowledge your comment and concerns. NASA is in consultation with the SYBCI and SHPO regarding any further archeological investigations and/or data recovery. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.
Christine	Rowe	Leave the Burro Flats site alone!	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD. NASA proposes to avoid cleanup within the boundary of the archeological site. However, the PA and/or ROD outline in what instances NASA may have to proceed with cleanup activities in and around Burro Flats Cave Site and any other archeological sites.

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Christine	Rowe	I respectfully request that NASA request information from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) or other applicable agencies to determine the MINIMAL boundaries of the Burro Flats complex location. In consultation with local archaeologists, it is the opinion of those archaeologists that NASA's archaeologists have reduced the size of the known area of the complex.	The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. The potential 0.65-acre impact from cleanup activities would be outside the National Register boundary, but within the Archeology Resource Management Area.
Christine	Rowe	It is my opinion that this location (Burro Flats) should be fenced off and left undisturbed - permanently - as has been done at Lascaux or at the Painted Cave near Santa Barbara .	NASA is consulting with SHPO and Native Americans about appropriate protection measures for the site.
Christine	Rowe	DTSC can state in their final release of the property that this fenced area is to be used only by the Native Americans for ceremonial uses or language of a similar nature in a land covenant).	Thank you for your suggestion.
Christine	Rowe	No. 2, I don't know that you are aware when you were doing your traffic study that a new development in Dayton Canyon will be going in at the corner of Roscoe and Valley Circle. They're hoping to start grading next year, and 130-plus homes, multi-mansions. So you will be competing with that truck traffic at that same intersection.	Dayton Canyon is the site of a proposed Centex Homes housing development called Sterling Properties (also known as Dayton Canyon Estates). The FEIR for the project was released in 1999. Since its approval in 2001, residents have opposed the Sterling Properties project, and have been working with local and federal agencies to restrict development. In 2008, the DTSC released a Preliminary Endangerment Assessment, which concluded that there is no significant risk to public health or the environment at the site, and no further action is required. No new permits or approvals associated with this development have been sought since the DTSC memo was released. Given the uncertainty of when or if this project will be constructed, this project was not included in the cumulative analysis at this time.
Christine	Rowe	Primary concern that I have had is health risk. As Allen has stated, DTSC has said at this time there's no known off-site risk except we do know that the groundwater is moving to the northeast, and we try to pull back that plume with some plumping so it doesn't go down toward Bell Creek.	NASA appreciates the comment regarding health risks, and it has been noted.

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Christine	Rowe	<p>...when I was reading the document, because it is so large and there are appendices, the way I was kind of interpreting it is, well, we've got about 40 percent that is infrastructure, that's structures and roadways or whatever, and about another 60 percent is the...earlier said that it was 50 percent...rock outcrops or something. ...maybe you'll clarify with this. But I saw you say, you know, in this document that all vegetation was going to be removed and then the potential for landslides and things like this. ... I mean my interpretation when I was reading remove all vegetation meant those oak trees were going to go. And -- but then earlier today you talked about hand shovels around the oak trees, so I think some things weren't clear when I was reading.</p>	<p>As a federal facility, NASA is not required to comply with the Ventura County ordinances. We do strive to comply with state and local ordinances when feasible.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>But in the end of the day, the most important issue on this site is the impact on the local communities. And I don't want the cure, the cleanup, to be worse than the risk to the community today.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Christine	Rowe	I would like to see air monitoring system put in place up at the top of Woolsey Canyon and if that's Black Canyon or wherever, where you've just left the site, so we can detect those emissions as those trucks are leaving and we can be aware of the impact of that air on my local community. And maybe another air monitoring station on Roscoe between Valley Circle and Topanga Canyon, because that is going to be a tremendous impact.	<p>Emissions occurring at the top of Woolsey Canyon Road would be largely associated with trucks hauling material to and from the site. As listed in Tables 4.7-4 and 4.7-5 of the EIS, the offsite NO_x emissions occurring in the South Central Coast Air Basin (where Woolsey Canyon Road is located) are only 1 to 2 tons per year, which is only 2 to 4 percent of the NO_x significance threshold for this air basin. Offsite emissions for all other pollutants in this location are negligible. Because emissions at the top of Woolsey Canyon Road are so small relative to the applicable significance thresholds, there is no need to install an air monitoring station at this location.</p> <p>Similarly, an air monitoring station would not be warranted on Roscoe Boulevard because this road is used frequently and is of a higher rating such that the additional trucks from NASA's activities would be negligible. Installing an air monitor in this location would not be representative of impacts associated with NASA's activities, but of impacts associated with vehicular traffic in general, which would fall under the authority of the California DOT.</p>
Christine	Rowe	I think -- I have read all the health studies, and I think we have to look at this site what it was when it was an active site versus what it is today. And as I've stated previously, we've had the ISRA action both in parts of Boeing property and parts of NASA's property. And I hope we would not have to go back and remediate those.	ISRA areas were surface soils only and limited to a few chemicals that had demonstrated concerns with meeting the NPDES permit discharge limits. Those areas will have to be evaluated to see if further AOC driven actions are required. This evaluation has been done in the determination of cleanup areas in the EIS.
Christine	Rowe	I think that there are many people here that are well intentioned that are deliberately -- you know, obviously concerned about their health and off-site health risks. But I think they don't understand dose, and I don't think they understand pathways. And they are being alarmed by the media.	NASA appreciates the comment regarding health risks, and it has been noted.

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Christine	Rowe	<p>I think we needed all the alternatives. I was so disappointed to see what I consider the rape of the site, the NASA property. It's about balance. That's why I brought up the nine balancing criteria earlier and -- but I do -- again, I want to reiterate the most important thing is public health. But I am concerned that this cleanup will be -- and when you add it in with Boeing and DOE's, the cleanup will be worse than leaving some of this in place. And we're not even considering the naturally occurring radionuclides, the naturally occurring arsenic, and other things that are on the site that people generally probably don't understand.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>I would like to say I read Nancy Sutley's letter from CEQ in your appendices. She didn't say that you couldn't do all the alternatives. She said because you've signed the AOC that you don't have to do all the alternatives.</p> <p>I would really like to see all the alternatives spelled out so that we, as the stakeholders, can pick and choose which are the best alternatives, to weigh them in an intelligent manner. We are not being given an opportunity to balance and weigh these things.</p>	<p>Prior to the discussions with CEQ, Senator Boxer, and DTSC, NASA had evaluated the other alternatives. This information is summarized in Section 2.4 of the EIS and further described on our website at: http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/documents/eis/NASA_SSFL_EIS_Risk_Alternatives_20130813.pdf.</p>

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Christine	Rowe	<p>And then it does, in the NEPA/CEQA March 2013 document, talk about NASA and DTSC working together under NEPA and CEQA. And again, I'm concerned NASA's going to go through this process. DTSC hasn't even started theirs.</p> <p>I have said to DTSC many times I think a full-site EIR should have been started 20 years ago. If there was new information over that time, then you could have supplemented it. If there was a biological survey, supplement it.</p>	NASA has been coordinating with DTSC, USFWS, USACE, SHPO, and DOE. The DTSC has started its CEQA process.
Christine	Rowe	<p>One concern that I have is if you remove all the vegetation, you're going to expose more archaeological sites potentially. That's what happened in Area 4. Then what are you going to do with all these exposed archaeological sit?</p>	Archaeological sites found during remediation, if any, will be treated with the same care as previously identified sites on NASA-administered property.
Christine	Rowe	<p>So there's a lot of information that we need. I want to encourage you to go back to what you did a year ago, which showed us the alternatives. It showed us the amount of trucks Boeing and DOE would potentially also use. I concur that we need to hear DOE's updated information. They're still waiting for some collocated soil sampling and other things.</p>	NASA is coordinating with DOE and will include updated information about trucks and any other germane information in the EIS (Section 4.13).
Christine	Rowe	<p>And now we have three lawsuits that are all impacting this site. I think -- I think that NASA has been working in good faith, trying to meet a 2017 deadline. That 2017 deadline came out of the 2007 consent order, but I think it's not reasonable to really believe, based on the number of trucks, that we will see 2017 for soil.</p>	NASA recognizes public concerns regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Christine	Rowe	<p>Furthermore, the NASA Draft EIS only considers the impact of NASA's actions on the approximately 450 roughly of 2850 acres of Santa Susana Field Laboratory site and not the cumulative impact of the work that is necessary for Boeing and the Department of Energy to complete. This is why we not only need a full-site Environmental Impact Report done by DTSC, sooner than later, but we need to consider the full impact of all these projects on the local communities.</p> <p>When DTSC does their EIR for Santa Susana, they will have to consider a Boeing cleanup based on health risk and a cleanup standard to a suburban residential standard and a NASA and DOE cleanup based on the AOC. Just how is this going to work?</p>	<p>In addition to DTSC, NASA has been coordinating with USFWS, USACE, SHPO, DOE, Boeing, consulting parties, Tribes, and National Park Service. CEQA analysis typically includes private and public property impacts. Currently there are no cleanup efforts on private lands associated with this project. The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available.</p> <p>Questions about the EIR should be directed to DTSC.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>Why did NASA sign an agreement that is not based on health risk when, in my opinion, most of the statements from local community members are regarding their fears of off-site risk.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Christine	Rowe	<p>We need to understand if all three responsible parties will be taking the same route, the NASA DES refers to protecting children. I thought that you also had to consider the location of senior facilities and hospitals when you were looking at the impact of emissions.</p>	<p>The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. It will be updated to include the latest estimates from Boeing and DOE (Section 4.13).</p> <p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a N-CTCP will be developed; similar to Boeing’s existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the numbers and impacts of incidents.</p> <p>As described in the EIS, after trucks leave Woolsey Canyon Road, project-related traffic is negligible as compared to the existing traffic levels. Therefore, typical incident response procedures should sufficiently address transportation-related needs.</p>

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Christine	Rowe	Now we also have to consider the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash have taken action to consider all of the Santa Susana site as sacred lands. What does that mean in terms of how the site is cleaned up? What are their intentions for future use? Do they want the test stands to remain in place or do they want all evidence of the United States Air Force and NASA activities to be removed?	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Christine	Rowe	Yesterday it was mentioned, the use of water, how valuable water is. We're in a drought period. And then we look at the fires nationwide. And how could we use a lot of water to both clean up this site and to revegetate?	NASA will update the EIS to evaluate the potential impacts to water resources as a result of water usage during the remediation activities (Sections 4.10 and 4.10.1.2).
Christine	Rowe	The impact of energy use. Where are you going to get the energy for the equipment that you're running if you're treating soils on site? For example, is that going to be from sources of coal?	Electricity used onsite is purchased from Southern California Edison and uses the sources provided by that company.

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Christine	Rowe	The sensitive receptors -- again, I mentioned the nursing homes -- the environmental justice communities that I was reading about, a lot of those are Canoga Park and Chatsworth from what I saw on Route 27. I need a better map. I have to look more closely at that. But I doubt if those Canoga Park and Chatsworth people that live along there are at this meeting today or are reading that document. And yet all these trucks are going to impact those environmental justice communities.	Nursing homes would only be included in the environmental justice section if they were located in a minority or disadvantaged area, as determined by the census data.
Christine	Rowe	The reality is I don't believe that we're going to be able to get this done by 2017.	NASA recognizes public concerns regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Christine	Rowe	We need a toxicologist to be looking at these documents. We need an epidemiologist to discuss the impact of both the cleanup of this site versus the amount of trucks that are taking this soil. What is that impact on our local communities?	Based on these and other comments, NASA will revise the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place, as well as to include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).
Christine	Rowe	And the soil on the site is compacted. The more that we dig, the more that there will be airborne. ... The risk to my community, in my opinion, from reading these documents and attending these meetings, will become greater the more you dig. The more that you expose of the bedrock, you will be exposing more of the naturally occurring uranium thorium.	NASA has explored techniques for reducing the amount of material to be moved offsite. Excavation of large amounts soils is the only alternative the will meet the current AOC cleanup requirements and schedule. NASA will comply with the current AOC or future revisions/modifications of the AOC as agreed to by appropriate parties.

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Christine	Rowe	<p>There is no sodium reactor experiment. It was not on NASA's property. It's no longer there, and according to the federal EPA, there is no way we can show any evidence today of one discrete incident. So while there are some radionuclides in Area 4, that should not be addressed on the NASA EIS, in my opinion. But that's what is used to create alarm in my community.</p>	<p>NASA conducted no radiological activities at SSFL. NASA has reviewed the results of EPA's radiological study at SSFL. This study does not identify any radiological contamination migration from Area IV onto the NASA-administered portion of SSFL. However, the 2010 AOC does require NASA to dispose of any soils that have trace levels above the DTSC radiological LUTvalues.</p> <p>NASA screens excavated soils and debris from structures to confirm that the excavated materials have no radiologic restrictions or local, state, and federal requirements regarding management, handling, or disposal.</p>
Bruce	Rowe	<p>It seems like clean to background is a mantra. And I think that the site should be cleaned on the basis of health risk, current health risk, not on the basis of proposed things, actual things, and supposed things that happened in the past.</p>	<p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Bruce	Rowe	So there needs to be epidemiologists who study this. There needs to be toxicologists. There needs to be studies of what the current risk is. Anecdotal comments, suppositions have no place in scientific analysis.	Information summarizing the health studies previously conducted as well as the risk assessment of potential exposures from current chemical contaminants at the site will be added to the EIS (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).

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Christine	Rowe	<p>We need to look at the site. What were the activities there? What was released there 50 years ago? But in reality, what is there today? I think it needs -- the picture needs to be painted better. For example, in 2005 we had a major fire. Burned about 70 percent of the site. So you have a lot of dioxins and these types of chemicals there. But a lot of those chemicals have had to be remediated under ISRA. ...</p> <p>So when people refer to these surface water runoff reports and things, we have to put them in perspective of what's been happening in the past few years. There has been a reduced number of violations.</p>	<p>Those are valid concerns in implementing the soil cleanup required by the 2010 AOC.</p>

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Christine	Rowe	I'd like to see NASA come back with all the alternatives. I know many people want to clean up to the suburban residential standard with the end use being parkland.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.
Christine	Rowe	And -- but we still need to look at all that because we aren't just looking at NASA's trucks. We are looking at all the trucks. And again, yesterday it was brought up, where are you going to get the back soil off site that meets the AOC requirements?	<p>Section 2.2 of the EIS identifies potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California. According to the 2010 AOC backfill soil must meet the LUTvalues. These sources have not been evaluated to determine if they can meet the 2010 AOC requirement.</p> <p>The following potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P. W. Gillibrand Company, located in Simi Valley, California - Rindge Dam, located in Malibu Canyon, California - Santa Paula Materials, Inc., located in Santa Paula, California - Grimes Rock, Inc., located in Fillmore, California - Tapo Rock and Sand Products, located in Simi Valley, California

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>In terms of the health studies, people refer to the UCLA study on former employees. But there's a better study done by Boeing-United Auto Workers that looks at the history of that employee, from prior to working for Atomics International and after their work, done by Dr. Boyce, and it's much more comprehensive. And it doesn't show the same types of level of cancers and correlations that the UCLA study does show. A third of us will get cancer at some time in our life. We know that as a fact. But just because someone has gotten cancer it doesn't mean that they got it from the site. I am not saying that someone didn't get it from the site. I'm just saying that it's not possible to prove it.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment regarding health risk, and it has been noted.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>But I think that we do, as I said earlier, need to look at the health studies and -- but we need to look at the site status today and the impact of the work that you're proposing under the AOCs, and I would like to see the AOCs renegotiated.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>I just want to state that I have personal communication with both the epidemiologist who did the retinal blastoma studies and with Dr. Morgenstern, who addressed them at the SSFL work group, that there is no way to correlate that illness with the Santa Susana Field Lab, yet alone do causation.</p> <p>And so while I feel terrible for the parents and the children that have this tremendous illness, we cannot allow people who do not have the credentials to make these kinds of statements. So we need epidemiologists to be the ones who address them.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment regarding health risk, and it has been noted.</p>

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Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	Please include this letter that I sent to DTSC's legal counsel regarding CEQA in my NASA DEIS comments. I believe that DTSC should have begun their full site Environmental Impact Report (EIR) a long time ago. It is my opinion that as new information came along, the data the was prepared for the EIR could have utilized a supplemental or an Addendum to that EIR.	NASA acknowledges your comment. This comment regards the DTSC EIR.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>1. It is my understanding that the Federal Department of Justice consulted with the Federal Agencies - I assume with NASA. It is my interpretation of the DOJ's conclusion that the Administrative Orders on Consent (AOC) was not signed to comply with SB 990. (1) - (page 20 Adobe)</p> <p>2. As a technical stakeholder at many DTSC meetings on the 2009 Proposed Consent Order - I respectfully disagree with that interpretation. The 2010 AOCs were written, in my opinion, to comply with the 2007 Consent Order and SB 990. See page one of the Power Point by DTSC. (And please see the attachment called the 2.0 version of the 2009 Draft Consent Order - page 7 Adobe)</p> <p>3. If the 9th Circuit Court upholds the lower courts ruling on SB 990, in my opinion, then SB 990 should be null. NASA therefore should consider renegotiating the AOC for a number of reasons.</p> <p>4. According to the Power Point by DTSC, CEQA review should have been started in 2011 - we are almost into 2014. (page 13 of the Power Point by DTSC) We have not started a CEQA review.</p> <p>5. With three Responsible Parties all cleaning the SSFL site at one time, it will be detrimental to my community and the environment to send so many trucks down one route over a very short period of time.</p> <p>6. The AOC's will not bypass CEQA, the Endangered Species Act, and Historic preservation. (page 10 of the Power Point by DTSC)</p> <p>7. The first thing that a scientist or an educator does is to define a term that they are going to use. The term: "Historic preservation" is not defined in this Power Point, therefore, it can refer to historic structures or archaeological sites - in my opinion. (see page 10 of the Power Point by DTSC)</p> <p>8. In the NASA AOC with DTSC, under possible exceptions, this line discusses the cultural aspects of the site: "Native American artifacts that are formally recognized as Cultural Resources ". This term artifact is not defined. (page 43 Adobe of the NASA AOC).(2)</p> <p>9. Please refer to my email regarding the definition of an artifact and other similar terms dated September 5th, 2013.</p> <p>10. In our Section 106 Consultation meeting, someone that is much more</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	It is my strongest opinion that it is irresponsible of NASA to consider this one cleanup alternative (the AOC) as the only possible alternative under NEPA despite all political pressures.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.
Christine	Rowe	Why are we not being briefed by Fish and Wildlife representatives and other environmental agencies that understand the applicable laws, and the true risk of this cleanup under the Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) level to the environment?	Federal agencies, including the USFWS, are part of the NEPA process through direct consultation with NASA. Impacts on resources under those agencies jurisdictions, such as listed wildlife for USFWS or wetlands for the USACE, are assessed by those agencies. Those impacts are in turn reflected in the EIS, including design criteria and MMs employed to reduce or eliminate those impacts.
Christine	Rowe	Page 157 Adobe of Appendices Part 2, the Northern Drainage is defined."The Northern Drainage passes through the southern portion of Area I and the northeastern portion of Area II (Figures 3-1 and 3-2). Is this definition correct? I thought the Northern Drainage in AREA I stopped just near the entrance of the SSFL site since that area becomes rather steep Page 167 - Appendix A - Canoga Park Pierce Coll, California Canoga Park Pierce Coll, California (041484) That would be t "Los Angeles Community College District's Pierce College weather station. http:// piercecollegeweatr.com	The Northern Drainage is described accurately in the text and depicted correctly on Figures 3-1 and 3-2 of the EIS. The weather station link provided in Appendix A of the EIS generates a report showing weather data and the heading of the report is as depicted on Acrobat Page 167 of Appendix A in the EIS and as shown in the comment.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>In completing the review of Part 3 of the Appendices, I think that the physical contact addresses of the Native Americans should have been redacted. I also do not believe there should have been a sign in sheet for Section 106 consultants included - couldn't minutes of the meeting have been provided in lieu of that document? I am sure my contact information is all over the internet. However, this is an FYI for future documents. If you use a sign in sheet - couldn't contact information have been redacted? And there are many more Section 106 consultants than on that sign in sheet. Please don't post all of those in the future. Did anyone at NASA get approval to post those lists which contain private home phones, personal addresses, etc?</p>	<p>NASA will remove personal information.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>Your document stated that there has not been an earthquake greater than 6.0 in the region.</p> <p>It is my understanding that the consultants for this project should have done a literature search regarding earthquake history in the region. Had they done a competent literature search, and an actual review of those documents, they would have discovered both the original sources (their 1978 source), the more recent documents related to the Northridge quake of 1994, and the location of the fault systems related to that Northridge quake.</p> <p>I believe that the attached statement was not the appropriate statement to quote from the 1978 source considering the earthquake history of California - and the potential for another major quake in California within our lifetimes.</p> <p>While I did a search for the key word earthquakes in your document, and while your references do mention the Northridge Earthquake, I do not believe that the author of this section realized the regional impact of that earthquake.</p>	<p>You are correct about earthquake magnitudes. The EIS will be changed in Section 3.7.4 to reflect your comment.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	As someone stated at the DEIS meeting, digging up the ground around here is correlated with Valley Fevr. There is a health risk which could be correlated to the more that you dig up that top soil. <u>Appropriate mitigation methods need to be in place.</u>	Revisions to the EIS will be made to reflect valley fever concerns. See EIS Section 4.7, Air Quality BMP-1, and Air Quality MM-3.
Christine	Rowe	First, I want to say I was extremely disappointed in the documentation related to the cultural resources of the United States Government property. I recommend that a local archaeological consulting firm perform this Information Center search (again) because they know the project area better than any other local groups in my opinion. Therefore, the two consulting firms that I would recommend for this project are Compass Rose Archaeological and Topanga Archaeolocal.	We acknowledge your comment and suggestions.
Christine	Rowe	Second, before I would hire a consulting firm, I would want to make sure that preservation in situ of the archaeological materials was the agreed upon recommendation of whatever archaeological firm that you hire. I do not support excavation of any archaeological resources for research purposes.	We acknowledge your comment and suggestions. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effect to historic properties including archeological resources.
Christine	Rowe	Third, this firm should review the records including any in consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and the appropriate point of contacts for the federal register of historic places to determine the exact acreage and GIS coordinates so that the Burro Flats complex is appropriately bounded.	We acknowledge your comment and suggestions. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effect to historic properties including archeological resources.
Christine	Rowe	Fourth, the Burro Flats complex should be fenced in a protective yet decorative manner so that the fencing can be kept in place in perpetuity. Any additional significant sites should be fenced in a similar manner	In consultation with SHPO and the tribes, NASA is currently developing appropriate protection measures for the Burro Flats site.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>Sixth: According to this document: http://www.kshs.org/p/shpo-s-guide-to-archeological-survey/15783 A Phase I survey i "the research and review portion of any project is referred to as Phase I background researc. "The actual survey of the project area, whether reconnaissance or intensive, is called a Phase II survey, and the assessment of archeological sites, which determines the eligibility of a site for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, is referred to as Phase III testing. Phase IV testing refers to the recovery of artifacts for mitigation purpose " Burro Flats has already had Phase III testing, and I believe some Phase IV testing? I believe that some of the Burro Flats materials had been taken to the Southwestern Museum, and other artifacts may be world wide</p>	<p>The website and document referenced are for the state of Kansas and would not apply in California. NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>Seventh: We know that as the result of the need to remove all vegetation for the radiological survey and chemical co located surveys of AREA IV, that many new archaeological sites were discovered. It is my opinion therefore, that while buildings are demolished, archaeological and Native American monitoring is required.</p>	<p>A process for monitoring in known archeological sites will be developed in consultation with the SHPO and tribes and will be included in the agreement document, which will be signed by SHPO.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>Eighth: Whenever any vegetation is removed, before any demolition activity or sampling or soil removal action is taken, a new Phase II survey should be performed of that area.</p>	<p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	I have found this CEQA document that I believe supports my definition of historical resources as applying to both the the structures and the archaeological.	Thank you for sending this document.
Christine	Rowe	<p>Also, since this document is old, are you aware that the Native American Heritage Commission has been relocated? This is a concern since there is a deadline for public comment.</p> <p>Please see the area highlighted in yellow. It is important to notice that what I have highlighted in RED is in reference to the requirement of nondisclosure of archaeological sites to the public - the key word being "withhold".</p>	<p>Yes. NASA is aware of the Native American Heritage Commission's location. Thank you for you comments.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>On NASA DEIS Figure 3.12.- 3, the Figure shows Schools, Parks, and Open Space. It shows the Region of Influence Roadways.</p> <p>Because this map shows areas of open space that are not along the proposed traffic routes, it is not clear to me if this document should show all schools in West Hills, both public and private including preschools and Pierce College. I include Pierce College because I have read their traffic study, and some of the roads that you will be accessing will also be impacted by Pierce traffic. Pierce College is roughly two miles east of Topanga and Victory.</p> <p>This is one link that I found for schools in the LAUSD.</p> <p>http://laschoolboard.org/sites/default/files/images/maps/2012-13BoardDistrict4Map.pdf</p> <p>I have also taken screen shots of other LAUSD maps which I have attached. I have attached all of the elementary school maps for West Hills that I am familiar with.</p> <p>Based upon my research, if you wanted to indicate the major schools in West Hills (I do not know what ones you missed in other Neighborhood Council areas), I believe that you have not noted the following schools:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enadia Way Elementary 2. Welby Way Elementary (which also is a Magnet school) 	<p>Schools have been added to Figure 3.12-3 that are in the ROI. Schools were also added to Table 4.8-2.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>I am making reference again to your Figure 3.12 - 3. This time I am referencing the locations of parks in West Hill</p> <p>One of these parks is Shadow Ranch Park - which has historical status in the City of Los Angeles. It is used by the New Community Jewish High School football and other athletic activities; it also still has preschool programs to the best of my knowledge. It is across the street from the New Community Jewish High School to the north. It is also most likely in your Region of Influence Roadways.</p> <p>Other parks that are in West Hills that I do not see located are closer to Valley Circle. Some of these may fall into your Upper Las Virgenes Canyon Open Space Preserve? But they include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Castle Peak Par 2. El Escorpion Par 3. West Hills Baseba 4. Knapp Ranch Park West <p>In Woodland Hills on Topanga and Oxnard is Warner Ranch Park. You also missed a major park Woodland Hills on Shoup which is south of Oxnard and north of Burbank I believe).</p> <p>I have attached the Neighborhood Council maps for the four communities that will be potentially impacted by your truck.</p> <p>I have done this for a number of reason:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I think that all of these Neighborhood Councils (NC) need to be made aware of the NASA DEIS and the potential for all of this future traffic. This is particularly true for the Canoga Park NC which may not have been as actively engaged in the project. A second NC which should be consulted is the Woodland Hills Warner Center N. 2. Both Canoga Park and Chatsworth have census tracts that have a higher 	<p>Thank you for this information, it was considered during the update of the EIS.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>I am sending you the Traffic Study for the New Community Jewish High School. This school has been in West Hills with ever expanding enrollment for about a decade. Until just last week, the high school was located on the campus of Shomrei Torah Synagogue on Valley Circle in West Hills. ...</p> <p>Please consider that these will be affluent high school students driving to and from school - there will be very few school buses. The reason that I state that these students are affluent is that their parents will be paying about \$30,000 per year per student. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that they will walk to school - many come from Calabasas, and other places in Ventura County; a number of them come from the West Los Angeles area and will be taking the Topanga or Shoup exits and entrances to go and from school if their parents don't drive them. Please consider this as a new unforeseen impact if your traffic study was prepared in 2011.</p>	<p>The traffic study used to support the EIS was developed during 2013. NASA will evaluate the study you provided to determine if there is additional information not covered in the study we used.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>On Table 2.5 - 1 reference is made to flooding at Santa Susana. While I do recognize that NASA's property is pretty much a mountain top area shaped with a bowl type of interior, if you remove the vegetation and two feet of soil at a minimum over 105 acres, if you remove all of the structures that are in place without the Best Management Practices in place, we could have major flooding and landslides if we were to have a major flood like a hundred year flood.</p> <p>In fact, I believe that the original treatment train that was being designed for Santa Susana by the Boeing Expert Storm Water Panel was supposed to be able to mitigate the impacts of a major flood. I believe that NASA chose to do the ISRA removal action rather than put these more massive treatment systems into place.</p> <p>Table 2.5 - 1 talks about the fact that FEMA has not created any flood insurance maps for the area.</p> <p>I believe that if the DOE and NASA have to remove a great deal of vegetation as the result of their respective AOCs, parts of Santa Susana will be tremendously denuded. This would be similar in nature to the impacts of a brush fire.</p> <p>Since a major brush fire did blow through about 70% of the Santa Susana site, I have attached 2005 maps showing the direction of impacts of the various drainages - some of which could potentially impact my community of West Hills.</p> <p>We also must consider that our local weather patterns nationwide are not the same as they were in the recent past. We have had prolonged periods of drought locally. Other areas of the United States have had tremendous flooding.</p> <p>I don't believe that even NASA can predict future floods - when they will occur. Maybe NOAA can in the short term.</p>	<p>NASA believes the resource areas selected for evaluation are related to the proposed site activities. The rationale for not evaluating the potential impacts of flooding is provided in Table 2.5-1. The EIS describes the potential impacts on the local communities resulting from cleaning up to AOC standards in Section 4 of the document.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>NASA and DTSC with the assistance of the California Department of Health and agencies such as the SCAQMD need to access the health risk of the trucks for demolition and remediation on my community. Can this risk assessment be done before any demolition of the NASA structures begins? We need a risk based cleanup - please.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>I have asked many times why there was no CEQA analysis for the ISRA action. While I do understand that NASA was under Boeing's NPDES permit, please read the following document. It is my understanding that Boeing's permit is up for renewal next year. NASA may want to take these requirements below into consideration.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. NASA will take it into consideration.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>To conclude, taking the artifacts from the Southwest Museum is like trying, as some people have suggested, to take a test stand from Santa Susana and send it to the Science Center.</p> <p>While the Southwest Museum is not the original location of these artifacts, it is the collection and the history of this collection, the artifacts and the artifact displays within the context of that museum, that has made it what it has been historically.</p> <p>In turn, if we want to preserve and to protect the historic significance of our recent relationship with the stars, and the prehistory of earlier cultures with the skies, we must leave in place what objects we can at Santa Susana. No museum on site could be worth excavating the Burro Flats site.</p> <p>No museum on site let alone a museum off site could ever replace the sense of history that a person feels when they first stand in awe of the technology that made the people who created these test stands a part of the "greatest generation" in American History.</p>	<p>NASA is in consultation with the SYBCI and SHPO regarding any further archeological investigations and/or data recovery. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional information.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>I am sure that I have stated that if the 9th Circuit upholds the ruling on SB 990, that NASA and DTSC should renegotiate the Administrative Order on Consent based on what Judge Walter said in his ruling.</p> <p>I stand by that - it would be the easiest method of cleanup if all parties were subject to just one clean up standard - that all parties did commit to - the 2007 Consent Order. That is the risk based cleanup that I have always supported.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>Please consider the Orange group's comments as a part of my comment on the NASA Draft EIS.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your submission and will consider these comments.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>Least important - "meeting the 2017 deadline".</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.</p> <p>Any changes to the 2017 deadline may reduce impacts but will not eliminate all significant impacts.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>As I read this article today on a water fund in Mexico, I thought of NASA Santa Susana. What will happen to our watersheds if you remove all of the vegetation and at least two feet of the top soil on more than 100 acres - a quarter of the U.S. Government property?</p> <p>http://blog.nature.org/conservancy/2013/09/18/new-water-fund-in-mexico-for-people-and-nature/</p> <p>How many wetlands areas will remain after all of the holding ponds on the U.S. Government property have been remediated? Isn't what the NASA DEIS proposes, and what DTSC agreed to in the Administrative Order on Consent, extremely short sighted?</p>	<p>Removal of the topsoil and vegetation may increase the amount of soil in the watershed runoff. Removal of soils will affect approximately 2 acres of the total 3.20 acres of wetlands</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>I respectfully request that NASA and DTSC take the AOCs back to the "drawing board" - and maybe lose them in a stack of paper.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>While NASA is not the only agency or party that is responsible for the contamination at Santa Susana, NASA should be making a decision on cleanup that is not just based on "Background" or the ability to detect a chemical or radionuclide in a lab - the lowest repeatable level. There must be a real health risk based decision before NASA digs more soil above the levels cleaned up to date under the Imminent and Substantial Endangerment Order for the Northern Drainage ordered by DTSC, and the Interim Source Removal Action ordered by the Waterboard.</p> <p>Based on these articles, just a few spores is enough to cause this disease - especially in a period of drought such as the one that we are facing at Santa Susana today.</p> <p>I respectfully request that NASA approach their medical doctors - I know that NASA does have MDs on their staff - to discuss the real risks to the community from illnesses such as Valley Fever.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been addressed in the EIS. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA analyzed only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>Valley fever is caused by a fungi, <i>Coccidioides immitis</i> or <i>Coccidioides posadasii</i>, found in arid desert soils. When the soil is disturbed, spores are released into the air and can be carried on the wind. People are exposed when they breathe in the spores. Most people who are exposed do not get sick; however, valley fever can cause flu-like symptoms and, in rare cases, cause meningitis and even death. The soils at SSFL have not been sampled for the fungi that cause valley fever. To meet the AOC cleanup requirements, approximately 500,000 cubic yards of soil will be disturbed. If cleanup alternatives other than soil removal could be used, the amount of soil disturbed would be reduced by approximately 180,000 cubic yards and the dust emissions reduced by approximately 19%. Release of dust during remediation and demolition will be controlled by wetting the soil, limiting the stockpile area to 0.14 acre and height to 8 feet, covering roads with gravel, etc., limiting speed of vehicles, placing tarps over or barriers around stockpiles of soil, ceasing loading during high winds or storms, and removing bulk material from trucks. After remediation, the previously vegetated areas will be planted with a native seed mix.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>I'm writing to state that this action alert was posted on FACEBOOK. The person that posted this does not, to the best of my knowledge, live within the area that could be impacted by Santa Susana at this time, or by the planned trucks that will be used by this site.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is my understanding, that to the best of my knowledge, the person that has posted this letter on the FACEBOOK page, has not been attending the public meetings at DTSC or NASA related meetings in the time that I have been involved in this project. ...</p> <p>Furthermore, I believe that just too much misinformation is getting out related to the current risk from the SSFL site today.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes that some misconceptions exist regarding the history and current status of the site. We try to present the facts clearly and consistently.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>It is my hope that NASA will consider all the alternatives that it presented to the community in 2012.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	Please work with DTSC and CDPH as well as the federal EPA to get us a risk based cleanup where the cleanup will not do more harm to the community than what is in place today.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Christine	Rowe	This action alert was posted on a website on FACEBOOK that I am a member of. I erased the preprogrammed message that was on this alert - below in red. I put in my own comments. Unfortunately, I sent the message without copying my comments.	NASA recognizes that some misconceptions exist regarding the history and current status of the site. We try to present the facts clearly and consistently.
Christine	Rowe	<p>As the result of finding the action alert on FACEBOOK, I decided to do a GOOGLE search to find out what else I could find. Not only did I find that the Los Angeles City Council had voted to support the cleanup to the AOCs (I had no knowledge of this action since I no longer read Council files). But I then found this other action alert.</p> <p>Did Congressmember Brownley have NASA appear before her committee on September 20th, 2013, and ask NASA to promise to clean up to the AOC level? Can you please send me the transcripts of what NASA said to this committee?</p> <p>Where is the transparency by NASA to tell the rest of the community that it is taking this action in Congress?</p> <p>Why is there a DEIS process if the cleanup standard is predetermined by Congress?</p>	Congress is not setting the soil cleanup standard, DTSC has done that through the chemical and radiological look-up tables. Congress members have and continue to encourage NASA to follow a strict interpretation of the 2010 AOC.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	It would be nice if NASA posted this kind of information on its website in addition to letters related to the DEIS. I do not live in Congresswoman Brownley's district, and I do not receive emails from her.	NASA will consider that in the future.
Christine	Rowe	<p>On my previous comment related to schools and parks as indicated in Figure 3.12 - 3, I would like to make clarification.</p> <p>There are schools and parks that I listed in my previous comments that are missing on that map such as the New Community Jewish High School.</p> <p>I would like to make it clear that by comparing the map in that figure mentioned above, with maps on Figures 4.5 -1, 4.5 - 2, and 4.5 - 3; there are many more school locations listed - but there are still some schools and parks missing. However those later maps related to schools and parks are more reflective of the actual school locations, and those figures do show Pierce College which is within 1 - 2 miles of the Topanga rote.</p> <p>I respectfully request that you recalculate your numbers for impacted schools based on some real research. Have your consultants contact these schools and find out how many students walk to school, how many are bused, how many bike, and how many are driven. If there are more cars, then that will impact your numbers for intersections your LOS as per Table 4.5 - 2.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	Are you aware that there is a bike plan for Los Angeles that will also be impacted by your trucks? http://www.bicyclela.org/maps_main.htm	
Bruce	Rowe	It appears to me that the cleanup of the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL) is being based on a political agenda created by antinuclear activists and not on any logical, practical, or scientific thinking. I am addressing the radiological contamination of the site. At the meeting that I attended on the NASA Draft Environmental Impact Statement, NASA personnel made it clear to those in attendance that NASA did not do any nuclear research in their areas of the SSFL site. However, in my opinion, that is not the general understanding of most people in the community who believe the whole SSFL site is highly radiologically contaminated.	NASA recognizes that some misconceptions exist regarding the history and current status of the site. We try to present the facts clearly and consistently.
Bruce	Rowe	The AOCs are not based on any health risk based factors. There is no evidence that people off site or people currently who are onsite are getting cancers from exposures to radiation on the site. If "hot" areas are found, they should be cleaned up. Are there any "hot" areas in the NASA administered property of the SSFL site?	NASA did not conduct any radiological work and has not found any "hot areas."

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Bruce	Rowe	<p>The entire site should be cleaned up to the standards for an end use. However, by removing the amount of soil and therefore vegetation called for in the AOCs, an enormous amount of damage will be done and the risk to the surrounding community will most likely be much greater than the risk presented by the site if the site was cleaned up to a suburban residential standard.</p> <p>The AOC "cure" will or might lead to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased pollution from the trucks used to carry away soil, vegetation, and the structures. This pollution would come from the fuel emissions from the trucks, the rubber from tires, the materials from brake linings, and so on. There would also be materials (dust) coming off the trucks from its cargo unless strict containment measures were taken to prevent that from happening. These air borne pollutants would increase the health risk to the community. 2. The trucks could also present traffic problems and increase the chance of traffic accidents. 3. Adherence to the AOCs would have a negative effect on cultural resources. The removal of all the test stands and associated structures would remove the opportunity for further generations to see, in situ, some of the remarkable technological achievements that were made during the Cold War generation which were used to protect the United States against attacks from foreign countries which also lead to the United States winning primacy in the space race. The Santa Susana Field Lab was primary and unique in this part of U.S. history. 4. The removal of the top two feet of top soil is also sure to destroy archeological information about the Native American presence in the area. 5. The destruction of the natural habitat will adversely affect the wildlife in the area in obvious ways. Of course, it will simply remove potential habitats. It will remove a part of the 	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Bruce	Rowe	<p>I believe that support for the AOCs is driven by propaganda and lobbying by antinuclear groups. It is my opinion that many of the most vocal members of these groups who have been participating in this cleanup – some for decades - have little to no scientific credentials or understanding of the current condition of the site. They often base their scare tactics on old and out dated reports that have no relevance to conditions that exist today. They create and propagate myths about what happened in the past and use anecdotal stories with no scientific relevance at all. They use dogmatic ideas based on a political, not a health and safety, agenda. Therefore, I believe that the AOCs should be rejected and a new agreement should be negotiated that is based on the real health risk of the site in relationship to an end use. By not basing the clean up on an end use, more damage will be done to the area in question than needs to be done and the surrounding community will be exposed to increased health and safety risks.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>One issue related to the Administrative Order on Consent, and therefore there is concern related to the cultural / archaeological aspects of the SSFL site is addressed on this DTSC power point which I have named the Nine Balancing Criteria of the AOC.</p> <p>Please see page 6 adobe - am I correct in interpreting this as - under exceptions -</p> <p>There is: "No cap on exceptions on detection limits, Native American artifacts / sites, or endangered species?"</p> <p>How does NASA interpret this slide and language related to artifacts and sites? Was this just a community recommendation - or did DTSC accept this in their responses?</p>	<p>NASA is working closely with DTSC to further define Native American Artifacts under the 2010 AOC. In accordance with the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD NASA has identified Native American Artifacts that it will seek to avoid.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Bruce M.	Rowe	<p>The NASA portion of the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL) is both historically and archeologically important –one could argue that the site is of prime importance in its role in this country’s Cold War efforts, the space program, and the understanding of the prehistory of this part of California. To remove all physical traces of this history and to potentially disrupt important archeological sites would be a disservice to the men and women who worked to make this country strong and to the earlier inhabitants who lived for thousands of years in this area. It would also be a disservice to the generations to come in not having the opportunity to see the context in which these historical and prehistoric events played out.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your consideration and comment on the DEIS. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. Comments such as yours are considered during that process. The Programmatic Agreement and ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Bruce M.	Rowe	<p>I therefore believe that the AOCs should be rejected and a new agreement should be negotiated that is based on the real health risk of the site in relationship to an end use. This new agreement should include the preservation of at least one of the test stands, perhaps Bravo, and the protection of already discovered and potential archeological materials.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Bruce M.	Rowe	<p>Removing all of the buildings and two feet of top soil as proposed in the AOCs will destroy the historic value of the site for all times and potentially also remove important information about the prehistoric past of the area. This would be done without any known benefit to the health and safety of the surrounding community.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>NASA plans to enter into a Programmatic Agreement with the California SHPO and the ACHP that identified protection and MMs for historic structures and archaeological resources at the site.</p>
Bruce M.	Rowe	<p>There are no convincing scientific studies that show that the site should be cleaned up to the AOC's standards in terms of reducing the possibilities of diseases such as cancer—if the site's end use is parkland. In fact, there is good reason to believe that such standards will increase both health risk and lead to environmental degradation that will have many negative effects.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Bruce M.	Rowe	The number of trucks needed to remove soil and structures presents accident risks to the surrounding community as well as environmental problems in terms of pollution from emissions, the breakdown of truck parts such as brake linings, and dust coming off of the trucks from their cargo of soil. The removal of so much soil will destroy the natural environment used by animal and reduce vegetation that absorbs CO2, a green house gas. Soil removal will also increase the chance of flooding.	NASA notes the impacts that you mentioned. Each are discussed in the EIS.
Bruce M.	Rowe	So why not come up with a plan to save the history, prehistory, and the site's environment. Please look for a way to negotiate a new cleanup plan for the site.	NASA notes your recommendation to negotiate a new cleanup plan for the site. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. NASA plans to enter into a Programmatic Agreement with the California SHPO and the ACHP that identified protection and MMs for historic structures and archaeological resources at the site.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>As per the request of NASA, I have not submitted this letter directly to NASA Administrator Bolden even though the CC says to NASA Administrator Bolden.</p> <p>At this time, I believe that I have sent it to both Senator Boxer and Senator Feinstein, to Congressman Waxman and Congressman Sherman. It will be sent to the others I have cc'd ASAP.</p> <p>NASA has complied with your request and the request of Director Raphael to do a Draft EIS with only two alternatives - a cleanup to the Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) and the required No Further Action.</p> <p>This document is over 1000 pages, and I have skimmed all of those pages, and studied many others.</p> <p>The conclusion that I have is this remediation action will have a tremendous impact on the communities of West Hills - where I have lived for more than 35 years, as well as the communities of Chatsworth, Canoga Park, and Woodland Hills.</p> <p>DTSC has a Community Advisory Group, and it is my expectation that this group and many others including the Chatsworth Neighborhood Council will be asking DTSC and NASA to change their Administrative Order on Consent to a risk based cleanup. The majority of the people who understand the technical aspects of the site cleanup support a risk based clean up to a suburban residential standard.</p> <p>The cleanup deadline for soils is 2017. There is no way for all three Responsible Parties to achieve their demolition and soil remediation by 2017, and do so in a safe manner. The roads that these trucks must traverse while they are highways in West Hills and the neighboring communities - they also cross many school crosswalks, and they drive through many minority and low income census tracts. Furthermore, you are taking soil that is not being cleaned up based on risk to other communities that are also Environmental Justice</p>	<p>Thank you for letting us know of your distribution of these comments.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	I have broken the Power Point that I tried to submit yesterday into two parts. I also tried to reduce the resolution. Attached is Part 1 of the two parts of my Power Point for my Section 106 comments and these comments would apply to the NASA DEIS as well.	Thank you for providing this information.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>Due to the current government shutdown, many of the responses that I get from emailing NASA come back with a response that states that the NASA employee has been furloughed.</p> <p>I do not know why NASA chose the NEPA process in which to consider the Section 106 process. However, as a result, our opportunity to meet as Section 106 consultants, and to discuss one of the most critical aspects of the NEPA DEIS document, will most likely be taken away from us because the October 1st, 2013 date has passed.</p> <p>Therefore, the discussion for Section 106 and how to protect the archaeological / cultural aspects of the U.S. Government property now that the whole SSFL site has been declared Sacred Lands by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash will fall outside of the general public comment period. Our last two meetings focused completely on the preservation of the three historic districts without real discussion of the impact of the cleanup on the archaeological / cultural.</p> <p>I respectfully request that NASA either extend the date for the NASA EIS for one month after the government shutdown has ended, or one month after the project director has the opportunity to consult with the NASA Federal Preservation Officer, and after both employees have the opportunity to consult with their superiors . I suspect that others may have asked for an extension to comment as well.</p> <p>NASA Santa Susana is a unique environment in many ways. The cultural / historical significance of the earliest inhabitants of this site cannot be ignored, and our ability to consult and to be educated by other consultants in regards to this aspect should not be denied. I believe that our focus was taken away from this important aspect</p>	<p>Due to the furlough, NASA will accept comments through October 17, the day NASA returned from the furlough.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>I have now found a second error in my written comments to you as a former Board member. Those comments were also supported by Donn Howell and Steve Lenske - former members of the West Hills Neighborhood Council. I was in a rush to get my comments in by the 30th knowing that the U.S. Government was preparing to shut down on October 1st - the deadline of the comments.</p> <p>Please see the letter attached that was used by me and Donn Howell as our former Board member comments. Steve Lenske made personal changes to my draft. The minor corrections are made in red.</p>	Changes noted
Christine	Rowe	<p>I cannot find the article that I was reading two weeks ago. But here are two I think that I read:</p> <p>http://www.upi.com/Science_News/2013/10/02/Pollution-near-high-volume-roadways-said-risk-in-muchof-US/UPI-20781380749594/</p> <p>http://www.latimes.com/science/sciencenow/la-sci-sn-air-pollution-causes-lung-cancer-20131017,0,981625.story#axzz2j8bGUFgS</p>	We will consider the content at these links as we finalize the EIS.
Christine	Rowe	<p>As residents of West Hills and former members of the West Hills Neighborhood Council, we would like to reiterate our concerns related to the limited Draft Environmental Impact Statement that NASA has just produced, and we support the votes of the West Hills Neighborhood Council that we submitted in resolution approved on August 3rd, 2011 and May 17, 2013.</p> <p>For the protection of our community, we respectfully request that NASA do an Environmental Impact Statement that addresses all of the alternative scenarios as was presented at NASA's March 27, 2012, NASA Environmental Impact Study Meeting.</p>	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christine	Rowe	<p>Please also consider our comments in our letter to the City attorney including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the request for the U.S. Government property to not be used for residential use; the use of the Nine Balancing Criteria of CERCLA; -the need to monitor airborne emissions and dust from remediation; -the need to monitor surface water and groundwater; -to monitor soils at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site until DTSC deems that the site is cleaned to all relevant and applicable laws; -the future use of the site should be parkland or open space based upon the final characterization of the site; -the WHNC recommended preservation of some of the test stands on the NASA property if it can be done in a manner that is protective of public safety and will not impede the cleanup beneath the test stands; -the WHNC supports all environmental laws that are applicable to this site that were protective of endangered species and wildlife that uses the site as a major wildlife corridor; -the WHNC supports all laws that are applicable for the protection of the Native American community and the archaeological sites that are on the National Register of Historic Places. 	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.</p>
Christine	Rowe	<p>In the letter that was attached as coming from former WHNC Board members, I made that initial draft. In reading another former Board member's comments, I discovered a small error. The sentence should state: "When NASA and the DOE signed the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with DTSC, the WHNC considered potential conflicts between the AOCs with the DOE's need to comply with a court order to perform an Environmental Impact Statement." Please add this note to letters that were submitted by me, Stephen Lenske, and Donn Howell.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment on the DEIS. Your correction is noted here.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
D	Rowe	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Patrick	Rowe	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
William	Rowland	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>Several aspects of the compliance effort are problematic with regard to the treatment of historic properties. These include NASA’s decision to limit alternatives under consideration, statement of purpose and need for the project, as well as NASA’s level of efforts in identification and evaluation of historic properties, and proposed process to resolve adverse effects to historic properties.</p> <p>Through this letter, the SHPO is notifying NASA of its concerns with these aspects of the Draft EIS and with the successful fulfillment of the 36 CFR 800.8(c) substitution process by which NASA has attempted to satisfy its Section 106 responsibilities.</p>	<p>Please refer to Section 2.4 for the rationale for the changes in alternatives considered. NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC and the alternatives in the EIS. NASA will comply with the AOC which will accommodate any future use. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA analyzed only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA will comply with the current AOC or future revisions/modifications of the AOC as agreed to by appropriate parties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. Comments such as yours are considered during that process. The Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>In 2007, NASA signed a Consent Order for Corrective Action with Boeing, the US Department of Energy, and the California DTSC. This order “identified the required activities for cleanup of soil, groundwater, and surface water at SSFL” (Draft EIS, ES-1).</p> <p>In 2010, NASA and DTSC executed an Administrative Order of Consent (AOC), which “stipulates specific remedial requirements, including characterization and cleanup of soil contamination on the NASA-administered areas of SSFL to Look-Up Table values” (Draft EIS, ES-1).</p> <p>NASA references these two agreements throughout the Draft EIS to justify the restriction of alternatives considered through the NEPA process and as evidence that NASA has committed to soil cleanup at SSFL to Background levels and the remediation work that entails.</p> <p>According to its Federal Preservation Officer, NASA conducted no NEPA review or Section 106 consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) or the SHPO (or any other parties) regarding either of these documents (Consulting parties’ conference call, August 29, 2013). By signing these two agreements, NASA committed to a course of cleanup activities that has the potential to cause adverse effects to historic properties at SSFL. Additionally, by signing these two agreements without conducting Section 106 consultation, NASA appears to have foreclosed on the opportunity of ACHP to comment on those two undertakings. By continuing to limit alternatives under consideration in the current Draft EIS based upon these two agreements, NASA is approaching a third instance of foreclosure regarding cleanup activities at SSFL.</p>	<p>We acknowledge your comments however NASA has confirmed with the ACHP that the Agreements themselves do not foreclose the ACHP’s ability to comment on these actions. This EIS and related S106 consultation afford every opportunity to comment in accordance with the regulations.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	The SHPO previously raised these concerns in conversations with NASA and in the December 3, 2012, comment letter. No response has been received as of the date of this letter.	NASA has been conducting ongoing consultation with regards to the issues raised by SHPO and has conducted multiple telephone conversations as well. The consultation is ongoing and should result in a Programmatic Agreement with SHPO and NASA among the signatories.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>In the June 30, 2011, letter initiating Section 106 consultation, NASA defined the undertaking as demolition and cleanup activities on the NASA-administered portion of SSFL. In the December 3, 2012, comment letter, the SHPO stated that the Draft EIS should “contain a clear and complete explanation of any and all actions that are anticipated to follow from the cleanup and remediation activities that may affect cultural resources, including any possible excess property declaration and plans for disposal that may include transfer out of federal ownership. Demolition, cleanup, and disposal all constitute Undertakings as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.”</p> <p>NASA responded that the purpose of the undertaking was remediation of contaminated soils and groundwater, and that General Services Administration (GSA) will be conducting separate environmental compliance for the disposal of the property.</p> <p>The Draft EIS states the following Purpose and Need for the Action: “The purpose of the Proposed Action is to remediate the environment to a level that meets NASA’s environmental cleanup responsibilities and to undertake the demolition actions necessary to support both remediation and property disposition of the NASA-administered portion of SSFL (emphasis added).”</p> <p>Inclusion of “disposition” in the Purpose and Need presents several problems for this consultation. The Draft EIS contains no analysis or specifications for what portion of demolition of architectural resources is related to cleanup, and what portion of demolition is related to disposition.</p> <p>NASA representatives stated that demolition of up to 100% of the buildings and structures is intended to prepare the property for disposal rather than to facilitate soil or groundwater cleanup.</p>	<p>Demolition is NASA's action, not disposition. NASA decided SSFL property and structures were no longer required to support its mission and, on September 14, 2009, NASA reported the property to the GSA as excess. GSA conditionally accepted NASA's report of excess pending NASA's certification that remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to hazardous substances on the property has been completed. The GSA will conduct a separate environmental review under NEPA for the action of transferring the land out of NASA stewardship (which is NASA's understanding of the "disposition action"). NASA and the GSA are coordinating during the preparation of the two environmental documents.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	In a meeting on September 18, 2013, the state DTSC clarified that neither the 2007 Consent Order nor the 2010 AOC mandates demolition of buildings and structures. Instead, the documents requested that NASA submit a demolition plan, and DTSC would determine if it was sufficient to facilitate soils and groundwater remediation. If buildings not proposed for demolition hindered full cleanup to background levels, DTSC could require further demolition. If NASA has submitted a demolition plan, the SHPO has not received a copy of it.	NASA agrees with SHPO's interpretation that neither the 2007 Consent Order nor the 2010 AOC mandates demolition of buildings. What you refer to as a "demolition plan" is NASA's Standard Operating Procedures: Building Demolition Debris Characterization and Management for SSFL (SSFL). It is general procedures that were developed within the framework established by applicable federal, state, and local regulations, and will govern NASA's characterization and management of wastes generated during building demolition at SSFL. A copy will be forwarded to your office.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	It appears that total demolition to facilitate disposal is a discretionary decision on NASA's part that is not mandated by the cleanup agreements, and nothing restricts NASA from considering alternatives that include something less than total demolition. Yet, the DEIS does not contain sufficient analysis of such alternatives, because NASA maintains that their "hands are tied" by the AOC which, in their interpretation, precludes all other alternatives except those included in the DEIS.	NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	Furthermore, it is the SHPO's opinion that splitting environmental compliance for cleanup activities from compliance for disposition artificially and improperly segments the undertaking, which appears to be NASA's disposal of its property at SSFL. The Section 106 consultation and EIS should take into account both the cleanup activities and disposition of the property rather than falsely contend that they are separate and unrelated activities.	NASA's proposed actions include only the cleanup and demolition activities at the site. NASA has formally requested that GSA commence excess procedures, and GSA is responsible for following 36 CFR 800 for the disposal.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	Other than the No Action alternative, which is mandated by NEPA, NASA has not given full consideration to reasonable alternatives that would avoid the adverse effects to historic properties that will result from the Proposed Action. The Draft EIS contains no evidence that NASA has made an effort to analyze the feasibility of retaining any of the historic buildings and structures or to avoid large-scale soil removal at SSFL.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC and the alternatives in the EIS. NASA will comply with the AOC which will accommodate any future use. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA analyzed only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA will comply with the current AOC or future revisions/modifications of the AOC as agreed to by appropriate parties. NASA appreciates your consideration and comment on the DEIS. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. Comments such as yours are considered during that process. The Programmatic Agreement and ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	The magnitude of adverse effects / significant impacts that will result from the Proposed Action warrants serious consideration of alternatives that avoid or minimize effects / impacts. These should be analyzed at the alternatives stage rather than suggested as possible mitigation measures at the end of the process.	NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others.

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Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	When a federal agency chooses to use the NEPA process for Section 106 purposes, the documentation submitted must meet the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 800.8(c)(1)(i-v), which are intended to accomplish the goals of the consultation process outlined in 36 CFR Part 800.3 through 6. The SHPO finds that these standards have not been met during this consultation and that the substitution process has not been sufficient for the following reasons.	NASA has been in consultation with SHPO and ACHP and has met the standards. NASA additionally has opted to revert to consultation under 36 CFR 800.3 through 6 at the request of the SHPO.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	NASA has excluded disposition of its property from the undertaking and consultation, but is using disposition as justification for an unspecified amount of demolition of historic structures at SSFL. The undertaking should properly consider both cleanup activities and disposition if disposition influences the Proposed Action. If it does not, then disposition should not factor into the Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action / Undertaking.	Demolition is NASA's action, not disposition. NASA decided SSFL property and structures were no longer required to support its mission and, on September 14, 2009, NASA reported the property to the GSA as excess. GSA conditionally accepted NASA's report of excess pending NASA's certification that remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to hazardous substances on the property has been completed. The GSA will conduct a separate environmental review under NEPA for the action of transferring the land out of NASA stewardship (which is NASA's understanding of the "disposition action"). NASA and the GSA are coordinating during the preparation of the two environmental documents.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	Given NASA's agreements with DTSC and reliance upon the Consent Order and AOC for determining the level of cleanup, the consultation should properly include active participation from DTSC. On several occasions, NASA has told the SHPO that DTSC has not only mandated cleanup to Background levels, but any work NASA proposes will have to be approved by DTSC. As stated above, NASA, SHPO, and Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians met on September 18, 2013, (ACHP declined to participate). This meeting provided much needed clarity regarding the two DTSC agreements with NASA. It would have been ideal to hold discussions such as this one early in the process as mandated by 36 CFR 800.8(c), and the SHPO encourages ongoing coordination between these consulting parties in an effort to resolve adverse effects.	NASA will continue to coordinate with SHPO, DTSC, and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.

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Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	It is not clear that all other potential consulting parties have been identified or contacted, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (for a Section 404 permit).	<p>NASA established early on a process for applying to be a Section 106 consulting party. The request form is open to the public and available on the NASA SSFL website.</p> <p>Biology BMP-5: NASA would obtain a CWA Section 404 Permit from the USACE and a CWA Section 401 permit from the RWQCB for the discharge or dredge of material into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The Section 404 and 401 permits would include necessary measures to avoid, minimize, or otherwise mitigate impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S.</p>
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	In spite of previous requests and comments from the SHPO and other consulting parties, Historic Property Identification and Evaluation remains incomplete. Most recently, the SHPO's letter dated May 20, 2013, provided comments on archaeological identification efforts that have not been fully addressed by NASA.	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	In order to inform and seek comments from the public, Tribal groups, agencies, and stakeholders regarding impacts to the cultural resources, the following items should be completed and the results of these studies should be included in the draft EIR.	NASA acknowledges your comment.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	NASA's archaeologist(s) should write an archaeological context for the area and use it to address the potential presence of an archaeological district. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) study and Cultural Landscape Assessment that are currently under preparation do not substitute for this analysis. The archaeological district identification and evaluation should take into consideration the known properties resulting from the 1-mile literature survey. There are several cultural resources on the Boeing property that may very well be considered part of an archaeological district with Burro Flats as a focal point.	A potential archeological district would likely include the majority of sites off NASA-administered property. NASA is required to identify historic properties within its Area of Potential Effect which includes NASA owned portions of SSFL and a few small portions of Boeing land.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	Restricting the study area to the boundaries of the NASA-administered property is insufficient. NASA contends that it is unable to conduct identification and evaluation efforts on property it does not own. The scale of adverse effects from soil removal and other remediation efforts warrants a broad study of resources in the area, including on Boeing and Department of Energy (DOE) property, because of the potential for effects to resources that span the property boundary.	NASA is required to identify historic properties within its Area of Potential Effect which includes NASA owned portions of SSFL and a few small portions of Boeing land. The EIS does note likely cumulative impacts of activities in and around NASA's impact area.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	The Draft EIS states that NASA is consulting exclusively with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians with regard to the designated Sacred Site, TCP, and Cultural Landscape Assessment (Draft EIS, 4-19). Nothing in the regulations requires or justifies exclusion of the SHPO and ACHP from this consultation, and both play a regulatory role in the evaluation of historic properties such as TCPs and Cultural Landscapes.	NASA received a specific request from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians to consult independently from other consulting parties. NASA respects their request. On occasion the Santa Ynez have attended consulting parties meetings in person at the request of NASA for the benefit of the consultation, but NASA has also been conducting its consultation in private with the Tribe at their request. SHPO and ACHP, as well as the Santa Ynez, will receive the TCP and cultural landscape report for review and comment. It is a highly confidential document, so will not be circulated for public review.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	Along with the archaeological context and district evaluation, the TCP study and Cultural Landscape Assessment should form the cornerstone for historic property identification and evaluation efforts. Failure to complete these studies in time for them to inform alternative selection will result in a failure to adequately comply with 36 CFR 800.8(c)(1)(ii), which compels the federal agency to identify historic properties and assess effects consistent with the standards and criteria of 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.5. Inclusion of historic preservation issues. Completion of this identification effort is especially vital given the destructive nature of the remediation efforts and potential effects to the archaeological resources, as well as impacts to traditional cultural values and practices.	The TCP and cultural landscape study will be completed and reviewed by SHPO prior to the completion of the FEIS. The DEIS provided analysis of the potential impacts to a TCP of the proposed action in Section 4.3.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>The Burro Flats site (as well as the other two identified archaeological properties) needs to be analyzed under all National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria, not just Criterion D.</p> <p>NASA should not be relying solely on a 38-year old NRHP nomination. NASA should consider updating the NRHP nomination to reflect current site conditions and also addressing all NRHP criteria.</p> <p>NASA should reconcile all of the available information on the Burro Flat site, including but not limited to a resurvey of the site, locating / spot-checking all of the identified loci from the previous surveys and studies, etc.</p>	<p>NASA relied on information collected between the 1950s and 2007. The Burro Flats site was revisited and resurveyed in June 2007 to reassess the nature and extent of the previously recorded Burro Flats site in NASA's Area II. As a result, of this investigation, California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record forms for Burro Flats were updated and submitted to SHPO.</p> <p>Thank you for your suggestions regarding additional investigations that could be carried out.</p>
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	Boundary delineation should occur at this stage to fully inform the assessment of adverse effects, rather than postponing it and considering it a mitigation measure.	The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA also conducted studies in 2007 to reaffirm the boundary. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. Since it is already listed in the National Register, there is no requirement under the law for additional boundary delineation as part of identifying historic properties.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	The SHPO disagrees with NASA's assertion that the boundaries of a potential archaeological district at SSFL are limited to the boundaries of the Burro Flat National Register Archaeological District.	There is some confusion as NASA has not asserted any boundaries of any historic district for archeological resources.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	The SHPO concurs that the Proposed Action will adversely affect historic properties. The scale of adverse effects, while still being determined, is disturbing and disappointing. The extent of adverse effects remains unknown until the full scope of cleanup activities is known and identification and evaluation efforts are complete. NASA does not intend to complete these steps prior to its Record of Decision (ROD), making it extremely difficult to agree upon appropriate resolution of the adverse effects.	NASA notes your concurrence and your comments on the extent of the adverse effect. The Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD identifies considerations of multiple steps leading to the cleanup activities.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	The Draft EIS contains language that, "Appropriate measures, such as preparing a plan for unanticipated discoveries, should be implemented to address the possibility of impacts on buried resources from the undertaking" (Draft EIS, C-52). However, the document does not specify when this plan will be written, how or when consulting parties will be able to review and comment on it, or how NASA will demonstrate its commitment to following the plan.	NASA is considering developing a Programmatic Agreement to stipulate MMs and other commitments, rather than codifying those commitments in the ROD as originally planned. The Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD would include an unanticipated discoveries plan.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	The full extent of adverse effects remains unknown. NASA proposes to continue working on the TCP and Cultural Landscape analysis and will adjust the Area of Potential Effects in accordance with the findings of these studies. However, NASA has offered no plan to allow consulting parties to comment on this analysis, either prior to release of the Final EIS or after it is released.	The Traditional Cultural Properties and Cultural Landscape Assessment report is a confidential document. SHPO and ACHP will have the opportunity to review the report but it will not be made available to the public.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	The mitigation measures included in the Draft EIS are premature and insufficient.	NASA will consider MM recommendations submitted by the public and consulting parties as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>NASA proposes the retention of a single test stand as a mitigation measure.</p> <p>Retention of a test stand would properly be considered an avoidance or minimization measure, but first should be included in the alternative analysis.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others.</p>
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>NASA proposes HABS / HAER recordation of the nine individually-eligible structures at SSFL.</p> <p>The nine individually-eligible structures are not the only historic properties proposed for demolition. Recordation should properly include all contributors to the three historic districts associated with the test stands, too.</p> <p>No level of recordation is specified.</p>	<p>Documentation is part of the discussions NASA and SHPO are conducting and will be included in the final Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.</p>
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>NASA proposes to produce an in-depth ethnographic study based upon research from the TCP study.</p> <p>An ethnographic study should be produced prior to issuance of the Final EIS so NASA can use it to identify and evaluate historic properties, assess effects, and develop appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.</p>	<p>We acknowledge your comment on the MMs proposed in the DEIS. The TCP investigation meets the requirement to identify historic properties; the proposed mitigation would provide a more in-depth ethnographic study to build on the investigations carried out for the TCP assessment.</p>
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>NASA proposes to delineate the boundaries of the Burro Flats Painted Cave archaeological site, which was listed in the NRHP in 1976.</p> <p>As with the ethnographic study, the boundaries of this site (and a possibly associated archaeological district) should be delineated prior to issuance of the Final EIS so NASA can use it to identify and evaluate historic properties, assess effects, and develop appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.</p>	<p>The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. Since it is already listed in the National Register, there is no requirement under the law for additional boundary delineation as part of identifying historic properties. As part of the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD NASA will provide additional research and archeological investigations to update the NRHP form.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>NASA proposes to design and install temporary protection measures for the Burro Flats site during implementation of the proposed action.</p> <p>The SHPO appreciates NASA's willingness to implement protection measures, but these should be part of the scope of work rather than a mitigation measure.</p> <p>Consultation regarding protection measures should also include Tribal groups.</p> <p>NASA has not proposed protection measures for any of the other historic properties at SSFL</p>	<p>In consultation with SHPO and the tribes, NASA is currently developing appropriate protection measures for the Burro Flats site.</p>
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>NASA also should prepare a permanent protection plan for Burro Flats that extends beyond the duration of cleanup activities, and propose a Section 106 consultation plan for its implementation.</p> <p>As discussed in the August 29 consulting parties' conference call, the SHPO agrees that existing historic property recordation and nominations should be updated as a mitigation measure.</p>	<p>Thank you for your MM suggestion. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p>
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	<p>Throughout the consultation process and in the Draft EIS, NASA states that resolution of adverse effects and the Section 106 process will be finalized in the Record of Decision for the Final EIS. Given the schedule NASA has for adoption of the ROD and the limits of current cultural resource identification noted above, a resolution of adverse effects that would meet minimum standards consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.8(c)(1)(i-v) cannot be reasonably achieved. Without a substantive and enforceable agreement document, the requirements of 36 CFR 800(c) are not satisfied and the SHPO would have to consider submitting objections to NASA in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8(c)(2)(ii).</p>	<p>NASA is developing a Programmatic Agreement to stipulate MMs and other commitments. SHPO would be a signatory to that agreement document.</p>

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Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	The SHPO continues to believe, as stated on several occasions during this consultation, that an agreement document would be a more appropriate vehicle for resolving adverse effects, given the complexity of the undertaking, phased identification contemplated, scale of adverse effect, and multiple years required to implement the undertaking. Whichever document is utilized, it is essential that NASA enter into a legally-binding and enforceable agreement to resolve adverse effects to historic properties.	NASA is developing a Programmatic Agreement to stipulate MMs and other commitments. SHPO would be a signatory to that agreement document.
Carol	Rowland-Nawi (SHPO)	Finally, outstanding issues remain from the 2010 AOC, including the definition of "Native American artifacts" and the manner by which NASA can apply the 5% exception provision to historic properties. Per the September 18, 2013, meeting with DTSC, NASA, SHPO, and Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, neither NASA nor DTSC could provide an explanation of how the 5% exemption was determined or what scientific or other basis informed this decision. It appears that the exemption of 5% is arbitrary and capricious and artificially limits the consideration of alternatives, options for avoidance and minimization, and mitigation of adverse effects to historic properties. Along with discussions about extending the timeline, the SHPO recommends ongoing discussions with DTSC and signatory parties to resolve these issues.	NASA acknowledges your comments. NASA will follow the AOC. By following the NEPA process, NASA complies with its statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Section 4.0 of the AOC. NASA continues to work expeditiously with DTSC and the public to complete the actions called for in the AOC. NASA realizes that the EIS describes the negative impact of cleanup to background, as required by NEPA. The 2017 schedule and cost for completion are a function of the AOC. If the AOC is revised, NASA will comply with the appropriate NEPA analysis and documentation. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Rowley	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Rowley	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Yves	Rubin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Rubin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tracy	Rudewicz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Patricia	Rudner	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Susan	Rudnicki	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Alta	Rudomin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tanner	Ruegg	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Christoph	Ruegg	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Monique	Ruiz	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Syd	Rumford	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joseph	Rund	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Diana	Rushfeldt	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Adam	Russell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brian	Russell	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Brian	Russick	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Therese	Ryan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gretchen	Ryan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mike	Ryan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Katherine	Rykowski	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Katherine	Rykowski	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
S	S	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Charles	S.	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Imran	Saadi	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Judy	Sachter	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Beejan	Sadigh	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Chris	Saia	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Chris	Saia	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Isaac	Salazar	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rocio	Salazar	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ololade	Saliu	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susan	Sally	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Barry	Saltzman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeff	Salvaryn	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Barbara	Samuels	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>In National Park Service's (NPS) scoping letter dated September 22, 2011, NASA was asked to consider three topics relevant to conservation planning at the site:</p> <p>1.NPS manages the National Register of Historic Places. SSFL was a center of scientific research during the Cold War and during early to recent space exploration; several structures from this era remain on the site. The 2008 NASA Historic Resources Survey and Assessment (revised 2009) concluded that nine structures and three historic districts are eligible for the register. In addition, SSFL contains a prehistoric site complex that was listed on the National Register in 1976.</p> <p>2.SSFL is adjacent to the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. As such, it provides a wildlife linkage between lands within the NPS boundary and the adjacent Simi Hills and Santa Susana Mountains. SSFL also contains archeological sites related to archeological sites found within the NPS boundary.</p> <p>3.SSFL is part of the Rim of the Valley Special Resource Study (RIVA SRS), authorized by Congress in the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-229-May-2008).</p> <p>The NPS is concerned that the Draft EIS inadequately addresses these three topics.</p>	<p>NASA has been working with SHPO, Tribes, and many consulting parties to address these structures. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 were incorporated in the PA and/or ROD.</p> <p>NASA recognizes that SSFL is important habitat recognized in linkages by local agencies. It is NASA's understanding that the Rim of the Valley study will be concluded in 2014. This is at least a year before on soil cleanup work is scheduled to start. DOI or NPS would have time to engage NASA and DTSC before any actions resulting in significant impacts to the biological resources occur. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>Section 3.3 of the EIS discusses the historic significance of the three historic districts identified in NASA's 2009 Historic Resources Survey and Assessment (see document at http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/documents/historical/NASA_Historic_Resources_Survey_2009.pdf).</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Furthermore, NPS finds that expressed purpose and need will not be fulfilled by the action alternative, as currently proposed. Our concerns and suggested modifications are summarized below; in addition we have enclosed a table with more detail on specific issues and text corrections.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>SSFL's and the NASA component's location within the greater public park land and open space setting is not adequately disclosed (Affected Environment).</p> <p>There is no regional vicinity map to illustrate the contextual setting of SSFL and the NASA portion among protected parkland, open space, and surrounding communities. The attached Figure 1 clearly illustrates the nexus of the proposed Project site and the surrounding regional parkland and open space setting. Maps in the Affected Environment and Appendices D and E either have no parkland identification or are missing several areas of public park land and protected open space. None of the maps includes the NPS-SMMNRA boundary. The SMMNRA boundary is shared with the southwestern boundary of SSFL. As noted previously, SSFL is ecologically continuous with the NPS-administered SMMNRA. The prehistoric archaeological sites are also connected to the greater prehistory and Native American cultural heritage of the Simi Hills and Santa Monica Mountains. It is critical to illustrate the parkland setting to more accurately disclose the project's potential for impacts to natural and cultural resources beyond the boundaries of SSFL and the NASA portion and to more fully disclose the site's current and potential future role in the region's ecology and recreation.</p> <p>Regional Park Land Setting, Affected Environment, Section 3 and Appendices D & E: Maps in Section 3 and Appendices D and E either have no parkland identification (Figures 3.4-2, Wildlife Migration Corridor and 3.10-1, Transportation Network), or are missing several areas of public parkland and protected open space (Figure 3.12-3). Several maps in the Draft EIS appendices are also absent any parkland identification (Appendix D, E). None of the maps include the NPS-administered Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area boundary. The SMMNRA boundary is shared with the southwestern boundary of SSFL.</p>	<p>NASA will update Figure 2.2-1 to reflect nearby parkland as appropriate.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	The Draft EIS has an incomplete description of important cultural resources in the Affected Environment (Section 3.3) and defers essential treatment to the subsequent planning (Section 4.3).	NASA's EIS identified potential historic properties including archeological sites, Traditional Cultural Properties, Indian Sacred Site and historic structures and the likely impacts of the proposed action on those resources. NASA has been working with over 35 consulting parties including Native Americans under Section 106 of the NHPA to identify and determine effects to historic properties. Potential impacts have been noted by the public during the scoping period and the EIS comment period. The efforts to minimize, avoid or mitigate adverse effects are identified in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	The impacts to cultural resources clearly are adverse and significant for both historic architectural features and archeological resources. Section 106 consultation is still underway. The Draft EIS only suggests mitigation measures that might be considered, with nothing certain and final impacts stated as "Pending consultation" in Table ES-4. Thus, both the impact analysis of cultural resources and consideration of mitigation measures are difficult to evaluate. Because of the preliminary nature of information on archeological resources, clean-up impacts, and mitigation measures, the EIS does not allow for meaningful public input on cultural resource impacts. Instead, the only option for input is through participation in the limited group composed of community consulting parties that advise NASA on Section 106.	NASA's EIS identified potential historic resources and the likely impacts of the proposed action on those resources. NASA has been working with over 35 consulting parties including Native Americans, National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Office under Section 106 of the NHPA to identify and determine effects to historic properties. Potential impacts have been noted by the public during the scoping period and the EIS comment period. The efforts to minimize, avoid or mitigate adverse effects are identified in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	The Draft EIS does not have complete information on any aspect of the cultural resource setting. The impacts on archeological resources are uncertain because very limited information is available on the significant site complex associated with the Burro Flats Painted Cave, much of the data being extremely outdated. In addition, the analysis of impacts to cultural resources is also likely inadequate because of the limited soil testing for contaminants in areas rich in archeology, such as the Burro Flats area. Should testing at the outer limits of the cleanup footprint indicate additional soil removal to reach the Look-Up Table values, additional impacts to archeological resources would follow. These uncertainties increase the need to presently identify feasible mitigation measures for the extensive archeological resources in this site complex. The ongoing Traditional Cultural Property and cultural landscape studies and the ongoing consultation on the Native American Sacred Site make impacts and appropriate assignment of mitigation measures even more difficult to consider.	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD. NASA will undergo additional archeological testing in consultation with SHPO and SYBCI. The SHPO and SYBCI have been provided a copy of the TCP and cultural landscape assessment for comment.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	The inventory of architectural resources representing the rocket test stands and related facilities is not well described in the Draft EIS, although an in-depth study was conducted by NASA contractors. Lack of comprehensive descriptions of the nationally significant historic districts and lack of images of the test stands make it difficult for readers of the EIS who have not visited the site to understand the full potential of these historic resources and the possible impacts of their removal.	Several paragraphs on the history of each of the historic districts will be added to the technical report in Appendix C of the EIS. The full ACI and WR report will not be attached to the technical report in Appendix C.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	The Draft EIS presents the possibility that some historic structures could be preserved, however it does not define how preservation of any structures would be reconciled with project goals and objectives. The Purpose and Need statement requires cleanup to background levels and the project description calls for complete demolition and hauling away of virtually all structures.	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD. NASA will retain historic structures only if the cleanup goals can be achieved or through the use of exceptions in accordance with the AOC.

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>The Draft EIS has substantial shortcomings in describing biological resources and characterizing the severity of the proposed action’s impacts. The Draft EIS also does not disclose adequate, feasible mitigation measures for either cultural resources or biological resources.</p>	<p>The EIS will be revised to better explain cultural and biological mitigations (Sections 4.3.2 and 4.4.2). Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional on cultural resources avoidance and mitigation plans. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred with by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>However, Table ES-4 also lists a moderate, beneficial, regional, long-term impact attributed to increasing the area of undeveloped habitat and from removing contamination. After mitigation, the Draft EIS finds impacts from the action alternative on the majority of topics are mostly at the level of impact of the no action alternative (Table ES-4).</p> <p>We find this conclusion to be potentially incorrect due to the insufficiency of biological resource surveys and the potentially incorrect assumption that remediated areas will recover their biological diversity and ecological function. Extensive research in remediation of abandoned mine sites indicates that restoration of functional soil and vegetation communities after remediation is extremely difficult to achieve. However, the post-mitigation final impact level on both cultural and biological resources is still pending agency consultations. NPS finds the action alternative, as currently proposed, has the potential to have great irreversible negative impacts on native habitat and associated flora and fauna and wildlife movement.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes that impacts to some resources will be significant and cannot be fully mitigated. NASA reassessed the potential for beneficial impacts in this area, and agrees the impacts should be less. The EIS will be modified from moderate to minor. Please refer to Table 4.4-1 for a better explanation of impacts (Table ES-4).</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>The Draft EIS undervalues the NASA property’s open space and habitat contribution to wildlife movement through the greater SSFL and surrounding open space setting (Section 3.4.2). NPS cannot overemphasize that SSFL, including the NASA property, contributes to habitat connectivity owing to juxtaposition with contiguous open space and park land and because of the diversity and overall quality of the on-site native habitat.</p> <p>“SSFL habitat and species diversity, physical attributes, and geographic location make the area a potentially important route for species migrations. Open space at SSFL could play a role for habitat linkage among the Santa Susana Mountains, the Simi Hills, and possibly, the Santa Monica Mountains (NASA, 2011b). However, the NASA-administered portions of SSFL are outside of the critical habitat corridors in the region identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (Figure 3.4-2) (Ventura County, 2005)” (pg. 3-23).</p> <p>There are several errors in this statement. The citation is incorrect and fails to reference the key report on the habitat linkage between the Sierra Madre and the Santa Monica Mountains (South Coast Missing Linkages Report, Penrod, et al. 2006). The presentation that SSFL could only “possibly” play a role connecting habitat into the Santa Monica Mountains illustrates a lack of familiarity with research on habitat connectivity in this region. The exclusion of NASA property from the habitat linkage is overly conservative and presents a narrow interpretation of the complex set of factors used to model and map a wildlife habitat linkage.</p> <p>The Environmental Consequences assessment of wildlife impacts (Section 4.4.1.3, pg. 4-36) perpetuates the Affected Environment’s inaccurate presentation that the NASA portion of SSFL is not part of any wildlife movement corridor. By asserting that the NASA property is not part of a wildlife movement corridor, the Draft EIS inappropriately lacks analysis of effects on wildlife movement through the cleanup areas.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. The EIS text has been revised in section 4.4.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>The Draft EIS minimizes the extent of impacts on several sensitive species owing to non-systematic wildlife surveys.</p> <p>The Draft EIS bases impacts on listed species on wildlife surveys that were opportunistically conducted during the special-status plant surveys (Appendix E, Section 2.2, pg. E-28). Therefore, no USFWS or other rigorous protocols were followed when looking for species that were endangered, threatened, or of special concern. Appropriate survey protocols may have led to discovery of several more sensitive species than observed in the fall 2010 and spring 2011 biological surveys, with associated negative impacts to those species.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>The Environmental Consequences' contaminant impacts on wildlife are not substantiated (Section 4.4.1.3) and impacts from loss of native habitat are not considered.</p> <p>The Draft EIS states that contaminants on-site, such as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), could result in wildlife mortality owing to ingestion that becomes concentrated in animals higher in the food chain. This may be occurring at the site, although the Draft EIS offers no studies to substantiate contaminant levels in wildlife either residing within or moving through the site. It is possible that a more significant impact could result from the removal of native habitat and soils and following habitat type conversion than the negative impact of ingestion of contaminated vegetation or soils.</p> <p>The subsequent EIS should provide an analysis of the impacts of contaminant ingestion on wildlife based on contaminant levels in vegetation and typical ingestion rates and possible accumulation rates in the food chain versus impacts on wildlife from the complete loss of native habitat for the foreseeable future.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes a significant long term impact to vegetation communities and a moderate impact to wildlife. Please refer to Section 4.4 of the EIS. NASA has modified the EIS to reflect comments raised by DOI.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>The Draft EIS references an inadequate vegetation survey and obscures the importance of rocky outcrop habitat by including it within other vegetation types.</p> <p>The Draft EIS refers only to Appendix D, the 2010 fall field work report dated February 2011. However, Appendix E does provide a more extensive list of species observed in spring, 2011, and the information is presented accurately and more comprehensively. Relevant information in Appendix E should be incorporated in the analysis prepared for the subsequent EIS.</p> <p>Rocky outcrop habitat should be included as a habitat type in Table 3.4-1. The incorporation of rocky outcrops into other types, as presented in Appendix D, limits the disclosure of rocky outcrop habitat as a critical substrate for the state-listed Santa Susana tarplant. Appendix E has a much more comprehensive description of the rocky outcrop habitat on-site and its value as substrate for the Santa Susana tarplant. The Draft EIS project description and impact analysis notes that excavation of rocky outcrops would be avoided, yet rocky outcrops are part of other habitat types that will be destroyed during soil removal. The rare plant surveys conducted also incorrectly conclude that no <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> (Braunton's milkvetch) is present on site.</p> <p>This species has an extensive and long-lived seedbank and NPS and others' research indicates that it can appear in sites where it was not previously seen after a vegetation clearing event such as a fire. The fact that appropriate habitat is present should be taken as an indication that the species may be present and impacts to the species from clean up may occur.</p>	<p>Table 3.4-1 will be revised to include rocky outcrop. NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Inadequacy of Mitigation measure Biology BMP-1 (Section 4.4.2). Mitigation measure Biology BMP-1 should not be considered either a best management practice (BMP) or a mitigation measure for the irreversible effects of habitat and native soil removal. Biology BMP-1 recommends reseeding with a commercially available native seed mix that is of the same composition of plants that currently exist at SSFL. A three-year implementation program is recommended, with a goal of 50% native cover at the end of the timeframe. The Draft EIS offers no long-term management plan for restoration. Lack of long-term monitoring is a primary reason for revegetation failure. In addition, obtaining native seed can be difficult and ensuring genetic appropriateness of seed is also difficult.</p> <p>Numerous invasive species are also present on site and are likely to colonize disturbed soils and outcompete native plants seeded on disturbed soils. NPS finds that it is likely that Biology BMP-1 would result in habitat type conversion and loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>Biology BMP-1 should also not be considered an effective mitigation measure for long-term wind and water erosion. Without the long-term monitoring and ongoing treatment, erosion of soils would become a long-term negative impact if restoration of plant cover is not successful.</p>	<p>The Biology BMPs should be considered in conjunction with other BMPs offered for soils and water (SWPPP). NASA recognizes that by implementing the AOC, the natural environment from the AOC soil cleanup would remain significant after the BMPs are implemented.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>The action alternative project description does not identify any confirmed replacement soil source.</p> <p>The proposed action would replace removed soils at a backfill volume of one-third of the removed volume. The Draft EIS lists potential sources of backfill topsoil (Section 2, pg. 2-19), but fails to analyze whether the suggested sources would be the same soil type(s) as removed soils and whether or not the soils would be guaranteed uncontaminated and free of invasive weed seeds. Given that soil treatment is the key element in the cleanup action alternative, a clear identification of the replacement soil source and its suitability is a critical factor in defining a viable cleanup program which needs to be included in the subsequent EIS.</p>	<p>The one third backfill estimated was based on historic cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets 2010 AOC requirements.</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>The 500,000-cubic-yard estimated maximum soil removal could be significantly increased based on the need to resolve unforeseen unstable soils. There is also an inherent risk of determining the point at which the soils meet the Look-Up Table's background levels and limits on detectability. Unanticipated expansion of the grading footprint has the potential to exacerbate potential impacts on archaeological resources or sensitive species and native habitat.</p>	<p>You are correct that the cleanup are footprints are estimated based on current data and may increase in the future. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement (in coordination with SHPO and the tribes) in regards to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the 2010 AOC referencing Native American artifacts.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Supplemental or the FEIS should consider Santa Ana wind events to fully assess fugitive dust impacts (Section 4.7).</p> <p>The Draft EIS asserts that fugitive dust is likely to be deposited within or near the project site (pg. 4-104). The Draft EIS fails to consider Santa Ana high-speed wind conditions that occur throughout the year, and mostly during the fall through early winter months. Santa Ana winds come from the northeast and would carry contaminated fugitive dust onto state and federal park land within SMMNRA in the Simi Hills southwest of SSFL. The subsequent EIS should fully consider how to contain contaminated fugitive dust during Santa Ana high- speed winds and low humidity conditions when 105 acres of ground surface may be exposed.</p>	<p>NASA plans to mitigate fugitive dust impacts by ceasing soil loading during high winds or storms. Other mitigations are wetting the soil, limiting the stockpile area to 0.14 acre and height to 8 feet, covering roads with gravel, etc., limiting speed of vehicles, placing tarps over or barriers around stockpiles of soil, and removing bulk material from trucks. After remediation, the previously vegetated areas will be planted with a native seed mix.</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Supplemental or the FEIS should address land use as an impact topic (Section 2).</p> <p>Land use as an impact analysis topic was dismissed (Table 2.5-1). The Draft EIS states: "Existing and proposed land uses do not conflict with federal or state land use plans, policies, regulations, or laws. Therefore, no impacts to land use would occur". NPS has several concerns about dismissing land use from impact analysis.</p>	<p>NASA believes that the proposed demolition and environmental cleanup activities would not result in a change in land use on the NASA-administered property; implementation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives would not require a change in zoning, and no easements or land encroachments would be necessary. No land use acquisitions or transfers would be required.</p> <p>The impacts to soils, topography, and biological resources are discussed in Section 4.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>The NPS Rim of the Valley Corridor Special Resource Study is not referenced.</p> <p>As set forth by Congress, the purpose of the special resource study is to determine whether any portion of the Rim of the Valley Corridor study area is eligible to be designated as a unit of the National Park System or can be added to an existing NPS unit through a boundary adjustment to Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The NPS anticipates providing the public with a draft study report early in 2014, and the final report will be transmitted to Congress at the end of 2014. NPS staff is currently completing environmental analysis of a range of alternatives and developing recommendations for the study area. All of the preliminary alternatives include SSFL and the NASA property, and consider the cultural resources at SSFL nationally significant.</p> <p>The study also recognizes the natural landscape at SSFL that contributes to the critical habitat linkage between Los Padres National Forest and the Santa Monica Mountains. The NPS urges that the forthcoming study be referenced in the subsequent EIS under a land use topic that informs the public of this and other studies or plans which may be affected by the action alternative.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes the study is being conducted and results will be available in 2014.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>NPS finds the resulting landscape from cleanup to background needs to consider impacts to the management goals and objectives of surrounding park agencies.</p> <p>The greater land use setting around SSFL is largely public native open space parkland—the vast majority of which is managed by agencies with missions to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and to provide resource-dependent public recreation. SSFL open space is continuous with both the ecological and cultural resource setting associated with NPS-administered Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. In its current state, SSFL provides ecological benefits for NPS and other park lands. These benefits include wildlife corridors and population “reservoirs” of rare plants. The subsequent or FEIS needs to consider the project’s consequences for the surrounding parkland land use and other agencies mandates for managing these parklands.</p> <p>The possible action by Congress affecting the future of the SSFL area should also be considered.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>The action alternative, as currently proposed, does not fully meet the stated need to protect the environment.</p> <p>Based on our previous comments on the inadequacy of biological surveys, the inadequacy of evaluation of impacts, and the inadequacy of mitigation measures, we are concerned that the action alternative, as currently described, is not capable of meeting the goal of protecting the environment. Although the action alternative would remove contaminants – a benefit – as currently proposed it also would adversely impact soils, habitats, corridors and vegetation – long term unacceptable consequences.</p> <p>The action alternative seeks to achieve “background levels” for contaminants at the site. Based on the need to remove or treat 500,000 cubic yards of native soil, the resulting disturbance will render the landscape into an unnatural assemblage of vegetation, soils, topography, and wildlife diversity, and the overall aesthetic and ecological condition will be artificially disjointed from the surrounding natural parklands. In this sense, the post-cleanup environment would be very unlike the reference sites on NPS lands within the SMMNRA used for the chemical and radiological background level studies. Indeed, the proposed cleanup may exacerbate negative site conditions, such as non-native invasive plant proliferation, habitat type conversion, and reduced wildlife diversity.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment it has been noted. NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>The Draft EIS does not demonstrate the project would reduce maintenance costs.</p> <p>NPS did not find in the Draft EIS adequate discussion of the costs to be incurred in order to adequately implement the action alternative.</p> <p>Therefore, it is unclear whether the action alternative, as currently described, is capable of achieving the stated need to reduce maintenance costs, particularly compared to the no action alternative.</p>	<p>The EIS states "...Proposed Action is needed to protect human health and the environment, to meet the requirements of the 2010 AOC by the completion date of 2017, to reduce ongoing maintenance costs, and to prepare the property for disposition." The reduction of maintenance cost comes from demolition of the structures which NASA no longer has a mission need.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Cultural Resources, Executive Summary, pg. ES-7, Table ES-4, pg. ES-12: The Executive Summary states "Demolition would have a significant, negative, local, and long-term impact to all of the historic architectural resources."</p> <p>The historic structures have been deemed eligible for the National Register. Thus, the impact would be beyond local since the Determination of Eligibility deemed the test stand resources were of national significance. Impact would be national.</p>	<p>Thank you for pointing out this discrepancy. The text will be changed to reflect this comment (Section ES-5.1.2 and Table ES-4).</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Cultural Resources, Affected Environment, Section 3.3: The archaeological resources in Area II have been identified through surface surveys in a heavily vegetated and rugged, sometimes inaccessible landscape that precludes reliable identifiable of archeological resources in much of the project area. The Draft EIS assumes that subsurface archeological resources throughout the developed areas are likely to be disturbed. At the one clearly significant archeological site complex (Burro Flats Painted Cave), site boundaries were left undetermined. Either a thorough review of the existing documentation or intensive surface survey/mapping would have resolved this, but neither appears to have been conducted. The 1975 National Register nomination form, based on a 1973 archeological survey report, describes a huge midden area within the extensive site complex (CA- VEN-1072) that should have been mapped in order to define the affected environment at this location. As described in the Draft EIS and the associated cultural resource study (Appendix C), the site would appear be focused on the main pictograph panel, but the midden area could be an equally significant site component, one that might contain buried house structures and human burials. At present, all knowledge about this area is based on unpublished and largely unanalyzed data collected by avocational and field school excavations over a half century ago.</p>	<p>The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA used these boundaries and added a buffer area around these boundaries to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. There is no requirement under the law for additional boundary delineation as part of identifying historic properties.</p> <p>The Burro Flats site was revisited and resurveyed in June 2007 to reassess the nature and extent of the previously recorded Burro Flats site in NASA's Area II. As a result, of this investigation, California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record forms for Burro Flats were updated and submitted to SHPO.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Cultural Resources, Affected Environment, Section 3.3: The boundaries for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians' Sacred Site have not yet been determined, and it is unclear how this applies to the Area of Potential Effect. The Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) and Cultural Landscape Assessment are still underway to determine whether there is a TCP that is eligible for listing on the National Register. Without additional information, it is impossible to know how these potential resources comprise portions of the affected environment.	The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA used these boundaries and added a buffer area around these boundaries to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. There is no requirement under the law for additional boundary delineation as part of identifying historic properties.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Cultural Resources, Appendix C-51, Section 6.1.2: Statement that limited Holocene soils are present in most of APE is questionable. North 1/3 of area has several areas of deep soils.	We acknowledge your comment.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Cultural Resources, Appendix C-52: Recommended plan for dealing with "unanticipated discoveries" at VEN-1072 is inadequate for an eligible archeological site that has demonstrated subsurface potential of great significance. The recommended approach would barely suffice for twentieth-century style "salvage archeology."	An Unanticipated Discoveries clause is included in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Cultural Resources, Appendix C-52, Section 6.1.4, Affected Environment Section 3.3.3.1, pg. 3-15: Sacred Site is assumed to encompass the entire APE. What is this based on? Santa Ynez has expressed concern about VEN-1072 and the documented Native American occupation which is clearly focused on the south 1/3 of APE.	The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians declared the entirety of the NASA-administered Area of SSFL and the remaining Boeing portion of SSFL an Indian Sacred Site under EO 13007.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Cultural Resources, Appendix C-52, Section 6.1.5, Affected Environment 3.3.3.2, pg. 3-15: TCP study is underway, but no results are provided in draft EIS. It is not clear if there is a TCP at this point. How relevant is the TCP to the DEIS. The survey report and EIS may be premature at this stage of TCP identification.	We acknowledge your comment. Consulting parties including the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians and several State Listed tribes felt the site to be important and thus NASA conducted the study to identify if there is a TCP and cultural landscape. A summary of the results are included in the FEIS.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Cultural Resources, Appendix C-36-37: The description of the Burro Flats Painted Cave (CA-VE-1072) is extremely superficial, as is the summary of previous work conducted there. The authors claim to have fully re-documented the site complex to resolve inconsistencies and problems with previous work, when these issues were actually resolved in 1991 by Al Knight and colleagues. Although Knight's work and subsequent publications are not acknowledged, his nomenclature for incorporating multiple previous site designations into a single complex (VEN-1072) is adopted. The 2007 record by CH2MHill is actually very limited and produced little new information except for a new map of the site superimposed on aerial imagery. The south and west site boundaries are undefined, although the report elsewhere includes recommendations that imply that basic site parameters including site boundaries have been determined.	The Burro Flats site was revisited and resurveyed in June 2007 to reassess the nature and extent of the previously recorded Burro Flats site in NASA's Area II. As a result, of this investigation, California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record forms for Burro Flats were updated and submitted to SHPO. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional information regarding Burro Flats Cave.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Cultural Resources, DEIS Section 3.3.3.3, pg. 3-16: Again, the EIS states that numerous multiple sites were re-recorded in 2007 to form one larger site (VEN-1072) and reduce misinterpretations and inconsistencies. In fact, this work was conducted over a decade earlier by Al Knight as independent research that was permitted by NASA, but done for purposes of Section 106 compliance or with any linkage to the current undertaking.	The EIS chapter and the cultural resources technical report in Appendix C will be corrected (Section 3.3 and Appendix C). Al Knight re-recorded the site in 1991. In 2007 his information, together with the field findings from the 2007 resurvey, were recorded on new DPR forms that were changed in 1995.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Cultural Resources, Environmental Consequences, Section 4.3.1.1, pg. 4-17: Demolition of buildings and facilities is said to be a minor impact and no adverse effect because of previous disturbance, including piping and other facilities in and around VEN-1072. However, intact subsurface archeological deposits are routinely found adjacent to areas which have previously been trenched and otherwise impacted for installation of utilities. With no prior subsurface evaluations of depth, character, and integrity, the currently existing data from the site indicate that adverse effects are much more likely to occur. Because of partial loss that has already occurred, the remaining archeological resources at this extremely important site are especially important.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details. No demolition work is anticipated in the vicinity of CA Ven 1072.</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Cultural Resources, Environmental Consequences, Section 4.3.2, pg. 4-25: Regarding Measure #3, suggesting a "more in-depth ethnographic study" that would build on the 2013 TCP study is meaningless when all that has been said at this point is that the TCP study is currently underway. There is no reason to believe that additional subsequent research would be productive without knowing anything about what has already been learned from this type of research.</p>	<p>The TCP study is confidential but NASA proposes to produce a public version with additional research as part of the mitigation included in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Cultural Resources, Environmental Consequences, Section 4.3.2, pg. 4-25: Regarding Measure #4, “use of local archeologists and anthropologists with knowledge of the area” to determine site boundaries and gain a better scope of the site sounds like work that should have already been done before impacts could effectively be evaluated. It also imposing on the local community to help NASA do work that is normally a very intensive and sometimes expensive professional service done by paid contractors. This sounds like suggesting that a volunteer effort to remedy current deficiencies in site knowledge would somehow help mitigate partial destruction of VEN-1072. These deficiencies are not unanticipated. They have been discussed in previous 106 Consulting Party discussions, and the NPS Cultural Resource Manager at SMMNRA has suggested twice in those conversations that new fieldwork and testing were needed to define site parameters. In one conversation, NASA agreed to arrange site testing at VEN-1072 to remedy the deficiency. That clearly has not taken place.</p>	<p>The Burro Flats site was revisited and resurveyed in June 2007 to reassess the nature and extent of the previously recorded Burro Flats site in NASA’s Area II. As a result, of this investigation, California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record forms for Burro Flats were updated and submitted to SHPO.</p> <p>No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details specific to CA VEN 1072.</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Cultural Resources, Environmental Consequences, Section 4.3: The Draft EIS suggests that total demolition of the historic architecture might not be necessary if preserving one or more historic structures is selected as mitigation for the removal of other historic resources. What technical constraints are involved? Exactly where preservation-over-demolition might be feasible is not identified in the Draft EIS. If one test stand could be preserved, why not preserve more of these nationally significant structures?</p> <p>Suggested mitigations for impacts to prehistoric archeological resources actually consist of remedial documentation to provide information that typically is used for planning data recovery or other mitigation measures commensurate with an undertaking of this type and scale. As described also in the Affected Environment, the existing data are not adequate for scoping and designing effective mitigation for impacts.</p>	<p>We acknowledge your comments and suggestions. NASA has consulted with multiple consulting parties to identify ways to avoid, minimize and mitigation impacts to historic properties including known and unknown archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details specific to the architectural historic properties.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Affected Environment, Wildlife “Migration” Corridors, Section 3.4.2: Figure 3.4-2 illustrates the habitat linkage area, but lacks habitat quality information and does not show park land and open space in the vicinity of the property. Thus, the figure does not adequately illustrate the location of this property in the context of existing parkland and important habitat. Please see attached NPS Figure 1 for a more accurate illustration of the greater park land and open space setting.	NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. We recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area. The EIS text will be revised to reflect the migration corridor may include SSFL (Sections 3.4.2, 4.4.1.2, and 4.4.1.3).
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Affected Environment, Wildlife “Migration” Corridors, Section 3.4.2: The citation upon which the Draft EIS statement is based incorrectly references U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as the source for critical habitat corridors in the region. USFWS maps critical habitat for listed species and is not responsible for mapping critical habitat linkages for wildlife movement. The correct reference would be the South Coast Missing Linkages project report (Penrod et al. 2006: Penrod, K., C. Cabañero, P. Beier, C. Luke, W. Spencer, E. Rubin, R. Sauvajot, S. Riley, and D. Kamradt. 2006. South Coast Missing Linkages Project: A Linkage Design for the Santa Monica-Sierra Madre Connection. Produced by South Coast Wildlands, Idyllwild, CA. www.scwildlands.org, in cooperation with National Park Service, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, California State Parks, and The Nature Conservancy.). The South Coast Missing Linkages report was the product of a major collaborative effort among a dozen governmental and non-governmental organizations. This landmark report on wildlife habitat linkages is not cited in the Draft EIS.	NASA appreciates the comment and has updated the EIS to include reference to the South Coast Missing Linkages project report. (Sections 4.4.1.2 and 4.4.1.3)

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Biological Resources, Affected Environment, Wildlife “Migration” Corridors, Section 3.4.2: The Draft EIS’s statement that “SSFL could play a role for habitat linkage among the Santa Susana Mountains, the Simi Hills, and possibly into the Santa Monica Mountains” (pg. 3-23) (emphasis added) is incorrect. The South Coast Missing Linkages report identified the entire SSFL, including the NASA portion, as an important habitat area containing habitat for 19 of the 20 species considered in the habitat linkage analysis (the 20th species was the southern steelhead trout; the study found no currently existing habitat for this species in the area studied). SSFL presents a continuum of native habitat types; there is nothing distinguishing habitat on the 451-acre NASA property versus the rest of the 2,850-acre site and its service to wildlife living within or moving through SSFL and beyond into parkland within Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. With that observation, the South Coast Missing Linkages report included open space within SSFL in a priority habitat linkage design connecting the Santa Monica Mountains through the Simi Hills and Santa Susana Mountains to the Sierra Madre.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment and has updated linkage areas references in the EIS (Sections 4.4.1.2 and 4.4.1.3).</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Biological Resources, Affected Environment, Wildlife “Migration” Corridors, Section 3.4.2: The Draft EIS’s statement that the mapped habitat linkage excludes the NASA property is overly conservative and presents a narrow interpretation of the complex set of factors upon which to map a wildlife habitat linkage. The Missing Linkage report’s mapped linkage area was defined through delineation of the top one percent (1%) of habitat as identified by a GIS least-cost model. The modeled linkage does not mean that areas outside the critical linkage map are unimportant to the wildlife corridor. The mapping also does not imply that outside areas are unimportant habitat or unimportant to wildlife movement. The fact that the NASA property is not included in the critical linkage map only means those parcels were not selected as the top 1% of the habitat. The NASA portion of the SSFL is immediately adjacent to the 1% critical habitat linkage area and appears in the South Coast Missing Linkage report’s 3% and 5% habitat linkage areas.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment and has updated linkage areas references in the EIS (Sections 4.4.1.2 and 4.4.1.3).</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Biological Resources, Affected Environment, Wildlife “Migration” Corridors, Section 3.4.2: The Draft EIS uses the phrase “wildlife migration corridor” throughout the document, although this phrase presents a limited purpose for protecting habitat for wildlife movement. The appropriate phrase is “wildlife habitat linkage.”</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Biological Resources, Special Status Wildlife, Appendices D and E: The Fall 2010 (Appendix D) and Spring 2011 (Appendix E) biological surveys did not conduct systematic wildlife surveys (see Appendix E p.E-28 for information). Surveys were for vegetation, and wildlife that was encountered was incidentally noted. Therefore, no USFWS or other rigorous protocols were followed when looking for species that were endangered, threatened, or of special concern.</p> <p>For sensitive, threatened, or endangered birds: Point counts, area searches, and nest searches should have been conducted.</p> <p>For sensitive, threatened, or endangered aquatic amphibians: Stream surveys during the day and night should have been conducted. California red-legged frogs (<i>R. draytonii</i>) – The local population of <i>R. draytonii</i> is about 3.5 miles away from SSFL. Movements of frogs from the local population to sites less than 1 mile away have been documented every year since 2009. It is unknown whether adult frogs would travel the 3.5 miles to SSFL, but USFWS survey protocols should be followed to determine if there are <i>R. draytonii</i> on the NASA property. Suitable breeding and year-round habitat exists on the property.</p> <p>For sensitive, threatened, or endangered terrestrial herpetofauna: cover boards, visual surveys, transect walks, pitfall trapping, or comparable census methods should have been conducted.</p> <p>For sensitive, threatened, or endangered Desert woodrats: Sherman trapping at nests should have been conducted.</p> <p>Incorrect Information in Appendix D Table 2 (p. 4-10 to 4-12): Mountain garter snake (<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>) is not found in this area. Most likely, the surveyors saw a two-striped garter snake (<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>) and misidentified it because they were not familiar with the local species. Bobcat species name should be <i>Lynx rufus</i>. Mountain lion species name should be <i>Puma concolor</i>. Wild pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) has not been detected before in this area. It is highly unlikely that wild pigs are in the area of SSFL because they have not been detected in other park sites like Cheeseboro Canyon or Upper Las Virgenes Canyon. The report does not say what the “sign” of pigs was. NPS staff will follow up on this.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Biological Resources, Affected Environment, Special Status Wildlife, Section 3.4: Species that were not detected does not mean they were not there. Survey methods were not appropriate to make the conclusions that are made in this table and in Appendix D and E (see below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desert woodrat (<i>Neotoma lepida</i>) – not detected during observations but highly unlikely that woodrat species in SSFL is this species of special concern, as the habitat is highly suitable to this species. Without night surveys and trapping, there is no way the surveyors could have determined what species of woodrat was found. - Fairy shrimp species – not detected during observations but no aquatic surveys (i.e. dip net, kick net) were done. - Spadefoot toad (<i>Spea hammondi</i>) – personal communication from a reliable source (local biological consultant) told me (K. Delaney) that ponds at SSFL Area IV were breeding grounds for this species. SSFL has highly suitable habitat for this species, it has been documented in the CNDDDB in this area, and individuals have been captured in the Simi Hills (by NPS) and at Chatsworth Nature Preserve (by Southwestern Herpetological Society) within the last 10 years. It is possible that this species could also be found on the NASA property. - Coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>) – suitable habitat is found nearby. More extensive surveys during the spring breeding season should have been done to confirm non-detection of this species. 	<p>Thank you for taking the time to provide comments on NASA's DEIS. NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Biological Resources, Environmental Consequences, Special Status Wildlife, Section 4.4, pp. 4-30, 4-31: - Fairy shrimp: Finding of “no expected impacts” is premature given no surveys were done for these species.</p> <p>- Coast horned lizard:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three juvenile lizards were observed during the surveys, the report only states the 1 lizard seen during Fall 2010 surveys. 2. The conclusion that the population of coast horned lizards is small because only 1 individual was observed during surveys is incorrect. A population size cannot be determined from a few incidental observations. 3. The observation of juvenile lizards suggests a healthy breeding population of this sensitive species 4. The impact of the proposed action on this species would be moderate to significant, negative, local, and short term. <p>- Two-striped garter snake: NPS finds the proposed action on this species would also be moderate to significant, negative, local, and short term.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment and will consider amending the analysis in Section 4.4.</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Water Resources, Wildlife, Environmental Consequences, Section 4.6: All actions that affect surface water (ponds and streams) would affect native amphibian breeding habitat. Native amphibians known to breed on the property include the Western toad, Pacific tree frog, and spadefoot toad. Effects from the proposed action to surface water would have significant, negative, local and short term impacts to native amphibian breeding.</p>	<p>NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Wildlife, Affected Environment, Table 3.4-3: Please correct typo: "gnatcatcher" is misspelled.	Thank you for your careful reading. The bird will be spelled correctly in the EIS (Section 3.4.3.2)
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Environmental Consequences, Biological Resources, Section 4.4.1.3, Section 6, Biology BMP-1: Biology BMP-1 is unrealistic. Removal of 500,000 cubic yards of soil would be akin to a quarrying operation, thereby removing all native substrate and rendering no opportunity for soil crust regeneration and associated native recolonization. Studies of native revegetation efforts at mining reclamation sites have found lack of success, and typically the result is conversion to non-native plant populations and loss of native diversity ("Does post-mining rehabilitation restore habitat equivalent to that removed by mining? A case study from the monsoonal tropics of northern Australia." Author S. Gould. Wildlife Research 38(6) 482-490, November 2011). Soil properties (physical, chemical, organics like roots that hold soil together, microbial properties) need to be similar to the native soils. Replacement soils would be unconsolidated and subject to wind and rain erosion, particularly when vegetation is not yet established. What metrics would be used to determine soil integrity and to what extent would the replacement soils be compacted during installation?</p> <p>Biological soil crusts are particularly important in arid and semi-arid places, including many areas of soils in the Santa Monica Mountains and Simi Hills. The following link to a study on soil crusts describes the importance of soil crusts to plant establishment: http://sbsc.wr.usgs.gov/products/pdfs/Belnap_et_al_ch21_Influence_on_soil.pdf.</p> <p>Removal of the top two feet or more of native soils would also eliminate the native seed bank. The proposed seeding alone would not be sufficient. Plantings from local sources of stock would be necessary. Control of invasive plant propagules would be important to avoiding noxious plant spread, assuming the imported replacement soils could be deemed weed-free.</p> <p>Long-term site maintenance is recommended—ten or more years for such a large area of high disturbance, or until the plant cover is a self-sustaining native community. The three-year monitoring period proposed in the Draft EIS is considerably too short for such an extensive area of disturbance.</p>	<p>The DEIS evaluates impact by looking at disturbance, displacement, and mortality of plants and wildlife and destruction of sensitive habitat. The impact to native soils was found to be significant negative. Existing micro-ecosystems might never be restored. It can take years for native species to reestablish, and the species composition would be different from the original even if reseeded with native plant seed. Sources of naive topsoil within SSFL are limited are unlikely to supply enough topsoil to replenish all removed soil. However, these impacts are unavoidable to meet the requirements of the AOC.</p> <p>As part of Biology BMP-2, a SWPPP and an ECP would be updated and implemented. They will identify appropriate restoration measures based onsite location, slope, and remoteness. The initial duration of monitoring will be determined at that time and adjusted as site-specific conditions warrant.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Biological Resources, Vegetation, Environmental Consequences, Section 4.4.1.2, pg. 4-31: The statement that impacts to native vegetation communities is short-term is unsupported by data. What evidence indicates ability to successfully restore the native vegetation communities that were present, after soil is removed? Ecological restoration is extremely difficult and simply re-seeding areas where 2 to 20 feet of topsoil has been removed seems unlikely to result in restoration of a functioning native ecosystem. Impacts should be reclassified as long-term and possibly permanent losses.</p>	<p>The text in the EIS has been updated to reflect a long term impact (Section 4.4.1.2).</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Biological Resources, Vegetation, Environmental Consequences, Section 4.4.1.2, pg. 4-31: The Draft EIS states “Over time, the demolition would increase the amount of undeveloped, vegetated area and would have a moderate, beneficial, local, and long-term impact.” This statement is unsupported by data. Please provide additional data to support this claim. NPS experience in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, as well as other studies in the ecological restoration literature, suggests that if the removal areas do become revegetated over time, the likeliest outcome is that they will be non-native annual grassland or other non-native herbaceous weeds. NPS studies of seeding in the Santa Monica Mountains have found it to be an ineffective treatment for the most part without large amounts of hand-weeding post-seeding.</p>	<p>The EIS reference is being made to the fact that if you remove parking lots and buildings it will provide area for habitat that currently does not exist. Section 4.4 of the EIS notes that "Demolition activities could increase the spread of invasive and noxious weed species by transporting weeds around the site and redistributing them." It further states that NASA will implement a BMP to (Biology BMP-1) use native seed mix for reseeded. As you point out this is not totally effective. NASA agrees it can take many years for native species to reestablish in disturbed areas and the species composition would be different than what was originally there, despite reseeded with the approved native seed mix. The restoration goal would be 50 percent native plant cover, 3 years after disturbance for grass and herbaceous species, though it may take much longer for shrub and tree species. Despite an improvement to the native vegetation communities, the natural communities as they occur currently will likely never return and the, overall impacts after implementation of this BMP would remain significant, negative, local, and short long term (Biology Impact-2a, d, e, g, i, and k).</p> <p>Text will be added to the EIS to emphasize that natural communities as they occur today will likely never return.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Biological Resources, Vegetation and Land Cover Types, Affected Environment, Section 3.4.1: The Draft EIS refers only to Appendix D, the 2010 Fall field work report dated February 2011. Appendix D includes vegetation survey reports that are difficult to assess owing to mixing of old and new taxonomy without identifying synonymy, listing by common names (species are not grouped by family and genera), and misspelling of several scientific names. The findings in Appendix D were based on plant survey lists from 2008, 2009, and fall 2010 (pg. D-78, Appendix D). A more comprehensive field effort was carried out in spring, 2011, and resulted in the report dated December 2011, presented in the Draft EIS as Appendix E. Appendix E has a more extensive list of species observed in spring, 2011, and the information is presented accurately and more comprehensively. NPS finds Appendix E should be referenced in the Draft EIS, because Appendix D insufficiently presents vegetation and land cover types.</p>	<p>Appendix E is referenced in Section 3, and Appendix D will remain as is as a referenced document that was prepared prior to the EIS being started.</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Biological Resources, Environmental Consequences, Santa Susana Tarplant, Section 4.4.1.1, pg. 4-30: Impacts to Santa Susana Tarplant are not adequately evaluated. Please identify what portion of the population at SSFL would be destroyed by soil removal/remediation activities. Also, please identify that seed production and seedling survival rates in remaining population are high enough to support population viability into the future. Also, please evaluate vulnerability of the population under climate change to show that the individuals lost during soil removal will not be critical to future population survival.</p>	<p>Impacts on the tarplant are included in Section 4.4.1.1 (page 4-30) and maps indicating location of soil removal locations are also included. Please also refer to Section 4.4.2.</p>

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Environmental Consequences, Braunton's Milkvetch, Section 4.4.1.1, pg. 4-30: Impacts to Braunton's milkvetch are not adequately evaluated. Braunton's milkvetch appears to have a long-lived seedbank and a meta-population type dynamic in natural areas. NPS has had Braunton's milkvetch show up in previously unrecorded areas after a fire or other form of soil disturbance (exposing surface soils to the light) (NPS, unpublished survey data can be provided upon request). These more transitory populations may play an important role in the long-term persistence of these species (a regional population viability analysis is needed to evaluate the role of these transitory populations in the long-term persistence of the species). If appropriate habitat exists in the ROI, negative impacts to this species should be assumed and mitigated appropriately rather than assuming no impacts because no plants above ground were observed. Alternatively, an extensive series of soil samples could be collected and germinated in the greenhouse to test for the presence of Braunton's milkvetch in the seedbank.	Braunton's milkvetch has not been observed on NASA's land. Please refer to Section 4.4.2. for BMPs and mitigations intended to reduce impacts on biological resources.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation and Land Cover Types, Affected Environment, Section 3.4.1, pg. 3-24: <i>Plantago erectus</i> should be corrected to <i>Plantago erecta</i> . (In 2nd paragraph below Table 3.4-2)	The EIS will be changed to reflect this comment (Section 3.4.3.2).
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation and Land Cover Types, Affected Environment, Section 3.4.1, pg. 3-35: No need to capitalize 'palustrine' in mid-sentence.	The EIS will be changed to reflect this comment (Section 3.4.5.1).
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-15: <i>Eriodictyon crassifolia</i> should be corrected to <i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i> . (Under 4.1.1.2 Chaparral)	The EIS will be changed to reflect this comment (Appendix D).
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-17: <i>Artemisia</i> is spelled <i>Artemisia</i> (1st paragraph under 4.1.1.3)	The EIS will be changed to reflect this comment (Appendix D).

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-17: The document doesn't state which source is followed in plant names (TJM1 or TJM2)—possibly TJM1, so <i>Sambucus mexicana</i> probably okay although besides TJM1 it is commonly recognized now that <i>S. mexicana</i> was a mis-id for California. The species we have is <i>S. nigra</i> subsp. <i>caerulea</i> . Later on pg. D-19, under Venturan CSS, <i>Acmispon glaber</i> is based on TJM2 while <i>Yucca whipplei</i> is based on TJM1. On previous page <i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i> is based on TJM1. Under sensitive species, <i>Deinandra minthornii</i> is based on TJM2. It would probably be good to follow TJM2 in all plant names since that is the new standard.	The document was written prior to the publication of the second edition of the Jepson Manual (TJM2) but made use of name changes that were already reflected at the time on the Jepson Interchange [http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange.html]. It does not seem appropriate to update the name references in this document to the newer reference (TJM2) when that document was only issued after this document was complete. In addition, this initial survey was followed by a floristic study in 2011, which more definitively addressed the issues related to name changes and taxonomic organization. For this reason, no changes to the original document are proposed.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-57: Under disturbed chaparral: We shouldn't have <i>Eriodictyon californicum</i> . Likely <i>E. crassifolium</i> (also under Disturbed Sage Scrub on page D-59). Likewise, we shouldn't have <i>Yucca schidigera</i> —our species is <i>Y. whipplei</i> .	The EIS will be changed to reflect this comment (Appendix D).
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-18: Under 4.1.1.6 Mulefat Scrub, 2nd sentence "consists of mostly of..."; 3rd sentence: <i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> shrubland alliance (not <i>salicifolias</i>)	The EIS will be changed to reflect this comment (Appendix D).
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-65: Under dominant vegetation for ruderal: <i>Dieteria</i> (segregated from <i>Machaeranthera</i>) has not been reported from our area. (<i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i> var. <i>hesperium</i> does occur in our floristic region. Images are posted at www.smmflowers.org/bloom/species/Symphyotrichum)	Due to the desiccated state of the plants on the date, the field entry was only listed as a tentative identification as either, <i>Dieteria</i> sp. or <i>Symphyotrichum</i> sp. We accept comment that <i>Dieteria</i> sp. may not apply to this location; however, no change to the field sheet is proposed. We also accept the commenters suggestion that <i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i> var. <i>hesperium</i> is known to occur in the area and note, as well, that <i>Symphyotrichum subulatum</i> var. <i>ligulatum</i> (slim aster) is known to occur in the area based on the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Vascular Plant Species List (as derived from NPSpecies 18 Dec 2006). It should also be noted that issues of plant identifications and taxonomy were resolved by the floristic surveys completed in 2011, that were conducted immediately after the initial habitat survey in 2010.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-71: Plant species list is generally better organized alphabetically first by family and then by genus/species, listing the scientific name first. Common names are ambiguous and a genus with several species will be distributed in different places on the list, making it difficult to understand the nature of the species complex/community.	NASA appreciates the comment concerning the presentation of the plant name information for this survey. However, no changes to the document are proposed because this initial survey was followed immediately by a floristic survey in 2011, which provided a more definitive assessment of plant conditions at the site. The plant list included in the 2011 survey report addressed the taxonomic concerns of the commenter on the earlier report.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-74 and onward: Plant list typos and suspicious entries: Yucca whipplei (not whippleri); Salvia columbariae (not columberiae); Ceanothus arboreus is a mis-id, we don't have that—see www.smmflowers.org/bloom/species/Ceanothus for SMMNRA species (C. crassifolius, C. oliganthus, and C. spinosus are known from the site); Ceanothus crassifolius (not crassifolia); Lonicera hispidula is suspect...we have not been able to confirm an old record from Malibu Canyon. You begin to run into L. hispidula along the coast at about Santa Barbara (Lonicera subspicata var. denudata would be more likely); Artemisia douglasiana (not Artemesia); Chlorogalum pomeridianum (not Chloragalum); Eriodictyon crassifolium (not crassifolia);	The EIS will be changed to reflect this comment (Appendix D).
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-82: Caption for Photo 6: Likely the exposed outcrop habitat has not resulted from non-native 'grassland' eroding away. The non-native annual grasses are likely a later introduction from ranching era, encroaching on the crust/moss/Selaginella /native forb patches. This comment applies also to Photo 22.	NASA agrees that presence of dominant grasses may be an artifact of ranching where these grass species were introduced onto patches that were previously dominated on crust/moss/Selaginella /native forb patches. The presence of the patches in conjunction with microtopographical features (cracks, ridges, depressions) on these slopes confirms that erosion continues to be a significant aspect of these habitats.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-84:Caption for Photo 14: The dry plant in foreground looks more like <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> (based on habit/stature; heads are not clear enough to determine from picture either way...) The difference would be native vs. non-native...	<p>Agree with commenter that the photograph is not clear enough to determine a species. However, we stand on our original identification of this plant since the cocklebur (<i>Xanthium</i> sp.) plant is very distinct and easily identifiable after the fruits have formed. The foreground plant in question is at the downstream side of this basin within the surface water flow pathway. It is not a dominant plant that would dictate the vegetative classification at this location.</p> <p>It should be noted that this location was specifically re-visited on January 4, 2012 as part of the wetland delineation. Two wetland data points (one within the basin and one just outside to north) were completed that provided more floristic details on the basin feature in question. Neither plant, <i>Xanthium</i> sp. or <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>, occurred within the data points areas that were intended to characterize the basin</p>
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-86: Photo 21: the non-chalky <i>Dudleya</i> sp. is <i>D. lanceolata</i> . (Also in Photo 23.) During survey in June 2011, only <i>D. lanceolata</i> and <i>D. pulverulenta</i> was found. No suitable habitat for sensitive <i>Dudleya</i> known from this floristic region was found at the site. June 2011 survey was attended by a botanist with extensive knowledge of local common and sensitive <i>Dudleya</i> .	The EIS will be changed to reflect this comment (Appendix D).
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Biological Resources, Vegetation, Appendix D-86: Photo 22: <i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i>	Thank you for your careful reading and helping ensure the accuracy of our photographs. The document will be updated to reflect this change (Appendix D).
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Soils, Environmental Consequences, Section 4.2: The soils impact analysis does not take into account remedial grading that typically ensues when any large amount of soil is excavated. The 500,000 cubic yard estimated maximum soil removal could be significantly increased based on the need to resolve unforeseen unstable soils.	NASA anticipates that some grading of adjacent soils will be needed to complete the remedial action to accommodate proper drainage and storm water infiltration. The adjacent soils will not have to be removed from SSFL and disposed of in a landfill; therefore, it was not included in the 500,000 cubic yard estimate for soil removal.

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Soils, Environmental Consequences, Soils, Section 4.2, Executive Summary, Look-up Table dated June 11, 2013: There is also the risk of over-excavation owing to difficulty in confirming the field point at which the soils meet the Look-Up Table's background levels and limits on detectability. It is apparent in the Look-Up Table document that the potential for false positives, i.e. remaining contamination, could lead to excessive excavation. The statistical method for reducing false positive readings was an important consideration in setting the testing standard for cleanup to background levels. The Draft EIS did not provide a layman's description of the testing parameters described very technically in the Look-Up Table document. The document is difficult to interpret. Such technical presentation, accessed by reference only in the Draft EIS, makes the ramifications of the proposed cleanup to background difficult to grasp.	NASA appreciates the comment. NASA surveys the sampling locations and will be able to locate them to identify the extent of the excavations where the LUT values are met in the soil. The comment related to the LUT document developed by DTSC has been noted.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	Air Quality, Fugitive Dust, Environmental Consequences, Section 4.7.1.2: The Draft EIS needs to consider the potential for Santa Ana wind events to create fugitive dust. The wind roses provided in Figures 4.7-1, 2, and 3 may indicate overall mild wind patterns, but they do not illustrate the potentially severe Santa Ana wind conditions. NPS studies of Santa Ana wind speeds collected from the Cheeseboro Canyon RAWS site between 1997 and 2010 found maximum wind speeds between 34 and 45 miles per hour (mph) during Santa Ana wind events, with 0 to 6.8 events per month. Raphael ("The Santa Ana Winds of California", Earth Interactions, Vol. 7, Paper No. 8, 2003) found a mean number of 20 Santa Ana weather events occur per year, lasting typically 1.5 days per event. The Draft EIS should evaluate the ability to control fugitive dust during high wind/low humidity conditions lasting both day and night.	NASA will have air monitors in place that will be taking measurements very frequently every hour. We will have management practices in place in the event any particulates are noticed such as during high winds or any time dust is raised and triggers our air monitors.

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Hazardous Materials and Waste, Executive Summary Section ES-5.0 and 5.3.3, Table ES-4, Environmental Consequences</p> <p>Hazardous Materials and Wastes, Section 4.12: The Draft EIS states conflicting impact levels for the Hazardous Materials and Waste topic. The Executive Summary states an overall finding of a “significant, beneficial, local, and long term” impact for the removal of hazardous wastes. Environmental Consequences Table 4.12-2 summarizes eight individual impacts, with only one finding of a moderate, beneficial impact—for reduction or removal of hazardous material from soils and groundwater. No significant impacts were identified in the Environmental Consequences. Furthermore, the Executive Summary (Section ES-5.3.3) proceeds to justify the significant beneficial impact based only on the large volume of soil removed, without regard for any other quantitative or qualitative factors. NPS finds this inconsistency important, because in return for only a moderate long-term positive impact for hazardous waste removal (and water quality) from the cleanup-to-background action alternative, there are several significant or moderate long-term negative impacts on all other resource areas, including natural and cultural resources of concern to NPS.</p>	The impacts are minor, beneficial. The document will be updated to reflect your comment. NASA re-evaluated and impacts have been moved from the Hazardous Mataterials section to Health and Safety (Section 3.9).
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Reduced Maintenance Cost, Purpose & Need, Section 1.2: While NEPA does not require preparation of a cost-benefit analysis, if one has been prepared that would substantiate that the proposed project would reduce site maintenance costs, the cost-benefit analysis needs to be included in the Draft EIS (40 CFR 1502.23).</p>	NASA proposes to demolish all structures to significantly reduce cost associated with maintenance. As noted Cost/benefit analyses are not part of this EIS evaluation.
Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Topics Dismissed, Land Use, Project Description, Section 2, Table 2.5-1:Dismissal of Land Use: The Draft EIS does not include the basic information of existing land use and zoning classifications assigned by Ventura County to SSFL and the NASA component. The Draft EIS also does not present any surrounding land use classification typically found in a “Setting” description within an EIS.</p>	Setting information is included in Section 3 of the EIS.

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Patricia	Sanderson Port (DOI)	<p>Topics Dismissed, Land Use, Project Description, Section 2, Table 2.5-1: The dismissal of land use as a topic does not correlate with the Draft EIS’s Need statement to prepare the property to support future disposition. The Draft EIS does not follow the advice provided in CEQ’s list of 40 questions on implementing NEPA. Question 18 addresses uncertainty about indirect impacts and discusses uncertainty related to land use in the event of disposition. The advice notes that an EIS preparer should discuss indirect impacts on an issue like land use when trends are ascertainable or potential purchasers have made themselves known. At least one potential purchaser (recipient) of the property has been officially identified: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (notification to GSA as an interested party). Boeing has also expressed commitment to native open space as a future land use.</p> <p>While the Boeing property is jurisdictionally separate from the NASA land within the overall SSFL site, there is no ecological distinction between the two ownership areas, and Boeing has offered in the past to convey their property to the state for public parkland. The potential to hold the land as a native habitat and cultural resource protection open space park has been widely discussed among parkland agencies, including at meetings of the interagency Linkage Implementation Alliance (LIA). LIA participants include NPS and several other parkland and resource management agencies with jurisdiction in the Santa Monica Mountains and Simi Hills, as well as CalTrans. The LIA seeks solutions to protect and preserve habitat linkages between Los Padres National Forest and the Santa Monica Mountains. NPS and the other participants have been anticipating disclosure in the Draft EIS of cleanup impacts, particularly impacts on future land use as well as on natural and cultural resources. The disclosure of the project’s indirect impacts on future land use is critical to NPS’s or other agencies’ decision-making tree to pursue acquisition of the NASA property.</p>	<p>While the future use of the site is uncertain at this time, the conservative cleanup prescribed by the 2010 AOC will be protective of human health regardless. The impacts to historic structures, archeological resources, and biological resources (all of which are significant) in effect are potentially the impacts to future use if that use was to be open/park space.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Richard	Sandoval	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carol	Sangster	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Carol	Sangster	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Susan	Sanocki	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Kathryn	Santana	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Lori	Santos	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rita	Santos-Oyama	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Walter	Santucci	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	<p>However, CDPR is concerned that the negotiated 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) failed to account for standard risk-based assessments, uses terminology for cultural resources that are not defined under federal and state statutes, and most importantly, constituted an action subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a review which was not performed prior to NASA's commitment. The AOCs have significantly constrained the environmental review of the project by imposing a potentially unnecessary clean-up to background standards reflected in the State Department of Toxic Substance's (DTSC) Lookup Table. For example, the "Background" level of cleanup will require the removal and treatment of ten times the soil volume as the "Recreational" cleanup standard.</p>	<p>The 2010 AOC did not qualify as a "proposal" under CEQ regulations found at 40 CFR Sec. 1508.23. The document reflects the conditions of an administrative order issue to NASA under DTSC's enforcement authority. While NASA engaged in discussion with DTSC over the contents of the AOC, NASA was not entitled to choose among a list of alternatives offered by DTSC.</p> <p>NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements. NASA plans to enter into a Programmatic Agreement with the California SHPO and the ACHP that identified protection and MMs for historic structures and archaeological resources at the site.</p>

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Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	<p>Additionally, although the DEIS states that demolition to support property disposition is a part of the proposed action, the document does not evaluate the cleanup in regards to potential future land use. The proposed clean-up alternatives would grossly modify the existing habitats, historic structures and aesthetic of the site, and would increase the potential for further degradation via invasive plant and animal incursions. The project site is also located within or directly adjacent to a key wildlife corridor, the Santa Monica Mountains-Sierra Madre Linkage. Because cleanup and-demolition activities (105 acres) will have a direct impact on the resource values which make the SSFL site valuable as o open space or parkland, the significantly degraded value of the site for open space uses is not fully considered.</p> <p>Further, NASA and the General Services Administration (GSA) have stated that a separate NEPA review will be conducted for the disposition of the property following clean up activities. CDPR is concerned that separating these related actions constitutes piecemealing and runs counter to the requirement of full public disclosure of potential impacts under NEPA and CEQA guidelines.</p> <p>DEIS under NEPA and the DTSC future preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) under CEQA. Typically, joint environmental documents are prepared concurrently as to ensure a consistent review between the two processes, to economize, and to simplify public notice and consultation by the issuance of one document. CDPR is concerned that separating the federal and state environmental reviews by several months or more will create opportunities for inconsistencies and confusion. How will NASA and DTSC rectify differences in analysis between the two documents, for example?</p>	<p>Once the soil was removed, the existing micro-ecosystem might never be restored. It can take years for native species to reestablish in disturbed areas, and the species composition would be different from what was originally there, despite reseeding with approved native plant seeds. Due to the strict AOC requirements, NASA will have to implement its soil cleanup utilizing excavation and offsite disposal for the majority of the areas. The significant impacts to biological resources have limited mitigation possibilities. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>Although there will be habitat changes following cleanup, the area will provide opportunity for successional events to take place and return of the area to suitable vegetative habitat for other species that are adapted to the ecosystems that develop post cleanup. Any follow-on NEPA actions will likely consider these changes as part of the characterization of the area as appropriate under state and/or federal requirements.</p> <p>Segmentation does not apply in this case because the impacts relevant to the proposed action are separate and not cumulative or interdependent for any proposed disposition of the property. The follow-on disposition activities may be considered similar to a supplemental document where post cleanup characterization of any environmental negative or positive impacts that occurred will represent the new baseline condition and be reflected in any documentation of post cleanup disposition.</p>

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Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	The commitments NASA has made in the 2010 AOC has limited a fully developed range of alternatives in the DEIS that would meet a properly scoped purpose and need. By evaluating only the "Clean Up to Background" and "No Project" alternatives, NASA has given no consideration to ultimate land use decisions or to resource connectivity concerns which may affect adjacent or nearby parklands. A land use analysis must be included in this document and it must be connected to future land use options.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.
Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	For example, Figure 2.1-1 fails to adequately represent all the open space and parklands in the vicinity of the SSFL site. In particular, the boundaries of Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park are not shown, nor is the park even mentioned in the DEIS, despite the fact that the park lies on the previously mentioned wildlife corridor through the Simi Hills.	NASA will identify the SSPSH in the appropriate figures and discussions.
Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	On page 2-19, the DEIS identifies the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park as a possible offsite backfill source for the SSFL cleanup activities. CDPR is currently preparing a joint EIS/EIR with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to evaluate the removal of Rindge Dam and other upstream barriers in order to restore Malibu Creek habitat values. We are willing to discuss with NASA the disposal of excess sediments, however, our understanding is that preliminary testing of the impounded sediments behind Rindge Dam showed that soils would not meet the AOC Look-up Table values for Background at SSFL. Have any of the identified potential offsite sources met this threshold, and if not, how will this issue be rectified?	Section 2.2 of the EIS identifies potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California. According to the 2010 AOC backfill soil must meet the LUT values. These sources have not been evaluated to determine if they can meet the 2010 AOC requirement.

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Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	<p>However, CDPR finds that NASA's cultural resource identification efforts within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) are incomplete. A Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) study is currently underway, but this study should have been completed prior to the issuance of the DEIS because it is part of the cultural resources inventory process, which cannot be deferred. Further, given the size and importance of archaeological site CA-VEN-1072, and the general density of prehistoric archaeological sites documented in surrounding areas of the western San Fernando Valley and Simi Hills, it is unlikely that only two additional archaeological sites would have been identified in a 100%-coverage survey of the subject 490 acres. CDPR also finds that NASA's site boundary identification level of effort for CA-VEN-1072 through is inadequate per standard archaeological subsurface testing practices.</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	Because NASA's identification and evaluation efforts of historic properties within the APE are incomplete, a thorough assessment of effects from project implementation cannot be made. As such, CDPR finds that measures to avoid or minimize impacts to historic properties have not been considered thoroughly in the alternatives analysis and that the proposed mitigation measures are insufficient to resolve the adverse effects assumed for the identified historic properties.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	Specifically, NASA is proposing to retain one test stand as mitigation for the removal of all buildings within the APE and to perform HASS/HAER documentation on all the other eligible structures prior to demolition. However, subsequent statements made by DTSC suggest that complete demolition is not required under the 2010 AOC. Since the three historic districts, including the test stands and other contributing structures, have high interpretative value for future parkland use, CDPR recommends that the 100% demolition requirement be revisited and that consideration for retention of one or more complete historic districts be evaluated in the alternatives analysis.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	<p>Additionally, NASA is proposing the completion of the TCP/ethnographic study as mitigation, presumably for impacts to the identified Indian Sacred Site. As mentioned previously, this study should be part of the identification and evaluation process, and proposing it as mitigation for adverse effects to an important site of tribal heritage is inappropriate and does not provided the needed information to inform how best to implement the project, and avoid, minimize and mitigate potential impacts.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comments.. NASA has conducted a preliminary investigation of the potential for a TCP. The results of this investigation will be included in the FEIS. Additional studies have been proposed as mitigation. The final MMs will be included in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.</p>
Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	<p>Similarly, NASA is proposing to better delineate the boundaries of archaeological site CA-VEN-1072 as mitigation for adverse effects to the site. Again, this is part of the identification effort that should be used to evaluate ways to avoid or minimize impacts to the historic property. Finally, installation of protective measures for the Burro Flats site during project implementation should be considered best practices, not mitigation, and the DEIS mitigation proposals do not even require that archaeological and Native American monitoring be employed to ensure that these protective measures are enforced.</p> <p>Please refer to additional comments on the identification and evaluation of historic properties, and the resolution of adverse effects by the Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO's September 24, 2013 letter to you).</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	Biological Resources - The extent of impacts on the Santa Susana tarplant are significant, not moderate. It is also unclear if the species could reestablish itself within cleaned up areas given the extent of soil removal and disturbance, and the apparent lack of suitable top-soil. More detailed mitigation is needed for this species, when it cannot be avoided. We expect the impacts on coast horned-lizard to be moderate, not minor, due to the extent of ground disturbance, and demolition activities. Care needs to be taken to avoid or relocate sensitive species such as this, and not just listed species, out of harm's way.	Please refer to section 4.4.2 for BMPs and mitigations intended to help reduce impacts to the Santa Susana Tarplant and other biological resources.
Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	The site is directly adjacent, if not within, a key wildlife corridor, and the open space resources on the project site are significant for animal movement on a regional level. Project demolition activities are likely to increase the number and extent of invasive weeds and increase truck trips which will likely result in increased animal mortality onsite and along area truck routes. Therefore we disagree with the statement that there is no potential impact on migration corridors (pg. 4-32). Measures should be provided to protect wildlife movement through the area and out of construction zones (e.g. silt fence to deter wildlife moving into work areas, etc.).	NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area. The EIS text will be revised to reflect the migration corridor may include SSFL (Sections 3.4.2, 4.4.1.2, and 4.4.1.3).
Craig	Sap (California Department of Parks and Recreation)	All locally sensitive plants, as well as state listed plants, should be avoided to the maximum extent feasible. Seed collection should occur from onsite or adjacent areas for reseeding or propagation prior to construction to protect the genetic integrity of species onsite and within the watershed. This is strongly preferable to purchasing commercially available mixes which are not likely to represent the same species mix or genetic lines.	Please refer to section 4.4.2 for BMPs and mitigations intended to help reduce impacts to the Santa Susana Tarplant and other biological resources.

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David	Saperia	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joshua	Sapkin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Sarabia	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Michael	Sarabia	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kyle	Sargerson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Darius	Sarraf	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Steve	Sato	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Angelina	Saucedo	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Albert	Saur	<p>One comment and objection to the DEIS is that the preparers have considered only two clean-up options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do nothing. Leave the property as it is. 2. Clean up the property to the condition it was in before it was used as a field laboratory. <p>I recommend that NASA redo the DEIS and include a clean-up standard in keeping with the proposed ultimate use of the land: a park. Using “park” rather than “original condition” as the basis for the cleanup standard would require much less replacement of soil at the site and much less truck traffic along routes that necessarily go past schools, residential areas, recreational areas, and through a street (Topanga Canyon Boulevard) that already has very heavy traffic.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.</p>

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Albert	Saur	<p>In addition to the truck traffic required to clean up the NASA site, there will be truck traffic needed to clean up the remainder of the SSFL – the park owned and controlled by the Boeing Corporation. Whatever standard of clean-up that is finally used in cleaning up the NASA portion will probably also be used for the Boeing portion.</p>	<p>The cumulative impact, in the Cumulative Impact section of the EIS, analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available. Cleanup standards are prescribed by DTSC.</p>

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Albert	Saur	<p>The preparers of the DEIS did not consider the total risk of any clean-up standard. In the case presented in the report, the risk of a polluted or partly polluted site was not weighed against the risk to the general public of the activity required to achieve the “original” condition. Any activity associated with cleaning up the site involves risk to some populations. I think it would be appropriate to compute the total risk of each of several clean-up approaches and choose the one with the smallest total risk. Aside from the personal satisfaction that dedicated environmentalists get from a “perfect” clean-up, I see no reason for insisting that such a stringent standard should be applied.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges SSFL is contaminated and needs cleanup and appreciates your concern and comments. NASA has compared the risk for cleanup to residential and the cleanup to background. Based on this comparative analysis, cleanup to the background scenario is more conservative than necessary to protect human health and the environment based on three factors: (1) application of cleanup levels that are 2 to more than 1 million times more conservative than risk-based levels, (2) potentially requiring cleanup of up to 51 chemicals that do not pose risk, and (3) potentially impacting 87 additional acres when compared to a suburban residential risk-based cleanup.</p> <p>Consequently, the benefit to human health and the environment of cleaning up to background is questionable for several reasons. The more aggressive remediation of the site that would occur under the background cleanup (more soil removal, more trucks entering the site, more emissions, more road miles, more soil to dispose of in landfills, etc.) could result in an increase in traffic accidents, spills, and habitat modification and disturbance of wildlife, all of which might result in reduced net benefits when compared to the risk-based cleanup scenario. Because only 10 percent of those analytes detected in soil are identified based on risk estimates as requiring remediation under the background cleanup scenario, the overall net benefit of cleaning up to background for all chemicals as opposed to a risk-based cleanup is low.</p>

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Albert	Saur	<p>Another comment is that I think it would be a good thing to leave at least one of the rocket engine test stands intact. An intact test stand would be an interesting souvenir of the early part of the space exploration age and an attractive exhibit if the land is to become a park. Leaving a test stand intact would encourage people who decide such things to make the land into a park instead of eventually selling it to developers.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Albert	Saur	In my opinion the draft EIS for the clean-up of the NASA property at the SSFL should be redone, with detailed consideration of several clean-up standards and an assessment of the total risk associated with each one. If that is done, the resulting document will be a useful tool in deciding which clean-up standard to use. In its present form, the document is useful only in fueling a controversy over the risks of the one clean-up standard described therein.	Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).
Andreas	Sautter	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Elizabeth	Saveri	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Thomas	Savino	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jo-Ann	Savoia	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Myra	Schegloff	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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George	Schiro	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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George	Schiro	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ava	Schleder	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Sylvia	Schleimer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Hank	Schlinger, Jr.	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ken	Schmidt	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ken	Schmidt	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sandra	Schneider	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tamra	Schnitman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
William	Schoene	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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P.J.	Schumacher	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jeanne	Schuster	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Schwartz	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Tom	Schwartz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Barry	Schwartz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Alan	Schwartz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Carlee	Scott	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Carlee	Scott	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joan	Scott	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lindsay	Scott	I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lindsay	Scott	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Lindsay	Scott	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jon	Scott	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Jon	Scott	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Andrea K.	Scott, Esquire	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pamela	Scrape	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathy	Seal	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Roger	Seapy	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Oliver	Seely	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Otto	Seeman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ellen	Segal	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pat	Seitz	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Madison	Selby	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Madison	Selby	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Suzanne	Selby	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Regina	Selix	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Regina	Selix	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Stefanie	Sellars	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jerry Wolf Duff	Sellers	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Richard	Semel	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Christine	Sepulveda	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Crystal	Sevier	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Lida	Shahbazian	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lida	Shahbazian	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Lida	Shahbazian	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Lida	Shahbazian	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Lida	Shahbazian	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>
Marina	Shahbazian	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Marina	Shahbazian	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Marina	Shahbazian	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Gerald	Shaia	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Laura	Shamas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Evan	Shamoon	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Timothy	Shanahan	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Madeline	Shapiro	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Madeline	Shapiro	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
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Michael	Shapiro	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Casey	Sharpe	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Abigail	Sheiner	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Carole	Shelton	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
LaVerne	Shelton Hill	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
LaVerne	Shelton Hill	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
LaVerne	Shelton Hill	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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LaVerne	Shelton Hill	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
LaVerne	Shelton Hill	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Betty	Shepherd	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Evelyn	Sheridan	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Evelyn	Sheridan	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Steven L.	Shestag	Boeing supports NASA's efforts to proceed with cleanup activities at SSFL.	NASA acknowledges your comment.
Steven L.	Shestag	The DEIS Should Address How NASA's Proposed Project Will Address Compliance with NPDES Effluent limits. As Allowed For In the AOC, NASA Should Consider Alternatives with Different Cleanup Standards Based on Potential Impacts to Cultural Resources or Biological Resources.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Steven L.	Shestag	As Allowed For In the AOC, NASA Should Consider Alternatives with Different Cleanup Standards Based on Potential Impacts to Cultural Resources or Biological Resources.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Steven L.	Shestag	The DEIS Should Consider Potential Impacts Associated with Longer Durations and Impacts Resulting from the Concurrent Implementation of Soil and Groundwater Treatments.	<p>The EIS does evaluate impacts from concurrent actions including NASA actions of soil cleanup, groundwater cleanup, and demolition. In each resource area, a number of items were considered and evaluated. The highest level of intensity (negligible, minor, moderate, significant) for any of the individual items evaluated in a resource area determines that resource area's overall impact. For example, if the intensity of one impact within a resource area was identified as significant, then that resource area was considered to have an overall significant impact.</p> <p>Cumulative impacts (which include Boeing and DOE) were also evaluated.</p>
Steven L.	Shestag	The DEIS Should Consider Transportation and Related Noise Impacts Utilizing Historic Site Data and Other Constraints.	<p>Additional disposal facilities may be selected to reduce the impact on a few landfills. NASA will discuss changes (if needed) to the current transportation plan during the remediation planning stage. The level of detail included in the transportation impacts is adequate for this remediation project. The 3 dBA increase in truck noise was provided in a NASA funded study in 2011 prepared by Urban Cross Roads. 3 dBA is a barely discernable level change in noise level. The 'short term' is defined in the DEIS as the duration of the cleanup effort.</p>
Steven L.	Shestag	The DEIS May Understate Potential Environmental Impacts From Excavation of 500,000 CY on 105 Acres.	<p>The current biological impacts are included in the EIS as significant, which is the most severe impact identified. Any increase in the amount of soil excavated will similarly result in significant impact.</p>
Steven L.	Shestag	To the Extent NASA's Proposed Project Extends Into SSFL Areas Beyond the Boundaries of the Federal Property Administered by NASA, the DEIS Should Consider Alternative Cleanup Processes and Standards	<p>Thank you for your comment, it is noted.</p>

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Steven L.	Shestag	The DEIS should provide more information regarding the analysis of cumulative impacts and potential mitigation measures.	The cumulative analysis reflects the information currently available and provided to NASA.
Steven L.	Shestag	Table ES-2 includes a category of "beneficial impacts." It is not clear why biology is listed in this category given the significant impact to biological resources noted in the same table.	NASA considers that there are some net beneficial impacts to the cleanup by removing contaminants from the soil that could affect wildlife. NASA also recognizes in Section 4.4.1.3 that there will be significant impacts to native vegetation communities. The overall net impact, therefore, is a negative one, and Biological resources are characterized as having significant impacts.
Steven L.	Shestag	The DEIS states: "The potential for even one accident involving a child is significant and unacceptable." Yet, the impacts to the safety of children that would be expected because of an increased exposure to truck traffic are deemed to be "moderate, negative, local and short-term." The potential for one accident is not an adopted threshold typically used in health and safety analysis in environmental documents. This section should be clarified.	Statement will be removed
Steven L.	Shestag	The list of permits, licenses, and approvals that are likely to be required for the Proposed Action does not include DTSC's approval of the Record of Decision (ROD), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, or the Streambed Alteration Agreement, issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).	These items will be added (Appendix B and Table ES-5).
Steven L.	Shestag	For completeness, the DEIS should include a description of the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) between the Department of Energy (DOE) and the California Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC).	The orders are publicly available. DOE's AOC is available on the DOE website and the DTSC website.
Steven L.	Shestag	The DEIS states: "Stormwater from NASA-administered property exits SSFL through one of these outfalls." It should be noted that there are three other outfalls on the NASA-administered property.	Thank you for your comment regarding the storm water outfalls at SSFL. The full description of the outfalls in NASA-administered property at SSFL is presented in Section 3.6.1. of the FEIS.
Steven L.	Shestag	The information regarding "Equipment for Resale" in Table 2.2-2 appears to either misstates the amount at 8,134 tons or misstates the truck trips at 20.	Table will be corrected (Section 2.2)

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Steven L.	Shestag	Figure 2.2-2 This Figure does not include the drainage leading to Silvernale Pond and/or Silvernale Pond (outside of Area II) that may be subject to cleanup by NASA.	Silvernale Pond is on Boeing property and thus will be considered in Boeing's remediation plans as well in DTSC's CEQA review.
Steven L.	Shestag	Kettleman Hills Landfill, located in Kettleman City, California is identified as a landfill for possible offsite disposal of excavated soil. This landfill currently does not accept waste from the Santa Susana Field Laboratory.	We will retain reference to the landfill, recognizing that Kettleman Hills Landfill will not be used for offsite disposal unless the Landfill accepts waste from SSFL.
Steven L.	Shestag	The description of area of impacted groundwater (AIG)-9 in the text of the DEIS is not consistent with what is depicted on Figure 2.2-4.	The description of the AIG-9 area in the text and Figure 2.2-4 in the FEIS will be made consistent.
Steven L.	Shestag	The text of the DEIS and Table 2.2-8 provide that utilization of in situ chemical oxidation or in situ enhanced bioremediation to remediate the groundwater will take "months to years." The SSFL Groundwater Expert Advisory Panel's assessment is that these techniques would likely take decades to complete the remediation.	Until the results of the treatability studies are complete the length of time is unknown. NASA feels that "months to years" is an accurate estimate at this time.
Steven L.	Shestag	Kettleman Hills Landfill located in Kettleman City, California is included in Table 2.4-2 as a location for disposal of hazardous waste from the soil cleanup. This landfill currently does not accept waste from the Santa Susana Field Laboratory.	We will retain reference to the landfill, recognizing that Kettleman Hills Landfill will not be used for offsite disposal unless the Landfill accepts waste from SSFL.
Steven L.	Shestag	Reclaimed Water System Infrastructure: Although eliminated as a resource for further consideration because it is currently inactive, NASA may want to consider keeping it place to support treatment technologies that may utilize reclaimed water.	Thank you for your comment regarding the reclaimed water system. NASA will consider leaving it in place for use while planning the demolition phase of the proposed action.
Steven L.	Shestag	There does not appear to be a discussion in the DEIS of impacts to the utilities and infrastructure identified in this Section.	The utilities identified for consideration of potential impacts are discussed in Section 4.10. Utilities NASA does not believe will be impacted by the proposed action were not included for discussion.
Steven L.	Shestag	The description of the use of the Area III Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) (STP-3) is in error. STP-3 has been demolished.	The demolition will be reflected in the FEIS (Section 3.2.2.3).

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Steven L.	Shestag	Boeing appreciates the information included in the DEIS regarding Site No. CA-VEN-1803 (Lithic Scatter), located north of Area II on Boeing property.	We acknowledge your comment.
Steven L.	Shestag	Although no Brauton's milkvetch (a federal endangered species) was found on NASA-administered property, it was found on the adjacent Boeing property. Whether the NASA-administered property presents a suitable habitat for the species is not addressed.	EIS Section 4.4.1.1 Sensitive Species notes that suitable habitat exists. Due to no observation of plants within NASA's ROI, there are no impacts.
Steven L.	Shestag	The DEIS identifies the Propellant Loading Facility (PLF) Drainage and Drainage A-1 as riverine wetlands and SW-2 Pond as a palustrine wetland. In its February 12, 2013 letter to NASA, USACOE provided its determination that the PLF and A-1 drainages were not riverine wetlands and that the SW-2 Pond was an intrastate isolated water not regulated by USACOE.	At the time the DEIS was developed this information was accurate. The EIS will be revised to reflect this determination (Table 3.4-6)
Steven L.	Shestag	The following statement should be deleted: "Boeing and the California Department of Public Health currently are responsible for verifying radiological cleanup procedures and activities." It is unclear what portion(s) of the SSFL this sentence is intended to address, and USEPA and DOE have responsibility for verifying radiological cleanup procedures and activities.	The statement will be deleted from the EIS (Section 3.8.2.1)
Steven L.	Shestag	The DEIS states: "For investigation and reporting purposes, the contaminated sites at SSFL are considered by geographic locale and similar historical use (referred to as RI groups) rather than by ownership. An RI group could have contaminated sites that are owned and operated by NASA or Boeing." For accuracy, the second sentence above should be revised to read: "An RI group could have contaminated sites that may have been owned and/or operated by NASA, Boeing or DOE."	This change will be made (Section 3.8.2.3).

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Steven L.	Shestag	<p>The DEIS states:"The combined effect of demolition and remediation activities on the potential to increase surface water and groundwater pollution would be minor, given the regulatory controls in place to protect water quality and the assumption that NASA would adhere to these requirements."</p> <p>It is unclear why the DEIS describes NASA's adherence to water quality regulatory controls as an assumption.</p>	<p>The words "the assumption" will be removed (Section 4.6.2).</p>
Steven L.	Shestag	<p>The DEIS states that 140,000 cubic yards of soil will be excavated by Boeing as part of the remediation of the Boeing property. Boeing is continuing to refine its soil volume excavation estimates.</p>	<p>NASA will update Section 4.13 of the EIS with current information provided by Boeing.</p>

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Steven L.	Shestag	<p>The DEIS states: "No new residential developments have been proposed immediately surrounding or within a 1-mile radius of SSFL." It further states: "Consequently, new residential development is not discussed further in this cumulative analysis."</p> <p>There are two proposed residential developments in close proximity to SSFL: the Runkle Canyon residential development and the Dayton Canyon residential development.</p>	<p>The Runkle Canyon project includes 323 SFD and 138 senior attached condos. In August 2012, the City of Simi Valley approved amendment 1 to the Runkle Canyon Development Agreement, which extended the development term to June 2019. In June 2013, the Planning Commission approved a modification to construct 138 senior condos and in August 2013 the City issued a grading permit for the project. Based on the public information available, it is likely that the condos and SFDs will be built concurrently, in phases, with construction occurring after 2015.</p> <p>Given the uncertainty of when the Runkle Canyon project will be constructed, this project has not been included in the cumulative analysis at this time. Furthermore, the project is located west of SSFL, with access proposed from Sequoia Avenue and a potential extension from Talbert Avenue. The Runkle Canyon project is physically separated from SSFL by a canyon. Based on the proposed access, it is unlikely that the project generated trips would overlap with SSFL project trips as the project trips would be distributed on different roadways.</p> <p>Dayton Canyon is the site of a proposed Centex Homes housing development called Sterling Properties (also known as Dayton Canyon Estates). It is located west of the intersection of Roscoe Boulevard and Valley Circle Boulevard. 150 SFDs are planned on 64.2 acres out of the development's 359.4 total acreage. The FEIR for the project was released in 1999. In May 2004, the Centex-Sterling Homes Company bought the site from SunCal Homes. Since its approval in 2001, residents have opposed the Sterling Properties project, and have been working with local and federal agencies to restrict development. In 2008, the DTSC released a Preliminary Endangerment Assessment which concluded that there is no significant risk to public health or the environment at the site, and no further action is required. No new permits or approvals associated with this development have been sought since the DTSC memo was released. Given the uncertainty of when or if this project will be constructed, this project has not been included in the cumulative analysis at this time.</p>

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Steven L.	Shestag	Table 4.13-1 Although this Table appears to include the volume of soil generated by NASA on a yearly basis over a 2 year period (247,585 cubic yards), the volume shown for Boeing (140,000 cubic yards) is the total amount estimated in the DEIS to be removed by Boeing during its soil remediation activities. (See DEIS, p. 4-156.)	The EIS will reflect this distinction (Section 4.13).
Steven L.	Shestag	Although the DEIS considers that as much as 500,000 cubic yards of soil may be excavated, there is no discussion of an "upper limit" in acknowledgment of the ongoing characterization work, which may be appropriate.	500,000 cubic yards and 105 acres are a general estimate based on the Look Up tables provided by DTSC. These may differ slightly upon completion of soil characterization, but it is likely that the impacts in the EIS fully represent the "upper limit".
Steven L.	Shestag	The list of permits, licenses, and approvals that are likely to be required for the Proposed Action does not include DTSC's approval of the Record of Decision (ROD), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, and the Streambed Alteration Agreement, issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).	These items will be added (Appendix B and Table ES-5).
Steven L.	Shestag	The final sentence in the paragraph describing an August 25, 2011 meeting states: "The site visit concluded with Director Raphael describing her understanding of the SSFL cleanup, the two Administrative Orders on Consent (AOCs) with both NASA and Boeing: and her planned approach, foreseen challenges, and ultimate goals." The two AOCs are with NASA and DOE.	This change will be made (Section 5.4.3).

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Comments and Responses to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Gregory	Shiffer	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small igniters that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the igniters. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Gregory	Shiffer	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Deborah	Short	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marianne	Shriver	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michelle	Shrode	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeffrey	Shuben	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Janet	Shulman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Marguerite	Shuster	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Winnie	Shy	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Winnie	Shy	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Korby	Siamis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pascal	Sieger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Eric	Siegmann	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anne	Siegrist	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Kathleen	Sigel	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Diane	Sikes	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Diane	Sikes	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Diane	Sikes	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mikaela Mikaela	Sillman	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Mikaela Mikaela	Sillman	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Leslie	Silton	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Celio A da	Silveira Jr	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Cassandra	Silver	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Scott	Silverstein	We strongly request the public comment period to be extended from October 1st for an additional 30 days for our committees to address the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). We request that NASA develop a new DEIS to show all options as listed in your summary Table 2.4-1. We need NASA to show all options – not just a cleanup to “background levels” or a “No Further Action”.	NASA extended the public review from 45 to 60 days.
Scott	Silverstein	A compromise on the Administrative Order on Consent is necessary due to the impact of the truck traffic and the potential of toxic materials being disbursed into our communities.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Scott	Silverstein	At no previous meetings, that we are aware of, was the route for the trucks from Santa Susana Field Laboratory to go south on Topanga Canyon Boulevard through Woodland Hills along with the adjacent communities of West Hills and Canoga Park.	The EIS is required to present all possible routes Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. The most likely route for all parties would be Woolsey Canyon Road to Valley Circle Boulevard to Roscoe Boulevard to Topanga Canyon Boulevard. At that point multiple options exist depending on the location of the disposal site. Alternate routes do exist, see Figure 4.5-1 in the EIS.
Scott	Silverstein	In the NASA assessment of schools, NASA was negligent in conducting a thorough investigation of all schools potentially impacted by the traffic. NASA’s list of schools on Table 4.8-2 fails to list many Los Angeles Unified School District Schools sites which includes local schools, magnet schools, charter schools, and private schools, as well preschools and day care centers.	Additional schools will be added to the evaluation (Sections 4.5, 4.5.1, and 4.8).
Scott	Silverstein	The NASA DEIS does not tell the Woodland Hills stakeholders the true impact of the cleanup of all of Santa Susana and how many additional trucks may go south on Topanga Canyon Boulevard from The Boeing Company and the Department of Energy sites. A full site Environmental Impact Report is necessary to weigh all of the impacts of the cleanup by all three responsible parties.	The cumulative impact, Section 4.13 in the EIS, includes the known information about DOE and Boeing cleanup activities. DTSC will be developing an EIR that reviews proposed cleanup actions from all three parties (NASA, DOE, and Boeing).

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Scott	Silverstein	Furthermore, your DEIS only references repairs to Woolsey Canyon Road. The entire route in every direction should be surveyed for damage and ongoing maintenance should be paid for by the responsible parties.	Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, and reporting, and record keeping. Commercial trucks traveling on public roads pay state and federal taxes and fees that go towards road maintenance.
Scott	Silverstein	In conclusion, as the DEIS is currently written, the Woodland Hills Warner Center Neighborhood Council strongly objects to the plan. It requires two or more years of daily and continuous heavy truck traffic, estimated to send over 140,000 truckloads through our communities. In our opinion, an EIR should have been required just for the enormous added volume of truck traffic. We also object to NASA's proposal for twelve operating hours per day. The hours of truck traffic needs to be limited to daytime hours only.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Marco A	Simioni	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sherry	Simmons	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Susie	Simon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jill	Simons	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Eric	Simsik	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dave	Singleton	<p>The NAHC has also reviewed the September 24, 2013 letter from the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regarding the same project. The NAHC strongly supports the comments, concerns and recommendations contained in the letter from the SHPO, as referenced.</p>	<p>We will consider your comment as supportive of the SHPO comments.</p>
Dave	Singleton	<p>In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.</p>	<p>NASA will include NACH as a member of the Native American Advisory Board that we are establishing as mitigation for the Proposed Actions impact on native American sites such as the Traditional Cultural Property.</p>

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Dave	Singleton	Attached is a list of culturally affiliated American Indian tribes that have concern for this area in southeast Ventura County, California. Of course, the NAHC strongly urges that NASA work closely with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, the federally recognized American Indian tribe in the region. But the NAHC also urges that you extend Section 106 consultation opportunities to the non federally recognized tribes in the region, as shown on the attached list, as interested consulting parties. We believe that such action is consistent with the 2004 'guidelines' to the NAHPA Section 106 requirements. Beverly Folkes, on the list is the NAHC designated Most Likely Descendant (MLD).	We appreciate receipt of your list. We contacted not only all parties on your list, but also numerous tribal representatives in Los Angeles County. We also will continue to work closely with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.
Randle	Sink	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Derek	Sinutko	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Derek	Sinutko	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Christine	Sirias	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Angela	Sirmenis	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joan	Sitnick	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Denise	Skeeter	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tobias Anne	Skelly	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pamela	Sklaar	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Julie	Slater-Giglioli	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susan	Sloan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Bobbi-Lee	Smart	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Eric	Smith	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Eric	Smith	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Indira	Smith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dana	Smith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Deanna	Smith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Smith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Janice	Smith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Todd	Smith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Wayne	Smith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Smith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rich	Smith	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Carol	Smith	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Sam	Smolker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sara	Snyder	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Alex	Snydman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ilan	Sobel	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Ilan	Sobel	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ilan	Sobel	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Richard and Chiho	Solomon	Through decades of sloppy environmental practices, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been migrating off the property.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6)</p>

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Richard and Chiho	Solomon	<p>After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to clean up all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup, portions of which have created concern that some within the agency are working at cross purposes to the agreement NASA is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>I write to call on NASA to live up to its commitments in the 2010 cleanup agreement, totally and without any efforts to wriggle out of it.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Betty	Songer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sally	Sorensen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gabriela	Sosa	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Gabriela	Sosa	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
John	Southwick	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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John	Southwick	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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John	Southwick	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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John	Southwick	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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John	Southwick	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Robert	Souza	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jack	Spallino	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Alice	Speakman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Grant	Speckman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brent	Spencer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rick	St. John	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Rick	St. John	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Steven	Standard	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tom	Stanton	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Arnold	Stanton	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pam	Stanton	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kathleen	Staples	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marc	Star	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Charleen	Steeves	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kathryn	Steffen	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constent (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Kathryn	Steffen	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Kathryn	Steffen	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Kathryn	Steffen	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Penni	Steinberg	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Neal	Steiner	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>The IWMD requests that NASA comply with Ventura County Ordinances 4445 (solid waste handling, disposal, waste reduction, and waste diversion) and 4421 (the diversion of construction and demolition debris from landfills by recycling, reuse, and salvage) to assist the County in its efforts to comply with the waste diversion mandates of Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) which mandates all cities and counties in California to divert recyclable solid waste from landfills. Both of these Ordinances may be viewed in their entirety on the IWMD's website at: www.wasteless.org/landfills/ordinances.</p>	<p>NASA will strive to comply with state and local ordinances when feasible. A diversion or recycling of 60% of C&D debris appears feasible (assuming it is by weight). As a federal facility, NASA is not required to comply with the Ventura County ordinances.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Recyclable, Uncontaminated Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris</p> <p>Contract specifications for this project must include a requirement that C&D debris generated by the demolition of uncontaminated buildings on the project site must be diverted from the landfill. Recyclable C&D materials include, but are not limited to, concrete, asphalt, rebar, wood, and metal. These materials must be recycled at an appropriate, permitted C&D debris recycling facility. A complete list of permitted C&D debris recycling facilities in Ventura County is available at: www.wasteless.org/construction&demolitionrecyclingresources. All uncontaminated, non-recyclable, materials shall be disposed of at a permitted disposal facility.</p>	<p>NASA plans to recycle demolition materials to the greatest extent practical. Thank you for the list of local service providers.</p>
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Uncontaminated Soil - Recycling & Reuse</p> <p>Contract specifications for this project must include a requirement that uncontaminated soil that is not reused on-site during the C&D phase(s) of this project shall be transported to an authorized and/or permitted organics facility for recycling or reuse. Illegal disposal and landfilling of uncontaminated soil is prohibited. A complete list of facilities in Ventura County that recycle uncontaminated soil is available at: www.wasteless.org/construction&demolitionrecyclingresources.</p>	<p>NASA will use licensed and/or permitted facilities for all of its wastes and recycled materials. Thank you for the list of local service providers.</p>

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Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Uncontaminated Green Materials - Recycling & Reuse</p> <p>The Contract Specifications for this project must include a requirement that uncontaminated wood waste and vegetation removed during the C&D phase(s) of this project must be diverted from the landfill. This can be accomplished by on-site chipping and land-application at the project site if deemed appropriate by NASA, or by transporting uncontaminated materials to an authorized and/or permitted greenwaste facility in Ventura County. A complete list of authorized greenwaste facilities is located at: www.wasteless.org/greenwasterecyclingfacilities.</p>	As a federal facility, NASA is not required to comply with the Ventura County ordinances. We do strive to comply with state and local ordinances when feasible.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Contractors selected to demolish uncontaminated buildings/structures at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site are required to submit a completed Form B - Recycling Plan to the IWMD for approval. The Form B - Recycling Plan must specify how uncontaminated, recyclable C&D debris generated by the project (e.g., concrete, asphalt, wood, soil, greenwaste, metal) will be diverted from the landfill. A copy of IWMD's Form B - Recycling Plan is available at: www.wasteless.org/recycling/greenbuildingCD.</p>	As a federal facility, NASA is not required to comply with the Ventura County ordinances. We do strive to comply with state and local ordinances when feasible.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Contractors selected to demolish uncontaminated buildings/structures at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site are required to submit a completed Form C - Recycling Report to the IWMD at the conclusion of the project. The Form C - Recycling Report must have original recycling facility receipts and/or other documentation attached to verify that recycling, NASA approved onsite reuse, or salvage of uncontaminated C&D debris occurred. A copy of IWMD's Form C - Recycling Report is available at: www.wasteless.org/recycling/greenbuildingCD.</p>	As a federal facility, NASA is not required to comply with the Ventura County ordinances. We do strive to comply with state and local ordinances when feasible.

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Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	The project proponent should be aware that Santa Susana Pass Road from Katherine Road to Rocky Peak Road has a "No Trucks Over 2 Axles" Truck Restriction adopted by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors (BOS) February 4, 1986.	As described in Section 3.10 of the EIS, Santa Susana Pass Road was evaluated in the EIS as a road that would be used for workers to commute to and from SSFL and not for large truck traffic. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>The project proponent should be aware that Box Canyon Road from Santa Susana Pass Road to the Ventura County and Los Angeles County jurisdictional boundary has a "No Trucks 3 Or More Axles" Truck Restriction adopted by the BOS September 28, 1999.</p> <p>If the project proponent plans to use trucks that are not restricted on Santa Susana Pass Road or Box Canyon Road, then please include these roads in the survey of road conditions as described in Traffic MM-2 on Pages 6-3 of the DEIS.</p> <p>Proper precautions should be taken to protect all County road facilities in the unincorporated areas.</p>	<p>As described in Section 3.10 of the EIS, Santa Susana Pass Road and Box Canyon Road were evaluated in the EIS as roads that would be used for workers to commute to and from SSFL. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p>
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>If, in the opinion of the Transportation Department, any portion of a County road is damaged by the project's operations, then it should be repaired in accordance with current standard construction details and/or in a manner acceptable to the Transportation Department.</p> <p>An Encroachment Permit is required for any work in the public right-of-way.</p> <p>The Transportation Department will not allow/permit hauling on Black Canyon Road north of the project site.</p>	<p>Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, and reporting, and record keeping. Commercial trucks traveling on public roads pay state and federal taxes and fees that go towards road maintenance.</p> <p>NASA will remove Box Canyon Road as an option for large truck traffic. Figures 4.5-1 through 4.5-3 illustrate the proposed truck routes.</p>

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Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Please notify the Transportation Department when the Final EIS is ready for review and comment.</p> <p>Transportation Department review is limited to the impacts this project may have on the County's Regional Road Network.</p>	NASA will notify the Transportation Department when the FEIS has been prepared.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Ventura County General Plan</p> <p>The DEIS should be revised to discuss consistency with General Plan policies in identifying impact intensity, type, context, and duration. Mitigations measures should be developed that preserve and protect SSFL biological resources and incorporate recommended wetland protections.</p>	As a federal agency, NASA is not required to comply with local policies or ordinances. NASA will continue to make efforts adhere to these policies when feasible.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Ventura County Locally Important Species and Communities</p> <p>Section 4.4 and Appendix E Section 2.1 of the DEIS do not include an analysis of Ventura County Locally Important Species, and the DEIS does not consider them as "special status species" under Section 4.4.1.1. Impacts to Ventura County Locally Important Plant Species identified on-site should be evaluated and mapped (e.g., <i>Allophylum divaricatum</i> and <i>Crassula aquatic</i>). For a complete listing of Locally Important Species please see the following link:</p> <p>http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/conservation/locally-important-species.html</p> <p>Impacts to Locally Important Communities (e.g., Venturan coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands) should be acknowledged in the EIS. The EIS should evaluate direct and indirect (i.e., dust) impacts to Locally Important Communities.</p>	<p>As a federal facility, NASA is not required to comply with the Ventura County ordinances. We do strive to comply with state and local ordinances when feasible.</p> <p>If the cleanup can be done in a manner compliant with the 2010 AOC, the soil would be removed with pick axes, shovels, or a vacuum truck in areas where sensitive resources occur, including CDFW sensitive habitats and large Oak trees. When possible, the least detrimental remediation technologies would be used in sensitive resource areas.</p>

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Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Evaluation of Presence of the Californian Gnat Catcher (CAGN). The CAGN should be discussed in Section 4.4.1.1, and included where applicable throughout the DEIS biological resource analysis. On-site Venturan coastal sage scrub, and potentially other unidentified vegetation alliances absent the DEIS analysis, provides suitable habitat for the CAGN, a federally listed threatened bird. In recent years, CAGN has been observed in coastal sage scrub habitats in Ventura County that were previously thought to be unoccupied. Many of these occurrences, which are near Thousand Oaks, Camarillo, Simi Valley, and Moorpark, are located in habitats similar to the habitats on the project site. Given that suitable habitat is present, and no protocol presence/absence surveys were conducted, potential exists for the presence of the CAGN. Page E-38 Appendix E describes the potential for CAGN to occur on the project site as "unlikely" based the transition from coastal sage to chaparral and the dense brush cover. This evidence is inadequate for three reasons: (a) the project site was never surveyed for CAGN, (b) suitable habitat exists on the project site, and (c) several new occurrences of CAGN were identified in the region.</p> <p>Given this additional evidence, protocol surveys should be conducted within suitable habitat in the areas proposed to be directly and indirectly impacted by the project to adequately evaluate the potential impacts of the project on CAGN.</p> <p>Wildlife Corridor. Modeled corridor strands should not be taken as absolute limits to the areas of the landscape on SSL that wildlife use for movement, as nearby areas outside the modeled corridor that appears on the South Coast Missing Linkages map are likely still utilized.</p>	<p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS. NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions.</p> <p>If the cleanup can be done in a manner compliant with the 2010 AOC, the soil would be removed with pick axes, shovels, or a vacuum truck in areas where sensitive resources occur, including CDFW sensitive habitats and large Oak trees. When possible, the least detrimental remediation technologies would be used in sensitive resource areas.</p> <p>NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area.</p>

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Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>The project site contains significant habitat connections and movement patterns for both transitory and permanent wildlife populations. Direct impacts from habitat destruction, fencing, and equipment can create physical barriers to wildlife movement while indirect impacts from lighting, noise, and increased human activity may also discourage wildlife use of the area. Impacts to the regional wildlife corridor, including temporary and long term introduction of barriers to gene flow, should be considered in the DEIS. In addition, the "no impact" assessment in Section 4.4.1 .3 should be corrected to reflect the appropriate intensity level, duration, and context. Additionally, Figure 4.4-2 and 3.4-2 should be updated to include on-site specific connectivity features and impediments to connectivity that would result from the project.</p> <p>Vegetation Mapping. Vegetation types and sensitive communities, which are briefly categorized in the Appendices and in Section 3.4, should be mapped to the alliance level consistent with the California Manual of Vegetation (2010) and included in the DEIS. The entire site, and any offsite affected area (e.g ., groundwater basins), should be mapped to the alliance level, which would provide an analysis of sensitive communities and habitats and a baseline for mitigation opportunities such as habitat restoration.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area. The EIS text will be revised to reflect the migration corridor may include SSFL (Sections 3.4.2, 4.4.1.2, and 4.4.1.3).</p> <p>The original habitat mapping undertaken in 2010 to update the existing mapping after the 2008 Topanga Canyon Fire. It was also consistent with mapping done by SAIC for the adjacent Boeing-administered property to the north of Area 2. While NASA recognizes that mapping all vegetation to the alliance level within their boundaries would have provided a more detailed information on sensitive communities and habitats, this approach would have required a much greater cost field effort that was not warranted for the level of analysis required for the EIR. The same end result of having an adequate baseline for mitigation opportunities will be achieved, at much lower cost, by conducting this level of mapping on only areas that will directly affected by the proposed remediation activities.</p>

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Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	The EIS analysis, including Figure 4.4-1, only describes two types of communities affected by the project. Detail on the amount of vegetation removed and the area of all native vegetation alliances impacted needs to be depicted and discussed in the DEIS and its appendices.	NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Native Soil Import Impacts. Page 4-35 states that 39 acres of native soil would be removed as a result of the Proposed Action, and that an unknown amount of replacement native soil would be imported. The DEIS should specify the off-site locations where imported, replacement native soil would be obtained and provide an analysis of potential impacts associated with the removal of soil from that property.	The EIS recongizes that soil will be brought into the site and Section 2.2.2.3 includes a list of potential sources for backfill soil.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	If the excavation areas for the native soil fill for the proposed project are located within unincorporated Ventura County, it is presumed that a discretionary permit from Ventura County would be required, and the potential project impacts associated with the removal of native soil within the unincorporated County must therefore be evaluated in the DEIR in accordance with the County's thresholds of significance. Those thresholds are found in the Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines. In addition, the removal of off-site soil must be evaluated for consistency with the County's policies and ordinances.	As a federal agency, NASA is not required to comply with state or local policies, ordinances or statutes. NASA will continue to make efforts to adhere to these policies when feasible.

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Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Oak Woodlands Preservation. Absent from Appendix B, Applicable Laws and Regulations, is the California State Oak Woodland Conservation Act (OWCA) (PRC §21083.4, Fish and Game Code §1361). The Ventura County Oak Woodland Management Plan was developed in response to the OWCA, and oak woodlands have also been acknowledged as a Locally Important Community by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. Oak Woodlands were also identified as a sensitive community by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and impacts to the two oak woodlands on-site should be included in the DEIS. Figure 4.4-1 only shows two communities in the context of soil clean-up boundaries. The two types of oak woodlands need to be shown on Figure 4.4-1, and the acreage removed should be quantified in the DEIS. The DEIS does not provide adequate detail to know whether direct or indirect impacts would occur to the approximately 22.5 acres of oak woodland habitat identified onsite (Appendix D, Table 10), and the document should be revised to address impacts to oak woodlands and individual oak trees.	As a federal agency, NASA is not required to comply with state or local policies, ordinances or statutes. NASA will continue to make efforts to adhere to these policies when feasible.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Groundwater Clean-up: The DEIS currently lacks adequate information on potential impacts to biological resources that could result from proposed changes to hydrology. Section 4.4.1.4 (Page 4-41) of the DEIS should include more information regarding impacts both on-site and offsite related to the following changes associated with the Proposed Action: (a) changes to the water table, (b) additional topsoil removal "outside the soil clean-up footprints", (c) on-site wetlands, and (d) effects on regional hydrology. In addition, the DEIS should include impacts to off-site and on-site native vegetation alliances that would be affected by changes to hydrology as shown in Appendix Figure 2.2-4.	The impacts to hydrology are discussed on Page 4-79 of the DEIS. The potential impacts associated with topsoil removal are discussed on page 4-35 and the wetlands are discussed on page 4-39 and in Appendix G.

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Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Protocol Surveys. Additional protocol surveys are needed for special status species found within the SSFL study area. In the absence of protocol surveys for special status species (e.g., riverside shrimp, redlegged frog), actual impacts to wildlife from the implementation of the project are speculative.	Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	The proposed project would result in extensive impacts to biological habitat for numerous special status species. The biological resource mitigation measures within the DEIS are generally inadequate under the requirements of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.20) for addressing significant regional impacts that affect sensitive biological resources. As defined under the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance document (dated January 4, 2011), NEPA mitigation measures should include documentation, monitoring, and performance standards. The proposed BMPs and mitigation measures lack details on requirements, timing, monitoring, and success criteria.	NASA is in the process of developing a mitigation monitoring plan for all mitigations identified in the EIS as required by the CEQ.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Removal of Native Vegetation Communities: The removal of approximately 39 acres of native vegetation (impact biology 2a) would be regionally significant and long-term, especially in the absence of adequate mitigation as discussed below. The proposed best management practices mitigation measures would have minimal effect on mitigating this impact. Additionally, removing developed areas (biology impact 2b) would not have a beneficial effect on native vegetation, unless these previously developed areas were carefully restored. Planting an "approved seed mix" without performance criteria or an effective invasive plant removal program would not constitute restoration.	As explained in Section 4.4.1.2 of the EIS, only previously disturbed, developed areas would be impacted during demolition activities; consequently NASA is comfortable with the minor impact assessment assigned to this activity. Also as described in Section 4.4.1.2 the beneficial impact is a result of increased habitat availability, rainfall infiltration and storm water runoff. NASA is in the process of developing a mitigation monitoring plan for all mitigations detailed in the EIS.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Pre-Construction Wildlife Surveys, Monitoring, and Relocation. Appendix E, Section 4.2, recommends preconstruction surveys and the development of a breeding season schedule for listed and protected species. However, the Draft EIS Section 4.4.2 only recommends avoidance if protected species are discovered by workers (BMP-4), and it includes a vague reference to red-legged frog monitoring (MM-5). Preconstruction protocol surveys and relocation should be required for all special status wildlife, including Locally Important Species that may be expected to occur, and as recommended in Appendix E, Section 4.2. Additionally, surveys should include species that are present in the vicinity, but are not identified in the DEIS as having the potential to occur (e.g., ring-tailed cat).</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Typically, a biological monitor, with any appropriate permits needed, should survey the construction area prior to construction and relocate special-status wildlife outside the construction area. In addition, the construction area should be fenced to prevent the return of wildlife to the construction area. The biological monitor should also be present during project implementation.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Pre-construction Santa Susana Tarplant Surveys and Monitoring. The proposed mitigation (MM-2) and BMPs (BMP-4) are inadequate to address what should be considered a significant regional impact to the State-listed rare Santa Susana Tarplant (Impact Biology 1 a and 1 g). Avoidance and worker awareness (MM-2) is not a recognized mitigation measure. Likewise, BMP-4 is not considered an acceptable strategy for the management of this plant. The mitigation measures should be revised to include preconstruction surveys, biologist monitoring during project implementation, and relocation of impacted species.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>On-site Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan. The proposed removal of seven (7) acres of the sensitive Ventura Sage scrub, of 0.05 acres southern willow scrub, and of unspecified impacted oak woodlands should be mitigated through on-site restoration. In addition, the on-site restoration should be implemented through mitigation that requires a Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan with timing and success criteria. The DEIS should include mitigation measures that require restoration at different ratios for each habitat type, as developed in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	The proposed BMP to reseed with a "approved mix" (BMP-1) is not adequate, and permanent restoration should be conducted with a compatible plant pallet that is derived from reference sites specific to each impacted alliance. In order to maintain the genetic integrity of the local flora, Native plants and seed stock used during the revegetation process should be locally collected or propagated from locally collected seed or cuttings (from the Simi Valley area or same watershed). An attempt should be made to restore some of the diversity of the existing native plant community by specifically including some of the less common native species currently found on the project site. For temporary revegetation, the DEIS should provide specific information that identifies seed mix, seed application, seeding methods, timing of monitoring, and reporting and performance criteria.	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	On-site Habitat Preservation. The loss of habitat for locally important wildlife species should be mitigated through the preservation of existing, intact plant communities and through the restoration and preservation of disturbed plant communities at an appropriate ratio in the project vicinity.	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Off-site Mitigation Measures. The DEIS should include mitigation measures that require preservation of off-site biological habitats that offset the destruction of native habitat and underlying soils.	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Nesting Bird Mitigation. The mitigation that would protect nesting birds (Biology MM-4) is incomplete. Proposed mitigation measures should include nesting and breeding considerations for any special status birds identified onsite, including the Least Bell's Vireo and the Loggerhead Shrike.	NASA has been in consultation with USFWS. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts, findings and mitigation are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Dust. Indirect impacts to biological resources from dust would vary greatly depending on the amount of excavation required. The DEIS should consider impacts and mitigation measures from dust based on the excavation to 20 feet.	NASA intends to have dust monitoring equipment that should significantly limit dust accumulation and impacts on biological resources.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Wetlands. The DEIS must disclose all mitigation measures and related impacts in the current document. Currently, the DEIS (Page 4-39) states that the project could affect two (2) acres of wetlands, and it identifies this loss as moderate, regional, and long-term. The DEIS further states that "NASA would work with the USAGE during the permitting process to mitigate the disturbance to waters of the U.S". Impact 6a and b of the DEIS should therefore be updated to reflect that the loss of 2 acres of wetlands is significant, regional, and long-term unless clearly defined mitigation measures would explicitly reduce impacts. Additionally, groundwater impacts (Biology impact 2k) to wetlands would not be "no impact" if changes in groundwater were to affect surface water availability.	Biology BMP-5: NASA would obtain a CWA Section 404 Permit from the USACE and a CWA Section 401 permit from the RWQCB for the discharge or dredge of material into jurisdictional waters of the U.S. The Section 404 and 401 permits would include necessary measures to avoid, minimize, or otherwise mitigate impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Deferred Mitigation. Impacts Biology 1b, 1f, 1i,11, 1o, 1r,, 6a, and 6b were considered (or should be considered, in the case Impacts Biology 6a and 6b) to be "regionally significant". However, the DEIS does not identify appropriate mitigation measures but instead defers the development of mitigation measures to future USFWS review. It is critical that mitigation measures be defined within the DEIS in order to disclose to the public whether (or not) the project under review does (or does not) have potentially significant regional impacts following the application of mitigation measures. Accepted standards for environmental review include the development of mitigation measures within the DEIS, and prior to project approval and implementation. The impact analysis is not clear and clearly defined mitigation is needed within the DEIS.	Final MMs concurred to by USFWS are included in FEIS.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	While the proposed cleanup at the SSFL is intended to remove the groundwater and soil contamination present at the site, and thus return the site to its "background" condition, the proposed cleanup will occur in a manner that is not consistent with the Open Space goals of the County's General Plan. For example, the project includes significant clearing of native vegetation and soil, which is not consistent with the County's goals of preserving natural resources, using such lands for recreational purposes, or retaining the scenic value of the land. In addition, while the proposed cleanup levels may bring the contaminant levels down to "background," the site would not be returned to "its natural state prior to the introduction of contaminants" (NASA Audit Report No. IG-13-007, pg. 6; NASA SSFL Fact Sheet) given NASA's plan to remove such large amounts of soil and vegetation.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Although the Proposed Action may not require a change to the County's land use classifications, and would presumably not affect minor land use issues such as easements, that does not lead to a conclusion that "existing and proposed land uses do not conflict with ... state land use plans, policies, regulation, or laws. The State of California requires that local jurisdictions prepare a General Plan, and (as noted previously) the Proposed Action is not consistent with the purpose or goals associated with the property's Open Space land use classification.	As a federal agency, NASA is not required to comply with state or local policies, ordinances or statutes. NASA will continue to make efforts to adhere to these policies when feasible.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>were not developed in a way that reasonably anticipates, or even discusses future land use. In fact, as part of NASA's response to comments, they state that, "(a) decision about future land use is not within NASA's purview, nor part of NASA's EIS" (Appendix K, Pg. K-7). Given the lack of analysis in the EIS, NASA's conclusion that land use can be eliminated as a cleanup consideration appears to be unfounded and premature. Without an examination of land use options (e.g. park use, recreation use, residential use, or other types of land use), it is impossible to state what effect the proposed demolition and cleanup activities will have on future land use of the property. Although not a federal Superfund site, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's guidance with respect to remedy selection at Superfund sites is instructive. An EPA 2010 Directive state:</p> <p>"In carrying out Superfund response actions that protect human health and the environment, EPA typically considers the reasonably anticipated future land use of a site in the remedy selection process" (EPA OSWER Directive 9355. 7-19).</p> <p>Without an analysis of "reasonably anticipated future land use", it is difficult to conclude that remediation decisions are, indeed, consistent with existing and/or future land uses.</p>	<p>This is intended as a statement regarding if the action eliminates future land uses. NASA believes the proposed demolition and environmental cleanup activities would not result in a change in land use on the NASA-administered property; implementation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives would not require a change in zoning, and no easements or land encroachments would be necessary. No land use acquisitions or transfers would be required.</p> <p>While the soil, topography, and biological resource impacts may diminish the use as park space, it does not preclude that use.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Zoning</p> <p>In addition to the General Plan, future land use for the SSFL site will be dependent upon zoning. The SSFL site, which includes properties owned by Boeing, is also subject to a 1947 Special Use Permit issued by Ventura County. It should be noted that the current zoning for the NASA property, which is Rural Agricultural, or RA-5 acre, is not consistent with the General Plan land use designation of Open Space, which has a 10-acre minimum lot size. Consistent zones would be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space (OS), which has a 10-acre minimum • AE (Agricultural Exclusive), which has a 40-acre minimum <p>The Zoning Matrix (pg. 44 of the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance) shows minor differences in allowable uses between the current zone and the two consistent zones. However, the minimum lot size would change from 5 acres to either 10 or 40 acres, depending on the selected zone.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>The NCZO requires a discretionary permit and offsets for the removal of more than four (4) oak trees. Based on the information provided in Appendix D of the DEIS, there are over 20 acres of oak woodland on the NASA property (Appendix D, Pg. D-17). Although this resource is mapped on Figure 3.4-1 (Vegetated Cover Types), these oak woodlands do not appear in Figure 4.4-1, which is the map showing the Biological Resources that will be impacted by NASA's proposed actions.</p> <p>The Planning Division recommends that oak woodlands be added to Figure 4.4-1, as it appears that the remediation will remove a portion of the oak woodlands. Moreover, the Planning Division assumes that NASA's remediation plan will remove far more than four oak trees, and hence would have required a discretionary permit and commensurate offsets (such as inlieu fees) as mitigation for the loss of this resource. In addition, Appendix B of the DEIS should be revised to include the Tree Protection Ordinance and appropriate mitigation should be included in the DEIS to account for the loss of oak woodlands that result from cleanup activities.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Since SSFL is federal land, it is not subject to local ordinances but will comply as much as possible.</p>
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise Ordinance: Appendix B of the DEIS refers to the County's Noise Ordinance as an applicable regulation (Pg. B-18), and the document states that it provides relevant night-time noise standards. However, the Noise Ordinance only applies in residential neighborhoods between the hours of 9:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. of the following day. Given that NASA's remediation activities will not occur in residential neighborhoods and are scheduled between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. (DEIS, Section 4.11, Pg. 4-140), the night-time noise standard would not apply. The Planning Division recommends that the reference to this noise ordinance be removed from Appendix B, as it does not appear to be applicable. 	<p>The reference to the noise ordinance will be removed from the EIS (Appendix B).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>The County recommends that NASA clarify its truck trip calculations so that noise impacts can be properly evaluated. Currently, there's an inconsistency within the report regarding the amount of additional truck traffic that could be generated by the Proposed Action. On page 4-119 of the DEIS, it states that 3,476 trips associated with demolition hauling would take place over the course of approximately one year. However, on page 4-139 of the DEIS, it says that the "analysis assumed that up to 142 trucks per day would use the designated haul routes." Assuming 260 work days in a year, these 142 daily truck trips add up to almost 37,000 annual truck trips, which is considerably more trips than the 3,476 trips estimated elsewhere in the DEIS. In addition, in Section 4.11.1.1 (Demolition) of the DEIS (pg. 4-140), it states that demolition activities would take place between 2014 and 2016. Of course, demolition activities would result in additional truck trips and those trips do not appear to be accounted for in the 37,000 truck trips noted above.</p>	<p>Consistent with the air quality analysis, the traffic analysis assumes that demolition would take 150 days. With these estimates, there will be 3,476 trucks/150 days = 23 one-way truck haul trips per day.</p> <p>There is a difference between haul trips, one-way truck trips, and passenger car equivalent trips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first step is to start with the 23 one-way truck haul trips per day. • Each truck will have to make a return trip, so there will be a total of 46 one-way truck trips per day (filled in one direction and empty in the other direction). • Truck trips were converted to passenger car equivalents at a rate of 2.5 passenger car equivalents per truck. • With this factor, demolition would result in a total of 120 PCE one-way truck trips per day (46 one-way truck trips + 2 delivery trips x 2.5 passenger car equivalent trips/truck). <p>The estimate of 142 PCE truck trips per day is slightly higher, based on more conservative assumptions. However, with either 120 or 142 passenger car equivalent trip truck trips per day, extrapolating out to a number of truck trips per year is not the correct calculation. The maximum number of passenger car equivalent trip truck trips is for a single day, and reflects the passenger car equivalent trip and other factors described above.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	The CHS staff comments seek to evaluate whether "most or all of the primary structures, sites, and other improvements ... could be considered potentially eligible for listing on both the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historic Places. (Calvit and Barrier 2006: 1)" (NASA, Historic Resources Survey and Assessment of the NASA Facility at Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California (March 2009 ver.) p. i.; see also 36 CFR Part 60) and whether the proposed project significantly affects existing cultural resources, including sacred sites and historic properties in the project's region of influence or area of potential effects.	The DEIS identifies the historic properties within the APE: 3 historic districts, 9 individually eligible structures within the districts (6 test stands and 3 control houses), one NRHP-listed archeological site and 2 potentially eligible archeological sites. The DEIS discloses that the proposed project would have a significant impact under NEPA and adverse effect under Section 106 of the NHPA on cultural resources.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	CHS staff concurs with the NRHP eligibility of the three districts and their contributing elements, as well as the nine individual eligible structures and the NRHP eligible archaeological sites as described in the May 2008 Historic Resources Survey and Assessment of the NASA facility at SSFL.	We acknowledge your comment and concurrence.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	CHB staff believes the APE boundary is inadequate. As shown in Figure 2 of Appendix C, additional soil remediation cleanup areas are located outside of the existing APE. The APE should be adjusted to include these sites. Furthermore, the Traditional Cultural Property and Cultural Landscape Assessment ("TCP Assessment") has not been completed, so it is unknown whether these sites would be within the current APE. Once the Assessment has been completed, the results and recommendations should be incorporated into the DEIS for recirculation to the public and if necessary, the APE adjusted to incorporate these sites.	The APE (ROI) includes those areas outside of NASA's boundary that are likely to be impacted by NASA's cleanup activities. Archeological investigations included all of these areas. The results of TCP and cultural landscape investigation will be summarized in the FEIS. NASA's DEIS included an assessment of impacts to a TCP that equated the entire APE.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>In accordance with the above policy, the TCP Assessment and the Chumash Sacred Site boundary identification should be completed so that the full scope of the project is known. Once the assessment and the boundary identification are completed, the potential impacts to such resources can be disclosed to the general public and considered by the decision makers in their determination to implement the project.</p> <p>The purpose of the DEIS is to "inform decision makers and the general public of the environmental consequences of a proposed federal action." The DEIS doesn't disclose the full magnitude of the property disturbance. Delineation the contaminated areas is still underway so it is premature to circulate a NEPA document when the full scope of the project is unknown.</p>	<p>The Indian Sacred Site, as designated by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians under EO 13007, incorporates the entirety of the NASA-administered Area. No further boundary identification is required.</p> <p>The TCP and cultural landscape boundaries will be included in the confidential TCP and cultural landscape report on the findings of the investigation. The results of TCP and cultural landscape investigation will be summarized in the FEIS. NASA's DEIS included an assessment of impacts to the Indian Sacred Site and a TCP that equated the entire APE.</p>
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>Decisions presented in the DEIS should first consider project avoidance and minimization of effects, rather than mitigation. Mitigation measures should be developed to save all three test stands, and their contributing elements, as well maintaining the individual eligibility of the nine structures within the three historic districts.</p>	<p>NASA will consider these and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p> <p>The consultation process under Section 106 of the NHPA is ongoing. NASA, SHPO, ACHP, Consulting Parties, Tribes, and other agencies continue discussions regarding appropriate MMs to address the adverse effect on cultural resources.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	In accordance with the policies above, CHB staff recommends that the DEIS incorporate feasible mitigation measures identified by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians and the Native American Heritage Commission through consultation with NASA for the protection of the nationally significant Burro Flats Painted cave archaeological site, the not-yet defined Chumash Sacred Site, as well as Sites CA-VEN-1800 and CA VEN-1803. As part of the consultation, the location of the archaeological sites shall remain confidential. Additionally, feasible mitigation measures identified by the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the State Office of Historic Preservation staff for the protection of the NRHP eligible historic architectural resources during the Section 106 consultation should be incorporated into the DEIS.	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which take into effect the multiple comments from consulting parties in accordance with S106 of NHPA.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Mitigation Measures (Cultural MM-1, MM2, MM3, MM4 and MMS under Section 4.3 - Cultural Resources) The identified Mitigation Measures "MM-1 Retaining one Test Stand," "MM-2 HABS/HAER documentation" and "MM-3 In-depth ethnographic study" for the impacts on cultural and historic resources from proposed demolition, excavation, soil removal and groundwater cleanup do not reduce the significant adverse effects of the project to a less than significant level.	That is correct. Even after identified MMs, the impact on cultural resources from the Proposed Action would be significant, as disclosed in the DEIS.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	MM-1 Mitigation Measure for retention of one test stand does not meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation which requires retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, along with the building's historic form, features, and detailing as they have evolved over time.	While the proposed undertaking is up to 100% demolition, NASA recognizes that retaining a test stand and other facilities does mitigate the adverse effect to less than a significant impact. NASA has included other MMs as part of the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which take into effect the multiple comments from consulting parties in accordance with S106 of NHPA based on consultation with multiple consulting parties.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	MM-2 and MM-3 Mitigation measures of HABS/HAER documentation recording and the completion of ethnographic studies would avoid the loss of historical information, but do not prevent the physical loss of historically significant resources. It should be noted that photographic documentation to HABS standards of a historic building or structure is not sufficient mitigation for its demolition (Architectural Heritage Assn. et al v. County of Monterey, (2004) 122 Cal.App. 4th 1095.)	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which concludes the Section 106 consultation process under the National Historic Preservation Act and takes into account adverse effects to historic properties.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken even if they do not mitigate the project below a level of significance. Therefore, additional mitigation measures should be developed to save all three test stands, and their contributing elements, as well as the nine structures within the three identified historic districts.	While the proposed undertaking is up to 100% demolition, NASA recognizes that retaining a test stand and other facilities does mitigate the adverse effect to less than a significant impact. NASA has included other MMs as part of the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which take into effect the multiple comments from consulting parties in accordance with S106 of NHPA based on consultation with multiple consulting parties.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	<p>CHB staff concurs with using the following Mitigation Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of excavation within the boundaries of Burro Flats (CA-VEN-1072) and CA-VEN-1803 to diminish or eliminate adverse impacts to known archeological sites and reduce the impacts to negligible. • All three Test Stands and their contributing elements, as well as with the individual eligibility of the nine structures should be retained in-situ or relocated elsewhere on the same project site. • Use Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) to monitor soils or groundwater to evaluate the reduction in contamination over a period of time once another treatment technology had been implemented or the naturally occurring attenuation processes had proven effective in reducing contamination in the subsurface. • Use of Institutional Controls including deed restrictions, fencing, signage, and other security measures to eliminate public access to the most significant sites. 	<p>NASA recognizes the historical importance of the test stands and is conducting section 106 consultaiton in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act to resolve potential adverse effects from the proposed action on historic resources. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA will also work with GSA to place a covenant for the protection of at least one test stand and control house.</p> <p>MNA is part of the options being evaluated for the groundwater cleanup, however MNA and land use controls are not permitted by the 2010 AOC for soil cleanup (see page 2 of the AIP attachment to the 2010 AOC; excerpt below).</p> <p>"Residual concentrations 'not to exceed' local background concentrations i.e., if during site survey efforts or during confirmatory sampling the level of any constituent detected in a soil sample is above local background levels, step-outs will be taken to delineate the contamination and removed;..."</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	The DEIS alternatives ("No Action" and 100% Demolition) discussion is inadequate. The alternatives analysis is considered the "heart" of the EIS and should discuss a range of alternatives, including all "reasonable alternatives." CHB staff recommends that the DEIS include additional alternatives that are feasible from an economic, technical, and future land use standpoint that provides for the preservation of the most significant historic resources at SSFL. The DEIS should develop mitigation measures in conformance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation that would result in the retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, along with the building's historic form, features, and detailing as they have evolved over time. Other cleanup alternatives consistent with the potential future use of the land should be considered.	While the proposed undertaking is up to 100% demolition, NASA recognizes that retaining a test stand and other facilities does mitigate the adverse effect to less than a significant impact. NASA has included other MMs as part of the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which take into effect the multiple comments from consulting parties in accordance with S106 of NHPA based on consultation with multiple consulting parties.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	The information in the DEIS indicates that the handling of solid waste and hazardous materials encountered or created in the cleanup activities appears to be in conformance with applicable regulations regarding these materials.	NASA acknowledges your comment.
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	Two known closed solid waste landfills exist within the general area of the SSFL. These are identified as Area 1 Landfill Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) #56-CR-0051, and Area 2 Landfill SWIS #56-CR-0052. The EHD understands that the cleanup activities proposed in the DEIS will not impact these closed solid waste landfills, however, in the event that changing conditions during the cleanup occur which results in disturbance of either of these landfills, the EHD, as Local Enforcement Agency for Solid Waste must be contacted prior to any disturbance. Also, the EHD will continue to monitor the condition of these solid waste landfills, in conformance with State minimum standards.	Area 1 Landfill is on Boeing's portion of SSFL and their responsibility. The Area 2 Landfill is NASA's responsibility and it is part of the proposed soil cleanup action. The exact extent of soil removal has not yet been determined. NASA representatives will contact your office to discuss these plans.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christopher	Stephens (Ventura County Resource Management Agency)	The EHD oversees testing requirements for specified projects in proximity to the SSFL for perchlorate and trichloroethylene. The EHD does not anticipate any change to this testing protocol related to the cleanup.	NASA acknowledges your comment.
Peter	Stern	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Harvey	Sternheim	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Clark	Stevens	<p>Overall, we applaud the clarity and organization of the DEIS, which states its assumptions and findings clearly. We appreciate its direct and thorough description of the analysis completed to date. The DEIS provides analysis of a required “no action” alternative, and one alternative proposing demolition and clean up of the 451-acre site to “background levels” as established in a previous agreement made between government agencies—referred to in the documents as “2010 agreement on consent” (AOC) for which no formal, public study of the environmental impacts of the agreement was completed. The first and overarching comment of the RCDSMM therefore is that after completion of this first draft of the EIS, given the single action proposed at only the most stringent standards levels of contaminant removal, the environmental impact documentation and analysis remains incomplete.</p> <p>We request a revision of the DEIS that includes more true alternatives for cleanup including an approach that gives primary consideration to the protection of critical natural and cultural resources while protecting human safety at a level appropriate to the anticipated future land use.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 were incorporated in the PA and/or ROD.</p>
Clark	Stevens	<p>By providing only a no-action alternative and clean-to-background alternative analysis, the DEIS proposes a type of circumlocution in which an agreement established on the basis of contaminant measurement, without adequate study or public review of the environmental consequences, is cited as the sole reason for not providing an adequate study or public review of a full range of alternatives. The RCDSMM suggests that a place of such critical ecological and exceptional cultural resource value merits consideration of a full suite of reasonable alternatives.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Clark	Stevens	<p>We recognize that the no action alternative leaves the site unsafe for human use, so to leave the existing contaminants at the site at current levels is unacceptable. However, by providing only one proposed action, no actionable “alternatives” have been provided at all for consideration, but a single action alone. “Alternatives” implies more than one action be provided which it the analysis approach that follows the spirit, intent and purpose of the public environmental review process.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives.</p>
Clark	Stevens	<p>We understand that NASA is working to comply with AOC-established timelines and internal “directives”, and that a number of elements of the analysis lack clear definition which we understand to be in the purview of the DTSC and their own as yet incomplete environmental analysis. Nevertheless the even the impact of the single (and insufficient) proposed action cannot be completely analyzed until such time as the DTSC/NASA provides more specific information.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment, it is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Clark	Stevens	<p>We request that a revision of the DEIS not only provide the DTSC components, but also provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete and balanced analysis of various reasonable cleanup scenarios. <p>Please note that RCDSMM fully supports reduction of human health risk as the highest priority consideration, and recognizes that the current condition of SSFL does not provide an appropriate environment for any public or private end-use of the property. Reduction of contaminants to safe levels must be achieved according to measurable standards. However, “background” is a measure that requires a qualitative decision on the point in time and specific location in which such a condition could have existed, and as such the choice of quantitative determination drives significant impacts. Given that this background level will not be found in the majority of the metropolitan region that surrounds this site and in which millions of people now live full time, and that the negative ecological and cultural impacts at the site may increase exponentially with increasing quantitative standards of “safe”, other reasonable alternatives should be provided for analysis- as has been requested by numerous commenting parties during the scoping process.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Clark	Stevens	<p>- Identification of specific outcomes for cultural resources, archeological as well as structural.</p> <p>We find the description of the end condition of the cultural landscape to be lacking specificity in the DEIS. The likelihood of finding archeological elements within contaminated soils is possible, and the outcome of that situation is not sufficiently defined.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Clark	Stevens	<p>- Identification of replacement material for soils of sufficient quality to meet the AOC standards.</p> <p>We understand that a number of sources for replacement material have been studied and none have been as yet identified as meeting the standards now required in the single proposed action. The replacement soil values, if not matching the lookup tables, will drive a different cleanup approach and excavation quantities than is described in the DEIS.</p>	<p>The one third backfill estimated was based on historic cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets 2010 AOC requirements.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Clark	Stevens	<p>The relatively undivided and sparsely developed Simi Hills and Santa Susana Mountains (SHSSM) are of great importance to the people and land managers of the region, as they represent the core areas of a primary habitat linkage that provides the Santa Monica Mountains (SMM) with the source of its sustainable biodiversity. However, the connectivity between core habitat areas in the SMM, Simi Hills (SH), Santa Susana Mountains (SSM) and the Los Padres National Forest (LPNF) has been severely degraded by intrusive “fingers” of development, fenced off freeways and railroads, etc. Mitigation for these environmental impacts that occurred prior to the California Environmental Quality Act has been the primary driver for 20 years of wildlife corridor studies, the most recent being the South Coast Missing Linkages Project (http://www.scwildlands.org/projects/scml.aspx). It is important to note that a habitat linkage is more than a “wildlife migration corridor”, but is rather a contiguous area connecting significant habitat patches (sources or sinks) within which species can feed, breed and adapt over time to changes in the ecosystem, and through which genetic diversity can flow over generations to maintain species health and viability. As such, the definition of “corridors” is only part of the consideration of ecological importance of the NASA property and SSFL. The subject parcel is the heart of the habitat linkage that is most critical to maintaining the ecological health of the entire Santa Monica Mountains ecosystem, as well as the Simi Hills ecosystem it currently anchors.</p>	<p>SSFL is important habitat recognized in linkages by local agencies. The NASA administered areas of SSFL are located adjacent to a potential migration corridor for numerous wildlife species (South Coast Wild lands, 2008). SSFL habitat and species diversity, physical attributes, and geographic location make the area a potentially important route for species migrations. Open space at SSFL could play a role for habitat linkage among the Santa Susana Mountains, the Simi Hills, and possibly, the Santa Monica Mountains (NASA, 2011b). Species observed using the migration corridor through SSFL include mountain lion, badger and mule deer; though potential habitat exists for many other species as well (South Coast Wild lands, 2008). While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area. The EIS text will be revised to reflect the migration corridor may include SSFL (Sections 3.4.2, 4.4.1.2, and 4.4.1.3).</p> <p>NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory.</p>

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Clark	Stevens	<p>As such, the several acknowledged “significant, negative, regional and long-term” impacts of the single action proposed by the DEIS must be understood in this context. To excavate 100 acres of this key watershed, removing all of the soil and replacing less than 20% of that- and even that not with soil, but “backfill”- as currently proposed in the action will leave a significant concavity in the Bell Creek upper catchment. Downstream impacts to the miles of Oak Riparian woodlands downstream have not been adequately studied, but replacement of a positively draining 100-acre surface with a non-draining concavity will certainly devastate the local hydrological cycle. The DEIS cites only the removal of impervious surface and corresponding increase infiltration to establish a claim of beneficial impact. But a critical analysis of the sectional gradient of the resulting hydrology- that is, the loss of positive flow within the riparian corridor resulting from the impoundment created by the unrestored topography- is missing from the DEIS. Clearly, the costs and number of truck trips proposed are contributing factors rationalizing the proposed action, but this extraordinarily unbalanced cut-fill has impacts we ask be fully recognized and evaluated and the claims of beneficial impacts corrected.</p>	<p>On an acreage basis approximately 25% of the NASA area will be impacted. NASA agrees that there will be impacts as a result of the "loss of positive flow within the riparian corridor resulting from the impoundment created by the unrestored topography". This negative impact to the potential change in flow conditions is addressed in Section 4.6.1.2 of the EIS and states that the likely outcome of this significant excavation would be to create new ponded areas. Although surface flows would be decreased, the additional infiltration would increase discharges from existing seeps, thus increasing surface flows downstream of the seeps. A portion of the increased infiltration, however, would be lost to deep percolation, resulting in an overall net decrease in surface flows. The small overall net decrease in surface flows would be considered a minor, negative, local, and long-term impact (Water Impact 2a). NASA believes the level of detail in the EIS is acceptable under NEPA.</p> <p>The one third backfill estimated was based on historic cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets 2010 AOC requirements. NASA believes that replacement of approximately one third of the excavated soil will be sufficient to accommodate the hydrology and eventual re-vegetation of the site. As discussed in the EIS, the soil biology will be destroyed upon excavation/removal. Section 2.2 of the EIS identifies potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California. According to the 2010 AOC backfill soil must meet the LUTvalues. These sources have not been evaluated to determine if they can meet the 2010 AOC requirement.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Clark	Stevens	<p>The DEIS does not note that the subject property is part of the Rim of The Valley Special Resources Study (ROTV) area for which an Environmental Assessment (EA) is currently being drafted. The ROTV in its completed initial stages has identified and described the natural and cultural resource value and connectivity of the area, noting the critical importance of the region in which the subject property is located. In our letter of comment at the Feasibility stage of the ROTV study the RCDSMM noted that “some important resources that are not yet designated National Historic Landmarks”.</p> <p>The sole action described in the DEIS would forever sever this nationally significant connection between the highest aspirations and technological feats of two historic cultures, and create impacts for which no mitigation may be possible, but certainly for which no adequate mitigation has been proposed in this document.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. However, the findings of the ROTV study are not yet publically available, and will not be available until after the expected publication of the FEIS. Consequently, we are unable to perform an adequate cumulative impact analysis on this activity. While, we did add a discussion of the ROTV study under cumulative activities in Section 4.13.1; it is not carried further in the analysis.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Clark	Stevens	<p>As rare as this convergence of aspirations from widely separated eras and cultures is the opportunity to interpret Native American cultural resources within the largely intact ecological systems that supported their activity and sourced their cosmology. It is a contemporary mistake to compartmentalize the physical characteristics of an historic cultural site from its spiritual and cultural significance. The oak woodlands, the horizontal and sectional geometry of the exposed rock formations and the converging valleys all contributed to the inevitability of this site as the Chumash place of solstice observation, of the human effort to support the cause of Coyote in his yearly contest with Raven to bring the sun back from its journey south and diminishing day-life. The “artifacts” of the human hand ought not be separated from the “artifact” of the ecosystem and space that directed the hands and supported the ceremony. To remove the soil and the ecosystems would be to remove the Sacred Landscape identified by the federally recognized Santa Ynez Band in support of all Chumash people. These are protected resources for which no mitigation is possible.</p>	<p>NASA endeavored to analyze impacts to multiple cultural resources including Indian Sacred Sites and TCPs as well as known and unknown archeological sites and features and plants of interest to Native Americans.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Clark	Stevens	<p>The co-location of ethno-astronomical technology with modern-era technology created in order to explore the heavens reaching presents an extraordinary inspirational value and interpretive opportunity. Nine eligible historic structures exist at the site. We suggest that demolition of most of these historically significant structures can not be mitigated by retaining only one of them. We will provide section 106 comment under separate cover, but propose that the remaining Coca and Alfa district test stand structures have the greatest potential for interpretive, educational, and inspirational value at the site and at least one test stand at each site should be preserved along with its critical contextual structures, such as the associated blockhouse. We suggest that appropriate mitigation for the historically significant structures that are to be demolished not only be 3-dimensional documentation of their pre-destructed state, but also an endowment for the maintenance and interpretation of all of the “structures” both indigenous and modern and the absolutely unique co-location at Hi’im (mystery valley), also known as SSFL.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p>
Clark	Stevens	<p>In addition to creating negative, significant and long-term impacts to rare riparian and oak woodland areas and their supporting hydrology, removal of nearly a quarter of the surface soils and much of their underlying topography to a depth of up to 20 feet, and replacing that with a small fraction of “backfill”, the removal of up to 100% of the modern era historic structures and protection of only the “artifacts” found within a destroyed context- even that of the Burro Flats Cave site- will limit not only the not only the number, but the type of recipients who will take interest in assuming ownership.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Clark	Stevens	The GSA disposition process cannot force a preferred steward to take on the property, so it must be left in a state that is suitable for some end-use. Public open space managers with stressed budgets and very clear missions may be hard-pressed to justify obtaining a 451-acre property with 100 acres of un-restored excavation area, a weed, erosion, and surface water management problem, stripped of all cultural resource and interpretive value, with only fragile artifacts remaining without context yet still in need of protection.	Your comment is noted.
Clark	Stevens	The disposition process does not guarantee any public or open-space/recreational end use. Should no such stewards accept the property, others will evaluate the "highest and best use" of a former development site, now free of contaminants, within a fully accessible 100-acre graded area. The potential for losing the site to development is a potential unintended consequence of look-up tables and timelines rather than Purpose and Need driving the choice reasonable alternative approaches to cleanup.	Your comment is noted.
Clark	Stevens	The stated Purpose and Need to remediate the environment and prepare the property for disposition is not met by the single action proposed.	NASA believes that the proposed action can meet the purpose and need. NASA acknowledges that the proposed action is not the environmentally preferred option. While impacts would be reduced by using risk-based alternatives, NASA analyzed only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative.

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Clark	Stevens	<p>Discussion of the environmentally superior alternative is absent from the DEIS. Perhaps this is because “no action” is clearly not what the community has been working toward for 30-plus years. Nevertheless, this section should be completed, as it is not a foregone conclusion that the single action studied would be superior to “no action”, or that the action proposed meets the standards required for the significant long term benefit claimed.</p>	<p>A discussion of a Preferred Alternative (under NEPA) is not applicable. NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Clark	Stevens	<p>The RCDSMM notes that the minimum amount of on-site remediation techniques proposed, and the 500,000 cubic yards to be removed to another site do not together represent true cleanup so much as contaminant relocation and concentration.</p> <p>The offsite impacts of concentrating low levels of contamination in a single site such as Kettleman to create an area of significant contamination ought be considered when this required discussion and identification of the environmentally superior alternative is completed- as well as in the environmental justice analysis.</p>	<p>NASA will conduct treatability studies to evaluate the effectiveness of ex situ and in situ technologies to treat the chemicals in the soil to LUTvalues. The soil exhibiting chemical concentrations that cannot be treated onsite effectively, will be removed and placed in an approved landfill. Soil excavation and disposal is the only proven remedial technology that can be implemented and meet the AOC requirements for soil and will be used during cleanup activities. Environmental Justice issues associated with the truck routes to the landfills is provided in Section 4.8 of the EIS. A discussion of the potential impacts of the waste and landfills is provided in Section 4.12 of the EIS.</p>

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Clark	Stevens	<p>The environmental impact and justice of taking soil of “background” level quality from another location should also be taken into consideration. It stands to reason that such soils, if available, would come from areas minimally impacted by surface or atmospheric deposition of environmental contaminants- that is, primarily natural and relatively pristine sites. What environmental permit process would allow such a taking? And, if material of such quality is physically or legally unobtainable, as may be the case if it can only be found in another community’s treasured open space, then what quality of material would be provided as a substitute? If that quality allows for a higher measure of contaminants within a safe standard, then why remove the existing soil that meets that elevated level of acceptability in the first place? The result would be a new alternative, one that would be possible within the constraints of available material.</p>	<p>Section 2.2 of the EIS identifies potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California. According to the 2010 AOC backfill soil must meet the LUTvalues. These sources have not been evaluated to determine if they can meet the 2010 AOC requirement.</p>
Clark	Stevens	<p>We do not agree with the conclusion that the single action proposed will result in a moderate improvement to the biological resources of the site in the long term. 100 acres of soil is to be removed, and far less returned as backfill, which is not of course soil. The net loss of native soils cannot be considered a benefit under any time frame or standard of objective measurement. With that correction, the reports tables seem to suggest that the no action alternative is the superior alternative. This result of course cannot stand, as there is a recognized need for contaminant removal at the site, and yet we do not have an action yet that has less than significant negative impacts in critical categories.</p>	<p>NASA considers that there are some net beneficial impacts to the cleanup by removing contaminants from the soil that could affect wildlife. NASA also recognizes in section 4.4.1.3. that there will be significant impacts to native vegetation communities. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Clark	Stevens	<p>In conclusion, we request that NASA, with DTSC’s full involvement and assistance, provide a revised DEIS evaluating a full suite of safe alternatives that recognize not only the critical ecological and cultural context that exists on site, but also the environmental “background” reality of the city in which this damaged but storied and sacred landscape is improbably located.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>
Clark	Stevens	<p>We urge the agencies to take the long view, and extend the deadlines and clarify or renegotiate the agreements that appear to be driving this understudied environmental analysis. Section 2.4 of the DEIS is particularly helpful, revealing, and provides a potentially valid framework for analysis of just such a complete suite of alternatives, as presented in earlier public meetings and truly useful for engaged public comment.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Jim	Stewart	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Jim	Stewart	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. To meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jim	Stewart	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susan	Stewart	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Michael	Stickel	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Joanna	Stiehl	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Joanna	Stiehl	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Peter	Stocker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Karl	Stoll	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Ted	Stolze	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sarah	Stone	<p>...that neighborhood is very windy and there's lots of dust that already is blowing around. A lot of that dust ends up in my house and on my back porch and all around our neighborhood. And that's just normal. That's just the way it is. We live in an area that's decomposed sandstone, and that sandstone breaks down to small particles of dust. And that dust, every time there's wind, it blows around.</p> <p>And so my concern is that when I hear that there's going to be -- I forgot the numbers -- 80,000 trucks going up and down, and there was some mention earlier when you were talking about the impact that there would be particulate matter in the air. That would be an impact, a significant impact, on the neighborhood.</p> <p>That particulate matter that's going to be flying around as all of this stuff is being dug up that Brian expressed what was in that particulate matter, that's going to be in my living room and my kids are going to breathe it. So that's my -- what are you guys going to do? How are you going to keep that particulate matter from ending up all over the neighborhood with particulates and whatever all is in there? Because for the next few years that's what I'm going to be breathing. And that's my concern.</p>	<p>Fugitive dust emissions would be controlled by measures prescribed by VCAPCD Rule 55. Specifically, NASA would load materials carefully to minimize the potential for spills or dust creation; implement water spraying as needed to suppress potential dust generation during loading operations; take care to apply dust suppression water to the top of the load or source material to avoid wetting the truck tires; and would not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms). Material spilled during loading would be collected for subsequent loading. After loading, trucks would pass through the decontamination and inspection station before weighing and departure from SSFL. Trucks would be decontaminated by dry brushing before they leave the staging and loading areas to prevent track out. Materials from the truck decontamination would be collected and hauled out with the last load of soil. It is expected that application of water during loading operations could reduce fugitive dust emissions by up to 69 percent, whereas ceasing loading operations during unfavorable weather conditions could reduce fugitive dust emissions by up to 98 percent. When dealing with materials onsite in stockpiles, NASA will enclose material in a three- or four-sided barrier equal to the height of the material; apply water at a sufficient quantity and frequency to prevent wind-driven dust; apply a non-toxic dust suppressant that complies with the applicable air and water quality government standards; or install and anchor tarps, plastic, or other material. It is expected that enclosure of the material could reduce fugitive dust emissions by up to 75 percent, whereas application of water or non-toxic dust suppressants could reduce fugitive dust emissions by up to 90 percent. When hauling materials from the site, NASA will use properly secured tarps that cover the entire surface area of the load or use a container-type enclosure; and will maintain a minimum of 6 inches of freeboard, or water, or otherwise treat the bulk material to minimize loss of material to wind or spillage. It is expected that use of secured tarps and maintaining 6 inches of freeboard could reduce fugitive dust emissions by up to 91 percent, whereas watering bulk materials could reduce fugitive dust emissions by up to 69 percent.</p>

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Warren	Stone	Providing only two alternatives, clean up to background or no cleanup is not appropriate, other alternatives need to be presented such as a clean up to suburban residential or recreation standard.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Warren	Stone	The DEIS is flawed since the level of cleanup is not balanced against costs, cultural impacts, and environmental impacts, required by NEPA and CEQA.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Warren	Stone	Protection needs to be established before the cleanup for archaeological sites, such as the Burro Flats site VEN-1072 and any other archaeological sites on the property.	In consultation with SHPO, ACHP and the tribes, NASA is developing appropriate protection measures for the Burro Flats site.

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Warren	Stone	Protection needs to be established before the cleanup for structures such as Alpha, Bravo, and Coca rocket test stands and their related structures, eligible for protection as historic structures and districts.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Warren	Stone	Moving contaminated soil, and only replacing 1/3 of the removed soil is bad for the community that will receive the water runoff and bear the burdens of 80,000 trips carrying contaminated and new soil over two years, just from the 450 acre NASA site.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Warren	Stone	Alternative clean up methods to clean up soil on site, even if recovery in 10 years occurs, needs to be considered due to reduced environmental impacts in neighboring community.	<p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and the viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>

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Warren	Stone	<p>Pressure to complete the cleanup to meet the 2010 Administrative Orders on Consent (AOC) deadline by 2017 may cause illegal destruction of historic and archaeological resources on the property. Removal of key cultural resources likely will significantly decrease interest in the property from state and federal park agencies, generally identified as the likely optimum long term holder of the property.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Warren	Stone	<p>The long term use of the property needs to be considered in the cleanup approach, and the 2017 AOC deadline may need to be extended to prepare adequate foundation for the cleanup.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures. The 2017 schedule is very aggressive and if it were changed to a date further out it would remove some of the pressures driving the cleanup actions. Maybe it could help mitigate the impacts from large numbers of trucks by spreading out the frequency or allowing time to build a conveyor system. Maybe it could give time to see if a future land owner wants to preserve and maintain some of the historic structures. However, it would not aide in the reduction of impacts to biological resources.</p>

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Howard	Stone	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sean	Stoner	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Margaret	Strachan	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cynthia Hobgood	Strauss	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Cynthia Hobgood	Strauss	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Linda	Straussburg	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeanie	Streit	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Susan	Strickland	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Julia	Strickland	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mary Ellen	Strote	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Derrick	Stroud	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Derrick	Stroud	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Penny	Strowger	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
David	Stuart	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Theresa	Stueve	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Alfred	Stutz	I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Alfred	Stutz	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Alfred	Stutz	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Sheila	Suarez	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Racquel	Subrize-Madrid	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Carol	Suchecky	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ron	Suckle	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Amanda	Suelter	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Steven	Sugarman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Brian	Sujata	<p>I have not yet received a reply nor acknowledgement of my request from the administrators of the msfc-ssfl-eis@mail.nasa.gov mailbox.</p> <p>May I have a copy of the "Evaluation of Archaeological Site CA-VEN-1072." Letter please?</p>	<p>Thank you for your interest in this report; however, confidential reports on sensitive archeological sites are not shared with the public. NASA's summary report in Appendix C is intended to provide the information that the public can see.</p>
Brian	Sujata	<p>The current DEIS is the outcome of two flawed decisions. First, NASA erred by including only one action alternative in the DEIS and not the full range of alternatives twice presented to the public. Granted, NASA has less responsibility for the outcome as Senator Boxer who interceded at various agency levels to reduce five action alternatives to one. The result is a DEIS based on an arbitrary, hastily crafted, single option cleanup plan that is unique to established State and Federal environmental laws. The community can only comment on the options of 'do nothing' or stripping all soil, grass, plants and trees from over one hundred acres of land totaling roughly one quarter the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Brian	Sujata	<p>NASA also erred by not combining their supporting NEPA analysis with the DOE for their respective cleanups at SSFL even though they are nearly identical projects in terms of cleanup requirements, remediation activities, transportation consequences, completion schedule and long-term impacts to the environment. The current DEIS represents a piecemeal analysis of a larger project that has been segmented for the convenience of two Federal agencies. Thus, the community has been denied the opportunity to consider the totality of the cleanup conducted by the Federal government at SSFL.</p>	<p>Truck operations (and schedules) will be conducted according to information provided in the EIS. Typically trucks will run from 7 am to 7 pm.</p>

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Brian	Sujata	<p>Absent Meaningful Alternatives</p> <p>The absence of meaningful alternatives within the subject DEIS has produced an incomplete analysis that can only be remedied by the inclusion of additional alternatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NASA must comply with established regulations relevant to the considered alternatives and scope of the DEIS. 	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Brian	Sujata	<p>A full range of alternatives (such as those presented in the Notice of Intent and Scoping Meeting) would include a range of cleanup levels which would attempt to balance the detrimental effects of the cleanup against impacts to human health and the environment. The analysis of a broader range of alternatives would certainly provide new information to the community and those potentially affected regarding the reasonableness of the SSFL cleanup.</p> <p>Removing the full range of alternatives withholds the opportunity for those potentially affected to consider the incumbent tradeoffs of the agency decision. For instance, community members exposed to the additional safety risk and other harm from the expected one hundred thirty five trucks per day are not allowed to consider a lesser cleanup standard requiring fewer trucks and the smaller risk of being engaged in a transportation - related accident.</p> <p>The DEIS must be revised to include a meaningful range of cleanup alternatives as presented in the July, 2011 Notice of Intent and March, 2012 Scoping Meeting.</p>	<p>NASA originally proposed to evaluate a cleanup to background (proposed action) that meets the 2010 AOC requirements, a "no action" alternative, and three other alternatives that are normally analyzed for a typical Superfund cleanup based on common cleanup goals associated with risk-based scenarios to evaluate the full range of options and their associated environmental or cultural impacts. Additionally, we always included evaluation of the different technological approaches to soil and groundwater cleanup. These additional three alternatives included a cleanup to suburban residential, industrial, and recreational cleanup standards. Based on input from multiple parties, NASA streamlined the evaluation to only one alternative which reflects the AOC "background" cleanup levels, while examining impacts of various technologies to meet that goal, that is, how to meet the AOC level. CEQ's letter dated July 19, 2012 states, "However, there is no requirement that NASA consider alternatives that cleanup to other standards that differ from the agreement with the State."</p>

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Brian	Sujata	<p>Some of the Area II structures and buildings are considered historic, however, NASA removed two alternatives concerning their demolition from the DEIS. The public should have an opportunity to consider the fate of the NASA administered historic structures in Area II.</p> <p>The DEIS must be revised to include the two demolition-related alternatives presented in the July, 2011 Notice of Intent and March, 2012 Scoping Meeting.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Brian	Sujata	<p>The DTSC-approved SSFL Standardized Risk Assessment Methodologies must be used to implement a cleanup standard consistent with the future land use of administered parcels should be used by NASA.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Brian	Sujata	<p>The SSFL should be preserved in its current state rather than suffer the additional harm to the ecosystem and surrounding inhabitants the preferred alternative poses. The action alternative will also cause the loss of potentially historic buildings without the consideration of meaningful alternatives by the community. The No Action alternative is preferred over the Proposed Action. The DEIS Scope Has Produced An Incomplete and Piecemeal Analysis</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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Brian	Sujata	<p>Upon fair consideration of the above, one can only conclude NASA has artificially divided a major federal action into two smaller segments with the result being an incomplete analysis of the Federal cleanup at SSFL. Because the DEIS scope is seriously flawed, those interested are not able to evaluate the planned government funded cleanup of SSFL in its entirety. The community (this author included) is denied the opportunity to respond to the complete extent of impacts to human health and the environment, including the cumulative impacts of the proposed Federal actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DEIS must be revised to include all Federal cleanup activities to be undertaken by both NASA and the DOE at the SSFL. 	<p>NASA has been coordinating with USFWS, USACE, SHPO, DOE, Boeing, consulting parties, Tribes, and National Park Service. The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis was amended to reflect new information provided by DOE and Boeing (Section 4.13).</p>
Brian	Sujata	<p>Tangible Risk Communication Needed</p> <p>The NASA portion of the SSFL cleanup forecasts a total of 500,000 cubic yards of soil to be transported through the adjacent neighborhoods and therefore transportation presents a tangible risk of harm. The DEIS presents risk in terms of percent exposure to children traveling to school but does not consider the additional risk to the parent returning home.</p> <p>Accident risk does not end when the truck enters the highway but continues to the disposal facility and back. The DEIS must consider the additional harm arising from of all project-related truck traffic. Tens of thousands of truck trips will be involved in the proposed action. All affected and potentially affected persons should have the opportunity to understand the additional hazards the cleanup poses.</p> <p>The DEIS must consider the harm to the entire exposed public, including those on the highways as well as non-children.</p>	<p>The project will obtain all necessary transportation permits for truck travel on City, County, and State roadways. Federal and state regulations also govern the operation of commercial motor vehicles. These regulations, among others, have been established to help reduce or prevent truck crashes, fatalities, and injuries. As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents. NASA will coordinate traffic control plans with Boeing and DOE.</p>

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Brian	Sujata	The DEIS should be revised to include the transportation risk in terms of additional morbidity/mortality per transportation mile for the evaluated alternative.	See Section 4.5 of the EIS. In the United States in 2010, large trucks accounted for 4 percent of all registered vehicles and 10 percent of the total VMTs). These large trucks accounted for 8 percent of all vehicles involved in fatal crashes and 3 percent of all vehicles involved in injury and property-damage-only crashes. In California, trucks were only involved in 6.5 percent of fatal crashes in 2010 less than the national average (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2012). The overall crash rate in the U.S. for all vehicles was 1.22 fatal crashes per 100 million miles traveled and 20 injury crashes per 100 million miles traveled.
Brian	Sujata	The DEIS Must Consider the Inability to Secure Suitable Backfill, the Excavation Backfill Schedule and Define "Local Background" for Replacement Soils. The AOC requires offsite replacement soils not to exceed "local background" but the DEIS does not contemplate actions to be taken if suitable soil is not located. Under the AOC, backfill soils must not exceed the background levels for contaminants. However, given the stringency of the analytical requirements, an off-site soil may have one or more naturally occurring components thereby causing the soil to exceed the SSFL background and be rejected by the DTSC. NASA should consider and present the appropriate options and contingency responses the agency will undertake. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DEIS must be revised to present the course of action to be taken if sufficient quantity of acceptable replacement soil cannot be located. 	The backfill material could be from an onsite or offsite source. The following potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P. W. Gillibrand Company, located in Simi Valley, California - Rindge Dam, located in Malibu Canyon, California - Santa Paula Materials, Inc., located in Santa Paula, California - Grimes Rock, Inc., located in Fillmore, California - Tapo Rock and Sand Products, located in Simi Valley, California These suitability of these soils for backfill meeting the 2010 AOC requirements has not been determined at this time. Sampling would occur to confirm suitability prior to any excavations starting.

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Brian	Sujata	<p>The DEIS is silent regarding the schedule for soil replacement once the impacted soils have been removed. To minimize harm to the environment, the excavated areas must be restored using the appropriate replacement soils and re-vegetated as soon as possible. Site restoration must not wait for a source of suitable replacement to be located and committed to the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation of impacted soils must not occur until an adequate volume of appropriate replacement soil has been located and committed to the project. 	<p>Sampling of possible borrow locations will be conducted in advance of the cleanup actions so that appropriate planning can be developed.</p>
Brian	Sujata	<p>It would not be appropriate to conveniently define “local background” definition in a way that would allow backfill soils meeting “local background’ at their off-site source to be used by NASA. Impacts to the SSFL NASA-administered parcel ecosystem and those affected must be minimized. It does not make sense to remove soil and habitat only to have the replacement soil that does not meet the original cleanliness criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement soils must meet the “local background” established for SSFL and not a “local background” established for an off-site location. 	<p>“Local background” is a loosely defined term from the Agreement in Principal (attachment to 2010 AOC). In practice it is chemical LUT provided by DTSC.</p>

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Brian	Sujata	<p>The Planned Soil Removal Volume Appears To Be Low The method and assumptions used to estimate the quantity of soil to be removed is not presented but likely underestimates the actual amount removed by a significant margin.</p> <p>The accurate assessment of the planned soil removal volume is important since it will affect the exposure from the harm associated with trucks carrying the impacted and replacement soils. It is also important to understand the extent of environmental impact the project poses.</p> <p>Established evidence indicates contaminants exist in the areas shown within the DEIS. The difficulty is to accurately estimate the amount of soil which needs to be excavated to remove literally every trace contaminant above background.</p>	<p>The soil areas required to be cleaned up to meet the 2010 AOC are called PRAs. These areas are considered preliminary because DTSC has only recently published the soil cleanup values [in their June 2013 chemical LUT] for the primary contaminants detected in the soil. Consequently, field investigation work has not been completed. The PRAs were developed by comparing the current field data to the screening values agreed to with DTSC. These screening values are reasonably comparable to DTSC's LUT as shown in Table 2.2-3 of the EIS. NASA believes there is a greater chance of the soil volumes increasing rather than decreasing. Applying the 2010 AOC exceptions, the total cleanup volumes may be reduced. DTSC has evaluated NASA soil removal volume estimates and agrees with the numbers</p>
Brian	Sujata	<p>Stormwater is also of grave concern since it has ability to spread contaminants out of the excavation, thus increasing the volume of impacted soil and possibly cause NPDES permit exceedances.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your concern for mobilizing soil from excavations via stormwater runoff. Removal of large amount of soil can increase erosion and the amount of soil in water runoff. NASA evaluated the potential impacts of stormwater runoff in Section 4.6 of the EIS.</p>
Brian	Sujata	<p>Contaminant maps tend to underestimate the remediation area: Soil samples retrieved to determine the presence/absence of contaminants are not performed to map an areal distribution of the contaminant but to bound the extent of contamination. In other words, the DEIS maps indicating the areas of soil removal are provided only as large scale representations which rely on some amount of educated guesswork. Maps represent only start and not the completion of a remediation project.</p>	<p>Each soil sample location was surveyed within an accuracy of less than a meter so that the remediation areas could be estimated on maps using a computer-based geographic information system. NASA used conventional engineering methods to evaluate the soil remediation areas using the laboratory data from the soil samples collected and the survey information of each sample location. NASA realizes there is engineering judgment applied to estimating the extent of contamination in the soil.</p>

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Brian	Sujata	Spills and cross-contamination will increase soil volumes: The unprecedented cleanup standard of detect for most contaminants dictates the absolute control of impacted soils. Each movement of virtually every soil particle presents the opportunity to spread contamination into previously "clean" areas. Cross-contamination resulting from the unintended mismanagement of impacted soils must be planned for.	NASA appreciates your concern of cross contaminating areas of clean soil with soils that have constituents that do not meet the LUT values. Conventional construction methods implemented while remediating soil do not entail transporting contaminated soil across clean areas of the site. The remediation work in excavations will be conducted such that contaminated soil is transported and stockpiled or loaded in areas that are not designated as having clean soil. In addition, tarps will be used as necessary to collect incidental releases if soil excavation is required near clean areas of the site.
Brian	Sujata	The underlying bedrock is not a level surface: The bedrock underlying the soils is uneven with nearly continuous undulations characterizing the weathered bedrock surface. Planned soil removal estimates tend to be inaccurate since they do not factor in the volume represented by the highly variable subsurface low points.	NASA appreciates the comment regarding soil volume estimates. NASA has collected drilling refusal depth data at the vast majority of soil sampling locations. NASA realizes the bedrock is an undulated surface and did take into account the varying bedrock depths in the soil volume calculations if the parameters detected in the soil exceeded LUT values in the entire soil column up to the depth of the underlying bedrock.
Brian	Sujata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DEIS must be revised to state the rationale for the planned soil removal volume. • The DEIS must be revised to include a margin of error for the planned soil removal volume and the resultant impacts. 	The soil volume is based on sampling data as compared to DTSC LUT values. The areas of soil needing remediation were defined, and the volumes identified based on sample depth and the undulating bedrock surface. These volumes are approximate, and minimal margin increase has been included.

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Brian	Sujata	<p>Only One-third the Volume of Excavated Soils Is To Be Replaced Restoring the site with only one third the volume of soil removed was not evaluated for long term impacts.</p> <p>The proposed action allows NSAS to restore the site using two thirds less soil than removed. The restored areas will therefore have a substantially reduced soil column which will drive permanent modifications of the existing habitat. Steeper surface gradients will result in greater erosion and in turn increased sediment loading over time, resulting in a negative long-term off site consequences to water quality.</p> <p>The shallower soils will hold less moisture and dry out sooner so the restored locations will favor fewer oak trees and favor weedy and non-native plants thus resulting in dramatic visual and habitat modifications throughout the nearly twenty four percent of Area II where remediation is planned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DEIS must be revised to consider the impacts of reduced replacement soil volume on the environment. • The DIES must be revised to provide for the complete replacement of removed soils. 	<p>The one third backfill estimated was based on historic cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets 2010 AOC requirements.</p>

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Brian	Sujata	<p>Replacement Soil Materials May Not Be Similar to Those Removed The replacement soils type should match the excavated soil type as much as possible.</p> <p>Sandy loam soils which are rather light and porous predominate SSFL. A different soil type (such as a clay-type soil) will have contrasting characteristics such as less moisture infiltration rate, greater compaction which would lead to changes to the vegetation, groundwater recharge and other unforeseen habitat changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DEIS must be revised to specify that all replacement materials will have a similar soil type to those removed. <p>General Comments Regarding the Practicability of Excavating Impacted Soils to Background</p>	<p>NASA will attempt to match backfill soils with the soil types that will be removed. Whenever possible, topsoil from within SSFL will be used to replace the remediated topsoil; however, the sources of native topsoil within the vicinity of SSFL are limited and are unlikely to supply enough topsoil to replenish the entire area.</p>
Brian	Sujata	<p>Finally, the on-site treatment of impacted soil should be discounted as means to reduce the soil removal/replacement volume. The excavation, movement and processing of impacted soils will be at best insufficient to remove all detectable traces of organic contaminants and at worse provide for the unintended spread of abovebackground contaminants (and/or their by-products) to the surrounding area.</p>	<p>NASA will conduct treatability studies to evaluate the effectiveness of onsite soil treatment technologies in reducing the detected organic contamination. NASA will use the onsite treatment technologies that reduce organic contamination to levels that meet or are below LUT values.</p>
Brian	Sujata	<p>Consideration of Ventura County Oak Tree Protection Law Although not specifically required, the DEIS should be responsive to the Ventura County ordinances requiring protection or mitigation of impacts to oak trees.</p>	<p>As a federal facility, NASA is not required to comply with the Ventura County ordinances. We do strive to comply with state and local ordinances when feasible.</p>

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Mary	Sullivan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Garrett	Sullivan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Peter	Sullivan	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Leah	Sullivan	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Teresa	Sullivan	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kathryn	Summers	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Susan	Suntree	I am writing to support a mitigation at the Santa Susan Field Lab that preserves the biological and cultural life of this landscape. It is profoundly valuable as open space, as habitat, and as a cultural repository.	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which identifies much of the mitigation associated with cultural resources and Section 4.4.2. for BMPs associated with biological resources
Susan	Suntree	The Lab offers an opportunity to establish open space, wild life corridors, and multiple species protection. Destroying the landscape through radical actions only moves dirt from one site to a landfill --nothing has really changed except the serious cost of moving and keeping covered contaminated dirt.	NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.

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Susan	Suntree	<p>I support allowing light, monitored public access around boundaries. Monitor dust, filter water that leaves the site, and monitor ground water. I,also, support keeping some of the rocket engine testing structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Susan	Suntree	I do not support building additional structures within the boundaries except for a small interpretive center with parking and public transportation access located at the periphery, so that no one enters areas deemed contaminated.	Thank you for commenting on the DEIS. NASA will comply with the AOC and cleanup to background, a level that will accommodate any future use. Future Use is the responsibility of GSA thus outside the scope of this EIS. DTSC will prepare a CEQA document and GSA will develop a NEPA document that will address the future uses of the site.
Susan	Suntree	It is my hope that a responsible partnership with the Chumash will develop so that the sacred sites and anthropological treasures located there will be protected from public access except through guided tours.	In consultation with SHPO and the tribes, NASA is developing appropriate protection measures for the Burro Flats site.

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James	Suthers	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Erin	Suyehara	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Julie	Svendsen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susan	Swan	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Susan	Swan	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Leslie	Swanson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Richard	Swift	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Christina	Swindall	<p>As it is well known by NASA, the Chumash and ourselves, this site is of utmost importance to our Tribe. The well known Burro Flats Painted Cave is a treasure that must be preserved. When visiting the area previously for both Winter and Summer Solstice, we were able to physically appreciate the many other sensitive sites of the area.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comment.</p>
Christina	Swindall	<p>In anticipation of construction and disturbance of sacred ground, one of our trained Native American monitors must be present to assess for human remains or artifacts.</p>	<p>A process for monitoring in known archeological sites will be developed in consultation with the SHPO and tribes and will be included in the agreement document.</p>

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Christina	Swindall	As a Tribe, we would request to have heard our opinion on potential construction and the damage it may cause. We would like to work along side NASA to protect this very important sacred site from outside destruction as well as potential destruction caused by the clean up project.	NASA's EIS identified potential historic resources and the likely impacts of the proposed action on those resources. NASA has been working with over 35 consulting parties including Native Americans under Section 106 of the NHPA to identify and determine effects to historic properties. Potential impacts have been noted by the public during the scoping period and the EIS comment period. The efforts to minimize, avoid or mitigate adverse effects are identified in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD. NASA will be setting up a Native American Advisory Board to assist NASA in its stewardship of important Native American sites during the implementation of the proposed actions.

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Joseph	Szabo	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Joseph	Szabo	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joseph	Szabo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Circus	Szalewski	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Brian	T.	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kenneth	Tabachnick	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Linda	Tabb	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Linda	Taibi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>The DEIS lacks guidance on situations and actions that depend on vague language in the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) that governs the cleanup. DTSC must provide NASA with an authoritative and binding interpretation of the language of the AOC.</p> <p>The DEIS is incomplete because it lacks guidance that still-undelivered DTSC documents, such as the DTSC EIR should include. This future EIR document must include a CEQA analysis that balances cleanup goals under various scenarios, including costs (both financial and environmental). Additionally, the DTSC EIR must provide information on what soils are to be removed in culturally sensitive areas, and what cultural resources will remain after the cleanup, as DTSC has sole authority to make these decisions under the AOC.</p>	<p>The AOC requires NASA to develop a NEPA document. In order to meet the 2017 cleanup completion date, NASA must proceed with the EIS. NASA is coordinating with DOE and Boeing and will update the EIS as information becomes available. The cumulative analysis section of the EIS shows additive impacts from NASA, DOE, and Boeing activities.</p>

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Teena	Takata	The DEIS is incomplete because it does not specify expected outcomes for cultural resources, both archeological and architectural.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic proeprties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Teena	Takata	The DEIS is incomplete because it excludes analysis of all possible levels of cleanup except the “cleanup to background” alternative. Many commentators specifically requested inclusion of other reasonable alternatives during the scoping process.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Teena	Takata	The DEIS is incomplete because it does not address how to obtain replacement soil that will meet the requirements in the AOC.	Section 2.2 of the EIS identifies potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California. According to the 2010 AOC backfill soil must meet the LUTvalues. These sources have not been evaluated to determine if they can meet the 2010 AOC requirement.
Teena	Takata	The DEIS is incomplete in its specification of cumulative impacts with other concurrent projects; viz., the DOE and Boeing cleanups.	NASA has been coordinating with DOE, Boeing, The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available.

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Teena	Takata	The DEIS is incomplete in its survey and mitigation methods for plants.	NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.
Teena	Takata	ESSENTIAL POINT OF SSMPPA's COMMENTARY: NASA must acquire from DTSC important missing information, and NASA must issue a corrected, comprehensive DEIS that provides decision makers adequate information to make an informed decision on how the cleanup should proceed.	The AOC requires NASA to develop a NEPA document. In order to meet the 2017 cleanup completion date, NASA must proceed with the EIS. NASA is coordinating with DTSC.
Teena	Takata	We believe the preceding comments taken as a whole make it clear the DEIS as issued is incomplete, inadequate, and does not conform to key environmental laws such as NEPA and CEQA. Lack of input from DTSC, for virtually every decision affecting cultural resources and key soil removal approaches, thwarts the DEIS from fulfilling its purpose as a guide to responsible decision-making. Additionally, it is dangerous to adhere to the 2017 completion date for cleanup that the AOC arbitrarily mandates. A hurried cleanup will likely become an irrevocable mistake, due to significant negative impacts to soil and cultural resources that may occur. The DEIS must be re-issued after DTSC and NASA determine and agree to robust decision-enabling guidelines, and the DEIS must evaluate multiple reasonable alternatives.	NASA recognizes the parallel DTSC processes under CEQA, and the additional level of detailed review that will be conducted in project-specific EIRs that evaluate localized remedial activities. No soil or groundwater cleanup actions will occur prior to DTSC completing its CEQA work. NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Teena	Takata	Finally, the target date for completion of the cleanup must be extended. The current target date of 2017 has become unrealistic. A revised target date of 2020 will permit meaningful evaluation, compliant with NEPA and CEQA processes, of multiple, reasonable cleanup alternatives and their impacts. An orderly and logical cleanup can then be executed responsibly, thereby avoiding unwarranted destruction of irreplaceable cultural and natural resources.	The 2017 date is required by the 2010 AOC and can only be changed by mutual agreement with DTSC. NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Teena	Takata	The AOC charged DTSC with oversight authority for the cleanup.1a DTSC must provide NASA with a binding, authoritative interpretation of the language of the AOC. NASA must learn what SSFL-situation-specific rules will govern decisions and actions for the cleanup.	NASA believes that the AOC language is clear and is working to comply with it.
Teena	Takata	DTSC must provide NASA with much information that a DTSC EIR-type document would contain.	NASA is coordinating with DTSC. DTSC will begin their EIS soon.
Teena	Takata	DTSC must provide guidance to NASA on many subject areas before NASA can complete its DEIS. Of major consequence for every decision is the requirement under the AOC that at least 95% of any soil that has ANY amount of contamination over background level must be removed. This ambiguous requirement has pervasive impact on every item discussed below.	NASA believes that the AOC language is clear and is working to comply with it.
Teena	Takata	DTSC does not expect to deliver its EIR until some unspecified time in the future. NASA needs information from such EIR to complete a valid EIS that can be used as a decision making guide. Does this lack of a realistic schedule not call into question the feasibility of the AOC-mandated completion date of 2017? Can the governing AOC therefore any longer be considered 'binding'?	The NEPA evaluation can be completed before the CEQA evaluation. Remediation cannot be started until the CEQA evaluation is completed.

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Teena	Takata	The NASA Associate Administrator for Mission Support Directorate notes that NASA will be assisting DTSC in a CEQA analysis estimated to be complete by the end of 2015, but also notes that analysis will be restricted to the AOC cleanup level.1e.1 (See Attachment 1.) To the best of our knowledge, both NEPA and CEQA set standards for environmental considerations that must be addressed in environmental documents, and contracts that are inconsistent with that law do not trump NEPA and CEQA provisions. The NEPA and CEQA analysis must consider all options, not the single path set by the AOC1e.2 When will DTSC's actual EIR, including CEQA considerations, be issued as a draft? When will it be issued in final form? It appears these documents are not scheduled before execution of the cleanup to the constraints of the AOC. That is not our understanding of CEQA or environmental policy.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted. For planning purposes, NASA has been provide the 2015 timeframe for the completion of DTSC's CEQA process. Specific details should be requested directly from DTSC.
Teena	Takata	There are many environmental cleanup projects in the U.S. They "all" (as far as anyone knows) MUST operate according to federal and state EPA laws that were passed by legislators concerned with the environment. Operating under EPA processes means any toxic cleanup MUST evaluate multiple reasonable alternatives. The SSFL cleanup was forced to be uniquely different from other projects, because the AOC was signed before any EIS-type document. Why the difference? See Attachment 2. How is the different treatment of this project explained? We can fathom no reasonable explanation. SSMPA advocates a cleanup based on scientific results, testing and standards, not political pressures.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Teena	Takata	NASA should include the AOC document as an Appendix to the DEIS.	The AOC is available both on DTSC's and NASA's website (http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov)

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Teena	Takata	<p>DTSC must interpret the AOC on the handling of Native American cultural resources. The AOC language is vague in its definition of Archaeology, defining it as "Artifacts." They must be "formally recognized as Cultural Resources".^{2a} What does a "formally recognized cultural resource" mean? Who needs to recognize what to meet that odd definition? Interpretive guidance is critically needed, because much of the Burro Flats Cave area, registered in the National Register of Historic Places, is on the NASA property. The future of Burro Flats and related nearby Native American areas is yet to be decided by DTSC. An artifact is generally understood to represent a movable, historically used, significant object. Given that definition, the Burro Flats Cave itself could be eliminated by the language in the AOC, as well as bedrock mortars that are very significant in the immediate area. An explanation of how the Burro Flats Cave, and nearby related sites, will be treated must be provided by NASA and DTSC in the DEIS.</p>	<p>The exceptions in the 2010 AOC are dependent on DTSC approval. The cultural resources will remain in the EIS has having the potential to be impacted in the absence of this approval. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.</p>

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Teena	Takata	<p>The DEIS states that cleanup of approximately 0.65 acres of the Burro Flats site (CAVEN-1072) will be undertaken.2b At the August 28 public comment session on this DEIS, a NASA representative indicated they have been told the Cultural Resource definition in the AOC means the National Register of Historic Places (only). Under that definition, this site is exempt from cleanup. Why would this DEIS indicate any portion of this site is to be cleaned? This discrepancy highlights the problem of who controls the cleanup, an ongoing issue as we reviewed the DEIS. We do note, however, the definition of Artifact still was not clarified so the Burro Flats site may still be subject to cleanup under the AOC; since this site may still be subject to cleanup due to vague language, we object to cleanup of the Burro Flats site, as it is an identified and registered National Register of Historic Places area, and as it is an identified Indian Sacred Site.</p> <p>What are the contamination levels at the archaeological sites, and in particular, the 0.65 acre Burro Flats parcel slated for cleanup?</p>	<p>The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. The potential 0.65 acre impact from cleanup activities would be outside the National Register boundary, but within the Archeology Resource Management Area.</p> <p>NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>The DEIS does not provide any information on how the boundaries of the archaeological sites on the property were determined. What survey methods were used? When was that done? What was found on the site? How was it tested? At what depth? What will DTSC do with an artifact NASA found in that survey, or a midden area that would not qualify as an artifact (that surely would be “contaminated”)?</p>	<p>The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975. The Burro Flats site was revisited and resurveyed in June 2007 to reassess the nature and extent of the previously recorded Burro Flats site in NASA’s Area II. As a result, of this investigation, California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record forms for Burro Flats were updated and submitted to SHPO. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. The potential 0.65 acre impact from cleanup activities would be outside the National Register boundary, but within the Archeology Resource Management Area.</p>

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Teena	Takata	<p>Only a pedestrian survey of the site boundaries was done. Are additional pedestrian studies, and more detailed studies needed in the area where soil is to be removed? The DEIR lacks sufficient specificity to understand what has been surveyed.2d A more comprehensive survey using soil sampling techniques must be undertaken to determine the true size of the District. The Burro Flats Archaeological District extends outside the borders of Area II into Area III and possibly into Area IV. This site should not be segmented between the 3 RPs, but should be looked at holistically as part of the entirety of the Cultural Resources of SSFL. New, detailed surveys of this site must be accomplished prior to making irrecoverable decisions to “clean up” this exceptional and irreplaceable Indian Sacred Site.</p> <p>An additional boundary dilemma with the Burro Flats site and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is that as of 1972, the NRHP site is 25 acres. Since the DEIS recognizes only 17 acres as the site, where are the boundary differences? Does the NRHP boundary exclude or include the 0.65 acres that is to be cleaned up? What is protected under the NRHP, and what should be protected as part of VEN-1072?</p> <p>The steps in 2b, 2c, and 2d are all necessary to define the Burro Flats site. Again we see the same problem – DTSC must advise what can be excluded from the cleanup. NASA must provide information on what they will exclude, given an updated DTSC interpretation. And here, on the single site that is already NRHP certified, the boundaries must be established, and the site still needs a detailed evaluation by a qualified archaeologist, and careful and limited testing must be done to provide information on contamination of any part of the site. The approach that DTSC and NASA will take to an Indian Sacred Site must be incorporated in the decision. All this information needs to be provided and presented, with proposed resolutions, in a re-issued DEIS.</p>	<p>NASA's EIS includes the appropriate amount of acreage of the Burro Flats Cave Site within the Area of Potential Effect. NASA resurveyed CA Ven1072 in 2007. The 0.65 acres is within NASA's protective buffer management area of the site and a small portion of the site.</p> <p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources.</p>

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Teena	Takata	What will be done with newly discovered archaeological Artifacts found in the process of the cleanup, that are not “culturally recognized”? How will these items be preserved or protected?	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.
Teena	Takata	The Appendix for Cultural Resources lists multiple sites within a mile of the NASA property that have Cultural Resources. We have heard that multiple additional sites have been identified during recent surveys on nearby SSFL properties. It appears the list in the Appendix at Table 4 has not been updated to reflect current information. The segmented nature of the various studies is of concern. Please review and update as needed.	We acknowledge your comment. NASA understands that additional sites have been located on SSFL, outside of NASA property, during recent investigations, but the reports have not been finalized, so the information was not included.
Teena	Takata	DTSC must interpret the AOC on the handling of Architectural Structures that are eligible historic structures (rocket engine testing facilities). Three structures at each of the Alpha, Bravo and Coca test stand areas have been found eligible under NRHP and SHPO (nine total structures). What contamination has been found in the soils under the test stands? Have testing boreholes been drilled under these structures? What has been found? Appendix C, Figure 8 at page C-53, shows significant contamination in the Test Stand Areas, but does not disclose information specific to the key structures. The DEIR is deficient in not disclosing specific information on contamination issues in these areas, and particularly in the foundation areas of the NRHP and SHPO-eligible structures.	Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.
Teena	Takata	Will DTSC allow some or all of these historic structures to remain?	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for resolution of the impacts on historic structures.

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Teena	Takata	<p>Since test stands are not "artifacts", but are recognized as significant historic structures under Section 106, NRHP and SHPO, what will happen to these structures?</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Teena	Takata	<p>The standards established by Section 106 (reproduced below) provide a mandate to seek ways to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. Both NASA and DTSC need to indicate their intention for these structures that could be irreparably destroyed and a key part of our country's rocket history forever thereby lost. Because the NASA property holds key remnants of our country's space and rocket development, consideration of the possible end use of the property as a park should be incorporated in the preservation decisions. If the NASA parcel ultimately is joined with the larger Boeing parcel that is expected to become a park, preservation of appropriate NRHP and SHPO-eligible structures to inspire future generations should be given a much higher priority. These decisions should be documented in Alternatives presented in the re-issued DEIS. Appendix C, Section 5.1 is reproduced in part below (emphasis added): "The enabling legislation for Section 106 is contained in 36 CFR 800, "Protection of Historic Properties." The Section 106 process entails three basic steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking. 2. Assess adverse effects on historic properties. 3. Seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties." 	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>Prepare and present a cost/benefit analysis for preserving and maintaining the historic structures and Districts. Include contamination analysis (soil and building), as well as costs and benefits identified in the study, to make informed decisions about which to preserve, and which can be preserved and be safe for visitors. We encourage special attention to Coca V and Alfa III and their associated blockhouses, as those were targeted early as preferred candidates for preservation, if reservation choices ultimately are necessary.</p>	<p>Cost/benefit analyses are not part of an EIS evaluation. NASA will provide this type information on our website.</p>

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Teena	Takata	<p>With respect to all cultural resources, please provide information for the groundwater and surface water effects due to soil mitigation. Specifically include consideration of the effect of the 330,000 cubic yard reduction in site soils noted in the soil replacement plan, including collateral re-contamination and other effects from flooding and silt runoff due to soil changes.</p> <p>The impacts anticipated to the archaeological cultural resources from removal of soil from parcels within the designated archaeological site have not been reviewed or disclosed in the DEIS.</p> <p>The impacts anticipated to the archaeological cultural resources from removal of soil from parcels outside of the designated archaeological site, but within the NASA DEIS study area have not been reviewed or disclosed in the DEIS.</p> <p>Nothing is disclosed relative to the Burro Flats cave except that soil is to be removed from 0.65 acres – from where?</p> <p>The impacts anticipated to the historic test stands (Alpha, Bravo, Coca) from removal of soil from parcels within the designated historic area have not been reviewed or disclosed in the DEIS.</p> <p>The impacts anticipated to the historic test stands (Alpha, Bravo, Coca) from removal of soil from parcels outside of the designated historic area, but within the NASA DEIS study area, have not been reviewed or disclosed in the DEIS.</p>	<p>The impacts to cultural resources are provided in Section 4.3. NASA believes this analysis is adequate in the document; however, some clarifying text has been added explaining the impacts from the proposed action.</p>

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Teena	Takata	Exclusion of any possible cleanup alternatives, except one, is a momentous detriment to the usefulness of the DEIS. The DEIS excludes from consideration reasonable alternatives supported by authorized standards of the State of California including cleanup to Suburban Residential, Commercial/Industrial, and Recreational levels.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the 2010 AOC. The impacts related to the 2010 AOC alternative have been addressed in the EIS. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA analyzed only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Teena	Takata	The DEIS should be expanded to include those excluded alternatives, presenting comparison of costs and all related effects on transportation, biological resources, cultural resources, soil, water, and air.	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the 2010 AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the 2010 AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the 2010 AOC as drafted.</p> <p>NASA believes the EIS adequately evaluates effects on transportation, biological resources, cultural resources, soil, water, and air resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 were incorporated in the PA and/or ROD.</p>

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Teena	Takata	We include as Attachment 3 charts NASA presented at past public meetings. The charts show estimates for cost and materials that could be expected for Background, Suburban Residential, Industrial, and Recreation level cleanup alternatives. Presented just behind these charts, is a summary of the anticipated costs for each type of cleanup and a chart summarizing the meaning of each cleanup standard. ^{3c} These charts and related commentary on cleanup standards and costs should be included in the re-issued DEIS.	Cost/benefit analyses are not part of the EIS evaluation. NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted. NASA has provided more information regarding the risk-based alternatives on our website at http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-impact-statement/default.aspx .
Teena	Takata	A discussion of alternatives should include what NASA will do if the Appeals Court supports the lower court decision, which will have the effect of stating that special, stricter cleanup standards are not required at SSFL under California law. An explanation should be provided to explain why the public should pay for a cleanup that is inconsistent with the law, and why local residents should be subjected to significant environmental contaminants from emissions, disturbed soil and related fugitive dust effects, and surface water runoffs that are greatly increased by unavoidable consequences of a background level cleanup of the site. See, in Attachment 4, the text of the District Court decision filed May 5, 2011, which prohibits DTSC from compelling compliance with SB990. The AOC appears to operate as a substitute for a questionable law, but the justification for its position requiring a "background level cleanup" on this important site is very unclear.	Following lengthy discussions with the Department of Justice and other involved Federal agencies, NASA senior leadership signed the AOC on December 6, 2010. NASA has been advised that the specific language of paragraph 1.5 of the document compels NASA to comply with the terms of the AOC regardless of the legal status of California State Law SB990. That paragraph has been interpreted to require NASA to comply with the special stricter standards of the AOC in order to achieve compliance with California Hazardous Waste laws. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Teena	Takata	The February 2013 Report of the Inspector General of NASA brought up many similar questions. The report requested that the level of cleanup be re-evaluated. The Inspector General also questioned whether NASA would receive funding allocations within its own budget to perform the cleanup to the draconian standards required by the AOC. How will this be resolved? Will NASA be provided sufficient funding for cleanup to this background standard, even if the cleanup to SB990-type levels is again held unlawful by the Appeals Court? See Attachment 5, "NASA Inspector General Overview February 14, 2013".	NASA fully appreciates the Office of Inspector General (OIG) recommendation to reexamine the Agency's current plans for cleanup at SSFL (SSFL). NASA's Office of Strategic Infrastructure (OSI) and SSFL project personnel continue to review and evaluate SSFL cleanup program to find options for cost avoidance and better protection of the cultural and natural resources at the site. These options include working with California DTSC, the State Historic Protection Office (SHPO), the tribes, and local interested community members to find effective and efficient ways to implement the December 2010 AOC. The conditions of the AOC compel NASA to meet cleanup standards set by the DTSC. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Teena	Takata	The DEIS does not fully address how appropriate backfill soil will be sourced. Some possible suppliers are noted, but there is no guidance on how soils that must match the specific background levels for SSFL will be identified. Source sites from which sufficient quantities of such soils may be obtained are not identified.	Section 2.2 of the EIS identifies potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California. According to the 2010 AOC backfill soil must meet the LUT values. These sources have not been evaluated to determine if they can meet the 2010 AOC requirement.
Teena	Takata	The DEIS does not explain why or how three times as much soil will be removed from the site as will be backfilled. Can permanent reduction (by non-backfilled removal) of up to 333,000 cubic yards of soil be deemed appropriate mitigation?	The one third backfill estimated was based on historic cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets 2010 AOC requirements.

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Teena	Takata	<p>The site, apparently to be reconstituted with up 333,000 cubic yards less soil, will have significant effects on surface water runoff. A major problem on the SSFL site has been surface water runoff and related contamination effects. Although the site has had a better record in the last two years, rainfall levels have been very low. Surface water runoff effects resulting from substantial reduction in surface soils must be reviewed, explained, and disclosed. It is well settled that a reduction in permeable surfaces (typically associated with development) causes significantly increased runoffs. What will be the runoff effects of the decreased soil in a year with average rainfall? What is expected when rainfall is significantly over average levels?</p>	<p>The 1/3 backfill is referring to materials brought from offsite. There will be additional soils from around the excavation are used to finish the soil grading. That said, the final (after cleanup) soil profile will be different than it is now. The resultant grading profile will contain more depressions which will tend to pond water and slow stormwater runoff. Additionally as stated in the EIS, demolition of structures and paved areas can benefit native vegetation through increased habitat availability, rainfall infiltration, and slow stormwater runoff.</p> <p>The potential impacts of soil runoff from storm events with regards to backfilling the excavations with 1/3 of the soil volume are provided in Section 4.6 of the document. Once the site is remediated to background levels over a two year period, the soil runoff will no longer contain contamination above background levels so there will be no impacts; therefore, the amount of rainfall will not be a factor in transporting contaminated soil.</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>The EIS states “onsite” (ex situ and in situ treatment) soil cleanup may be performed where appropriate. The AOC seems to prohibit this promising alternative and states the only allowable method for soil cleanup is removal. DTSC and NASA must both explain how this seeming contradiction is possible based on the AOC language. The “leave in place” remediation alternative should be considered in the NEPA and CEQA analysis, as well as in the DEIS, because such a remediation approach would entail significantly less environmental impact, by reducing soil excavation, hauling, and soil replacement.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment regarding soil treatment technologies. The AOC does permit NASA to use alternative treatment technologies to remediate soils. NASA is currently developing a plan to evaluate the effectiveness of the ex situ and in situ remediation technologies listed in Section 2.2.2.3 of the EIS.</p>

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Teena	Takata	<p>The DEIS includes a review of Environmental Justice which generally looks at the impacts to lower income and minority populations that will be affected by the hauling. Nothing is presented to address such demographics in the areas that are proposed to receive, and then permanently live with possible effects from the contaminated material, such as Buttonwillow, Kettleman, and Beatty. The Environmental Justice analysis should be extended in the re-issued DEIS to include these areas.</p>	<p>Landfills are constructed to safely receive and contain contamination. They are permitted and regulated to prevent impacts to the surrounding environment.</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>At the August 28, 2013, public comment session on the DEIS, it was disclosed the haul trucks are merely covered with tarps when traveling with contaminated material. We request much more complete protection for our community from the contaminated material that the AOC's require to be removed. Better alternatives for reduced dust from the trucks need to be developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Fugitive dust emissions would be controlled by measures prescribed by VCAPCD Rule 55. Specifically, NASA would load materials carefully to minimize the potential for spills or dust creation. Implement water spraying as needed to suppress potential dust generation during loading operations. Take care to apply dust suppression water to the top of the load or source material to avoid wetting the truck tires. Do not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms). Material spilled during loading would be collected for subsequent loading. After loading, trucks would pass through the decontamination and inspection station before weighing and departure from SSFL.</p> <p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p>

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Teena	Takata	The combined impacts of all concurrently operating SSFL projects regarding traffic and transportation-related pollution are non-specific: (e.g., "...likely would be noticeable ...").5a	<p>Per your comment reference the EIS states, "The combination of the Proposed Action and the Boeing and DOE activities would result in increased traffic within the ROI. If the actions occur concurrently, the average daily traffic and peak hour volumes on the affected roadways likely would be noticeable. However, the additional traffic would not exceed the capacity of these roadways or change the LOS (Tables 4.5-3 and 4.5-4)."</p> <p>LOS is a qualitative measure of roadway capacity and operating conditions. LOS is related directly to vehicle delay. LOS is given a letter designation from A to F, with LOS A representing extremely short delays and LOS F representing extremely long delays.</p>
Teena	Takata	What transportation routes will the other related projects (concurrent DOE, Boeing cleanups) use. Will they use the same or different haul routes?	<p>Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. The most likely route for all parties would be Woolsey Canyon Road to Valley Circle Boulevard to Roscoe Boulevard to Topanga Canyon Boulevard. At that point multiple options exist depending on the location of the disposal site. Alternate routes do exist, see Figure 4.5-1 in the EIS.</p>
Teena	Takata	What will the transportation emissions be for all projects combined? What will be the total effect on surrounding communities?	<p>In addition to DTSC, NASA has been coordinating with USFWS, USACE, SHPO, DOE, Boeing, consulting parties, Tribes, and National Park Service. CEQA analysis typically includes private and public property impacts. Currently there are no cleanup efforts on private lands associated with this project. The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available.</p> <p>A general discussion of combined transportation emissions is discussed in the Cumulative Impact section of the EIS.</p>

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Teena	Takata	<p>The number of trucks on all projects, travelling on Woolsey Canyon during daylight hours must be disclosed, as well as twilight and night truck traffic volumes for all projects combined. This disclosure should be presented in a table format, and specify the anticipated number of incoming and outgoing trucks in one hour increments during weekdays and weekends (if applicable), for all projects to present a realistic understanding of the traffic impact. Include a column for worker arrivals and departures from the site. Provide hour of the day in the rows, and in columns show incoming and outgoing traffic for each of NASA, DOE, Boeing. Combine all workers for all projects in the last set of columns for cumulative incoming and outgoing traffic.</p>	<p>The level of detail you are requesting is not available at this time.</p> <p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing’s existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p> <p>NASA will coordinate traffic control plans with Boeing and DOE.</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>The DEIS survey and analysis of flora are insufficient. They lack quantification and specifics related to impacts.</p>	<p>Final MMs concurred to by USFWS are included in FEIS.</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>How many plants of each type are involved? How many coast live oak (quercus agrifolia) trees will be removed or otherwise endangered? How many western sycamores? Although counts for Santa Susana tarplants are shown, presentation of plant density and expected soil removals (similar to Appendix C, Figure 8 at page C-53) would greatly improve the understanding of the effect of the project on this Statelisted Rare species.</p>	<p>NASA plans to work with DTSC to try to avoid removal of large trees if cleanup levels can still be achieved with the trees in place. Please also refer to Section 4.4.2. for BMPs associated with biological resources</p>

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Teena	Takata	<p>What steps will NASA take, over what period of time, to regenerate sensitive species? For example, we do not believe Santa Susana tarplant is part of the seed mix specified for replanting. How will plantings be monitored to encourage regrowth?</p>	<p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>What steps will NASA take to eliminate introduction of invasive species as off-site soil is brought in as part of the soil replacement? How will plants be affected by re-filling the site with only one-third as much soil as was removed? How will the segmented cleanup and backfills affect the overall health of this habitat, which in many areas is uniquely unaffected by the major metropolitan community next door?</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges that when remediation is complete, the existing conditions will have changed. NASA believes that replacement of approximately one third of the excavated soil will be sufficient to accommodate the hydrology and eventual re-vegetation of the site. As discussed in the EIS, the soil biology will be destroyed upon excavation/removal.</p>

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Teena	Takata	<p>I do not believe the SSFL caused the problem from a statistical, or scientific point of view. And I believe the lesser cleanup standards of open space/recreational use are adequately protective of health in the surrounding community.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the extreme standards of cleanup to background, will have a much greater impact on residents of nearby communities than is needed for a adequate cleanup under the open space/recreational alternative. The DEIS is helpful for analysis in that it shows some of the severe, and in my opinion, totally unacceptable results of this cleanup.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your comments regarding the risk posed by soil and groundwater at SSFL. NASA has compared the risk for cleanup to residential and the cleanup to background. Based on this comparative analysis, cleanup to the background scenario is more conservative than necessary to protect human health and the environment. See Section 4.9 for more information.</p> <p>NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>One of the great characteristics of the SSFL is the undisturbed nature of the land that has not been used for buildings or industrial uses. The entire site should be viewed as a special area, and an example of how the Valley may have looked before it became grazing land, farmland, homes, and a suburb of Los Angeles. Removal of huge amounts of soil, and replacement with soil from outside the area, will bring an unknown amount of foreign plants to this area, which presently has few invasive plants.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges your comment. NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been addressed in the EIS. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using other alternatives. NASA has chosen to analyze only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA will comply with the current AOC or future revisions/modifications of the AOC as agreed to by appropriate parties. NASA has identified multiple BMPs and Mitigations intended to reduce impacts</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>Not addressed in the DEIS is where the replaced soil will come from. What additional plants will be introduced through seeds in those soils?</p>	<p>NASA discusses some possible source locations for backfill in Section 2.2.2.3. Additionally NASA recognized the impacts of introduced soil are identified in Section 4.4.1.3. NASA recognizes the soil used for backfill will most likely not be the same as the soil removed under the requirements of the AOC.</p>

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Teena	Takata	<p>Not addressed in the DEIS is the effect on the community of diseases that may be introduced in the community by the removal of vegetation and the disturbance of soil, for possible Valley fever outbreaks and other diseases that may occur through air-borne dust.</p>	<p>Valley fever is caused by a fungi, <i>Coccidioides immitis</i> or <i>Coccidioides posadasii</i>, found in arid desert soils. When the soil is disturbed, spores are released into the air and can be carried on the wind. People are exposed when they breathe in the spores. Most people who are exposed do not get sick; however, valley fever can cause flu-like symptoms and, in rare cases, cause meningitis and even death. The soils at SSFL have not been sampled for the fungi that cause valley fever. To meet the AOC cleanup requirements, approximately 500,000 cubic yards of soil will be disturbed. If cleanup alternatives other than soil removal could be used, the amount of soil disturbed would be reduced by approximately 180,000 cubic yards and the dust emissions reduced by approximately 19%. Release of dust during remediation and demolition will be controlled by wetting the soil, limiting the stockpile area to 0.14 acre and height to 8 feet, covering roads with gravel, etc., limiting speed of vehicles, placing tarps over or barriers around stockpiles of soil, ceasing loading during high winds or storms, and removing bulk material from trucks. After remediation, the previously vegetated areas will be planted with a native seed mix.</p> <p>See EIS Section 4.7, Air Quality BMP-1, and Air Quality MM-3.</p>
Teena	Takata	<p>Given our chaparral vegetation community, plants that are removed due to soil bearing a 1 or 5 percent too much of a tested chemical out of hundreds of chemicals tested.....it may take 10 years to regenerate the plant and to regenerate a root system under it to hold soil again.</p> <p>How will dust from the soil be contained while the plant community is regenerated?</p>	<p>The revegetation will be slow, and there is a possibility of natural soil removal during this process. The hydroseed mix is similar to a gel and does not become airborne. NASA may also elect to use a mesh or netting to cover the seed mix to keep it in place.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Teena	Takata	I do not believe the benefit to the community for removal of contaminants to background levels, justifies the various pollution effects to our community and to the eventual dump site.	Thank you for your comment it has been noted. NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.
Teena	Takata	Impacts or destruction of cultural resources (Burro Flats site, NRHP eligible structures), BEFORE we have any CEQA analysis from DTSC that controls the decision under the AOC, is simply wrong!	NASA will not begin any cleanup activities until DTSC completes their CEQA evaluations.

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Teena	Takata	<p>Include costs compared to benefits. Show multiple alternatives based on usual cleanup standards (such as residential use, recreational use, as well as background, no alternative), for each impact item mentioned below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Include Multiple Alternatives consistent with general California law. ● Include how DTSC will decide various issues. ● Include a definition of an Artifact. ● Include a definition of a recognized Cultural Resource. ● Include how restoration using 1/3 of the removed soil can be justified. ● Include source of soil. ● Include detailed effects from removal of 2/3 of the soil on the surrounding community. ● Provide information on how dust will be controlled in the revegetation and soil removal period. ● Provide contaminant information on how emission and traffic impacts vary under multiple alternatives. ● Complete the evaluation of the cultural resources including limited contamination testing of soils near NRHP eligible structures. ● Include which structures and related buildings will be retained. ● Reconcile the NRHP definition of the Burro Flats site with the DEIS. ● Explain what part of the Burro Flats site is proposed to be impacted and even better, eliminate that. ● Explain how the Indian Sacred Site will be handled. <p>The list above will not be resolved for some time. Based on a likely three year delay in the CEQA analysis being available by DTSC, it seems extending the clean up date from 2017 to 2020 is an excellent short-term solution to provide NASA with time to gather appropriate input and develop an adequate and comprehensive plan to deal with the items above, which should all be part of the analysis provided on this extremely significant and special property.</p>	<p>You have multiple subject areas here and we have tried to cover most by category below:</p> <p>Cultural - Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 plan to be incorporated in the Programmatic Agreement.</p> <p>Dust - Fugitive dust emissions would be controlled by measures prescribed by VCAPCD Rule 55. Specifically, NASA would load materials carefully to minimize the potential for spills or dust creation. Implement water spraying as needed to suppress potential dust generation during loading operations. Take care to apply dust suppression water to the top of the load or source material to avoid wetting the truck tires. Do not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms). Material spilled during loading would be collected for subsequent loading. After loading, trucks would pass through the decontamination and inspection station before weighing and departure from SSFL. (see Air Quality BMP-1 in Table 6.1-1 of the EIS)</p> <p>Community affects to movement of soil - Certainly the number of trucks estimated to be required to meet the AOC cleanup will be of concern to the local community. Especially for roads closer to the site. NASA is evaluating onsite soil cleanup options that may reduce the truck traffic.</p>

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Teena	Takata	The target cleanup date should be extended to three years after DTSC issues its final DEIR.	The 2017 date is required by the 2010 AOC and can only be changed by mutual agreement with DTSC. NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Patricia	Takata	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Janice	Tanaka	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Binh	Tang	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tim	Tarbell	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Terance	Tashiro	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jonathan	Taylor	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Patricia B.	Taylor	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Alison	Taylor	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Emily	Taylor	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Timothy	Taylor	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Takata	Teena	<p>I have a lot of concerns about the limited alternatives presented in the DEIS. The public comment -- and it's referred to in the DEIS -- the public comment was quite supportive of looking at multiple alternatives, and they have magically disappeared. And the Council on Environmental Quality and Barbara Boxer have sided, rather than looking at NEPA and CEQA, which I think are more the governing law in the matter.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been addressed in the EIS. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA analyzed only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Takata	Teena	<p>I also don't understand why NASA is issuing this document by itself. Virtually every significant decision, particularly relating to cultural resources, DTSC is controlling all the decisions. How can we have a decision-making document with no input from DTSC?</p>	<p>NASA will follow the AOC. By following the NEPA process, NASA complies with its statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Section 4.0 of the AOC. NASA continues to work expeditiously with DTSC and the public to complete the actions called for in the AOC. NASA realizes that the EIS describes the negative impact of cleanup to background, as required by NEPA. The 2017 schedule and cost for completion are a function of the AOC. If the AOC is revised, NASA will comply with the appropriate NEPA analysis and documentation.</p> <p>NEPA process does not include a review by regulatory agencies prior to release to the public.</p>

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Takata	Teena	<p>We don't know today what a historic structure is that might be preserved because, after all, it's not an artifact. I don't think we can possibly call it an artifact. And we don't know what DTSC will eventually do with any of the Native American cultural resources.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Takata	Teena	<p>I was on a PPG committee that DTSC hosted that met every month or two in 2010. They told us during those meetings, because we asked, that CEQA would be considered as part of the AOCs. We have been looking at a report issued by NASA's Inspector General who says that NASA will not even consult with DTSC on CEQA matters until winter of 2015. By the time a preliminary consultation happens that says DTSC probably won't have an EIR out until 2017. That's when you're supposed to have it all cleaned up. It makes no sense whatsoever.</p>	<p>NASA will follow the AOC. By following the NEPA process, NASA complies with its statutory requirements (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and Section 4.0 of the AOC. NASA continues to work expeditiously with DTSC and the public to complete the actions called for in the AOC. The 2017 schedule and cost for completion are a function of the AOC. If the AOC is revised, NASA will comply with the appropriate NEPA analysis and documentation.</p>

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Takata	Teena	And so someone else suggested that the 2017 date didn't make a lot of sense, and I think the evidence in the record is quite supportive of that. It doesn't make sense. The cart is far in front of the horse.	The 2010 AOC between DTSC and NASA says "The schedule shall ensure that the identified activities can be accomplished by 2017 or sooner." This can only be changed by mutual agreement with DTSC. NASA will meet with DTSC to seek clarification of this requirement. NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Takata	Teena	And there were people here that talked about how the AOC should be followed, and yet -- they talk about if the soil is contaminated it must be removed, and yet they were talking about in situ remediation.	Thank you for your comment. NASA notes your opposition to the AOC.
Jessica	Tektas	Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found. Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Paul	Templeman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Greg	Ter	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Elizabeth	Terlinden	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Marcia	Terry	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michael	Terry	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Thomas	Tews	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lynn	Tharsing	NASA, the Department of Energy and the Boeing Company each control part of the land. In 2010, NASA and DOE signed agreements with California pledging to clean up all their contamination, returning the site to its condition before they polluted it. So do it!!!!!!	Your comment is noted.

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Bob	Thomas	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Bob	Thomas	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
William	Thomas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pamala	Thomas	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Catherine	Thomasson	<p>I was gratified to hear that NASA entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). Decades of perchlorate, radioactive toxins and many other toxic chemicals lie there contaminating the groundwater.</p> <p>There is no option to ignore it in good faith or good conscience. These are serious health hazards.</p> <p>As a physician and having studied the impacts of these contaminants especially on our children, it is imperative to clean up the area.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Matthew	Thompson	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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S	Thompson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Robert	Thornhill	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ann	Thryft	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ann	Thryft	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Amber	Tidwell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Imelda	Tio	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Imelda	Tio	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Imelda	Tio	<p>So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Imelda	Tio	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Imelda	Tio	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Margaret	Toews	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Margaret	Toews	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Zoltan	Tokes	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Jennifer	Tolentino	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
German	Tom	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Crystal	Tomaino	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Lily	Tomlin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gail	Topping	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Michele	Tornabene	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Anita	Torres	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tatiana	Torres	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sharon	Torrissi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jennifer	Toth	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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John	Totino	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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John	Totino	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Katheryn J	Townsend	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Susan	Toy	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Meghan	Tracy	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Michelle	Tran	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Gene	Trautmann	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Stephanie	Tremaine	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dennis	Trembly	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Oscar	Trevino	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Tia	Triplett	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Carl	Tronco	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mary	Trujillo	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small igniters that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the igniters. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Mary	Trujillo	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mary	Trujillo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Diana	Tsoi	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Diana	Tsoi	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Vicky	Tsoi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Liza	Tucker	We write in defense of residents who live near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) who could be significantly affected if NASA reneges on its commitments to cleanup all the contamination that is the legacy of NASA's past operations at the site.	Your comment is noted.

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Liza	Tucker	SSFL appears to have been killing people, both onsite and in neighboring communities.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Liza	Tucker	Rather than a NEPA compliant science-based assessment of how to clean up the site, this draft EIS appears to be an unscientific polemic aimed at trying to get out of the promises NASA made.	The EIS is scientifically based on studies and data.
Liza	Tucker	On and on, the EIS tries to scare readers into being worried about trucks while blatantly refusing to do what the EIS was supposed to do, address in detail the environmental impacts of all that pollution and thus the effect the No Action alternative would have.	The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. However, based on these and other comments, NASA will add information to the EIS that describes the risk associated with potential exposures from chemical contaminants currently on the site (Section 3.9.5).
Liza	Tucker	The AOC expressly exempts from the cleanup to background requirement anything that might damage recognized Native American artifacts. Yet the EIS tries to make it seem that cleanup to the AOC would damage the cave paintings at the Burro Flats area.	NASA will clarify the text. The Burro Flats site includes many rock features and areas of soil too. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the 2010 AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.
Liza	Tucker	NASA goes even further overboard and asserts that maybe the entire 2,850 acre SSFL site should somehow be considered "sacred."	We acknowledge your comment. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians has declared the NASA-administered Area and the Boeing land as an Indian Sacred Site under EO 13007.
Liza	Tucker	Trying to claim the polluted test stands are historical and implying that perhaps you can get out of cleanup that way directly violates the AOC.	Your comment is noted.
Liza	Tucker	Lastly, the real purpose of an EIS is in large part to identify mitigation measures. The Draft EIS fails to do that.	Mitigations are included in Section 4. The 2017 deadline in the AOC also precludes some of the suggested mitigations.
Liza	Tucker	The EIS should look at mitigation for any soil removal in terms of revegetation and restoration. But on this, the EIS is deficient.	Mitigations for biological resources which include reseeded, are in Section 4.4 of the EIS.

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Liza	Tucker	This is not an EIS; this is an overt effort by NASA to try to misuse an EIS to blow up the binding commitments NASA made and instead just walk away from the great majority of the contamination NASA created.	Your comment is noted.
Roy	Tuckman	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Janet	Tunick	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
R.G.	Tuomi	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sharon	Turnbull	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jane	Twitmyer	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Jane	Twitmyer	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jamie	Tyler	<p>I live in the Santa Susana Knolls, just beneath the Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL). I have the distinct pleasure of living in a uniquely beautiful community, and the distinct displeasure of knowing that SSFL, with it's witches brew of chemically hazardous contaminants, is nearby.</p> <p>I long for the day that SSFL is cleaned up. I thought I might finally be able to envision that day in 2010, when NASA signed the Agreement on Constant (AOC) with the State of California to cleanup it's property at SSFL to background levels. I was thrilled beyond measure. Finally, finally the contamination would be entirely cleaned up.</p> <p>Now that NASA has released it's Draft Environmental Impact Report, I am even more emphatic that NASA must follow the AOC to the letter, period. The DEIS truly shows the large amount of contamination NASA has created close to our community. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, and we expect you to live up to your commitments to do so.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Jamie	Tyler	<p>Significant amounts of that pollution are located under the rocket test stands. The AOC requires it all be cleaned up, so talk of leaving the rusting test stands in place would seem to violate the requirement of cleaning up the contamination beneath them. You can't remove the contamination under them without getting them out of the way.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>
Jamie	Tyler	<p>I am also pleased that the AOC provides sufficient protection for endangered species and Native American artifacts.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Jamie	Tyler	<p>There is a reason that vast majority of the community that commented when the AOCs were proposed, 3,700 in fact, supported the AOCs. And that is because we know it is the only way we can truly be protected from SSFL's harmful toxins.</p> <p>We who live in the Knolls have waited long enough. I want NASA to fully comply with all of its obligations under the AOC.</p>	Your comment is noted.
Craig	Tyrka	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gwendolyn	Tyus	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Gwendolyn	Tyus	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gene	Ulmer	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Gene	Ulmer	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ava	Unga	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ava	Unga	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ava	Unga	In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.
Alex	Unga	I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.	Your comment is noted.

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Alex	Unga	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Alex	Unga	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ava	Ungar	<p>My name is Ava Ungar and I am very concerned about the condition of the SSFL site. I live in Westlake Village, my children attend Oak Parks schools and I would like to send my young daughters to camp at the Brandeis Bardin Institute, adjacent to the SSFL site. I am not only concerned for my own family but for others who live nearby and will possibly be exposed to the contaminants left there by NASA.</p> <p>It is my understanding that NASA agreed in 2010 to clean up the contamination left behind but of recent are attempting to retract their agreement with the state. I feel it is NASA's obligation to the surrounding community to fulfill it's agreement and clean up the site. None of us in the surrounding communities should be exposed to the toxins left behind and potentially incur health issues because of NASA's negligence.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL.</p> <p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p>

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John	Unger	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
	unreadable	<p>I'm disturbed with your draft statement. You spent more time justifying why you shouldn't cleanup. NASA has polluted our community through irresponsible environmental behavior and created a toxic mess .NASA needs to get their toxic contamination out of our community! Live up to the agreement thatyou signed! Do NOT break your word! Stop dragging your feet! Now is the time to fully cleanup SSFL. If test stands have to come down to cleanup contaminated soil beneath them, then they need to be removed. If trucks have to take contaminated soil out of our community, then that must be done. It is time to fully clean up SSFL.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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	unreadable	I'm disturbed with your draft statement. You spent more time justifying why you shouldn't cleanup. NASA has polluted our community through irresponsible environmental behavior and created a toxic mess .NASA needs to get their toxic contamination out of our community! Live up to the agreement that you signed! Do NOT break your word! Stop dragging your feet! Now is the time to fully cleanup SSFL. If test stands have to come down to cleanup contaminated soil beneath them, then they need to be removed. If trucks have to take contaminated soil out of our community, then that must be done. It is time to fully clean up SSFL.	Your comment is noted.
	unreadable	I'm disturbed with your draft statement. You spent more time justifying why you shouldn't cleanup .NASA has polluted our community through irresponsible environmental behavior and created a toxic mess .NASA needs to get their toxic contamination out of our community! Live up to the agreement that you signed! Do NOT break your word! Stop dragging your feet! Now is the time to fully cleanup SSFL. If test stands have to come down to cleanup contaminated soil beneath them, then they need to be removed. If trucks have to take contaminated soil out of our community, then that must be done. It is time to fully clean up SSFL.	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Eliana	Uretsky	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Eliana	Uretsky	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Arany	Uthayakumar	<p>I write to urge NASA to fully live up to the commitments it made in its 2010 agreement with the State of California to clean up all the contamination that is found at its portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, a nuclear and rocket testing site.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Arany	Uthayakumar	<p>NASA activities led to widespread contamination of soil and groundwater with very toxic materials such as perchlorate, dioxins, and TCE. Some of the contaminants have been migrating offsite. As a local resident, I am very concerned about the potential health impacts of these materials and want the site cleaned up properly.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Arany	Uthayakumar	<p>In 2010 NASA signed an agreement with California to clean up all the contamination to background levels, restoring the site to the condition it was in before it was polluted. NASA is responsible for the contamination, has promised to clean it all up, and should live up to those commitments and promptly and thoroughly clean up the site and carry out all the obligations it assumed when it entered into the cleanup agreement.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Alec	Uzemeck	<p>The DEIS only provides a “no action plan” and one other plan that cleans to background. It is rumored that state and federal pressure drove this selection and no scientific review or analysis of other alternate plans was made.</p> <p>NEPA requires that the Decision Maker be fully informed on all aspects of EIS and further should be informed of all alternate cleanup plans including those that are to be rejected along with an explanation for each rejection. The DEIS discusses the alternate cleanup plans but does include any metrics to allow comparison of the plans or their attributes. Items such as risk, cost, schedule or disposal volumes are not provided. The reasoning for the rejection of alternates is not provided other than to refer to the AOC agreement that was forced on NASA by the politicians. The metrics need to be included and full rejection reasons need to be shown.</p>	<p>NASA originally proposed to evaluate a cleanup to background (proposed action) that meets the 2010 AOC requirements, a no-action alternative, and three other alternatives that are normally analyzed for a typical Superfund cleanup based on common cleanup goals associated with risk-based scenarios to evaluate the full range of options and their associated environmental or cultural impacts. Additionally, we always included evaluation of the different technological approaches to soil and groundwater cleanup. These additional three alternatives included cleanup to suburban residential, industrial, and recreational cleanup standards. Based on input from multiple parties, NASA streamlined the evaluation to only one alternative, which reflects the AOC background cleanup levels, while examining impacts of various technologies to meet that goal; that is, how to meet the AOC level. CEQ’s letter dated July 19, 2012 states, “However, there is no requirement that NASA consider alternatives that cleanup to other standards that differ from the agreement with the State.”</p>

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Alec	Uzemeck	<p>Future land use is not factored in so that cleanup requirements under the various alternate plans cannot be compared and only two plans are shown, cleanup to background or the do nothing alternate plan.</p> <p>Future land use is an important aspect of USEPA cleanup evaluations that matche the cleanup against the eventual land use. Thus land that would be used for parks would have less stringent cleanup requirements than land that would be used for homes. The AOC requirement that the NASA property be cleaned to background applies the most stringent cleanup for property that now is proposed for future park use. Park use would have much less demanding cleanup criteria.</p>	<p>NASA originally proposed to evaluate a cleanup to background (proposed action) that meets the 2010 AOC requirements, a no-action alternative, and three other alternatives that are normally analyzed for a typical Superfund cleanup based on common cleanup goals associated with risk-based scenarios to evaluate the full range of options and their associated environmental or cultural impacts. Based on input from multiple parties, NASA streamlined the evaluation to only one alternative, which reflects the AOC "background" cleanup levels, while examining impacts of various technologies to meet that goal; that is, how to meet the AOC level.</p> <p>Additional information regarding the eliminated alternatives is provided in Section 2.4.1 of the EIS and at: http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-impact-statement/default.aspx.</p>

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Alec	Uzemeck	<p>Backfill should be fully discussed in the DEIS. The DEIS states that soil to a two-foot depth will be considered permanently contaminated and removed. Additionally, soil beneath that level may be removed and cleaned and then reinstalled however none of the proposed soil remediation methods have been tried and proven to clean to the levels required by the AOC. In the event that the soil remediation fails the backfill will have to be found from another source and significant delays will occur while looking for soil that complies with the stringent AOC standards. This entire process has a high probability of difficulties and the DEIS does not discuss any worst-case scenario or any plans for a corrective action to maintain the process and schedule.</p> <p>The EIS further states that only one third of the soil will be returned to the site and does not provide any explanation why this reduced amount will suffice. Will there be areas without topsoil and biota? Will there be sufficient soil to minimize flooding and silt runoff?</p>	<p>The backfill material could be from an onsite or offsite source. The following potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P. W. Gillibrand Company, located in Simi Valley, California - Rindge Dam, located in Malibu Canyon, California - Santa Paula Materials, Inc., located in Santa Paula, California - Grimes Rock, Inc., located in Fillmore, California - Tapo Rock and Sand Products, located in Simi Valley, California <p>The suitability of these soils for backfill that meets the 2010 AOC requirements has not been evaluated at this time. Sampling would occur to confirm suitability prior to any excavations starting.</p>
Alec	Uzemeck	<p>The traffic analysis underestimates the number of truck trips. In the DEIS plan there would be trucks carrying away contaminated soil and those trucks coming back empty But additional trucks would be bringing back remediated soil or backfill and leaving empty. It is possible that some truck trips may be eliminated if the trucks leaving with debris could be used to bring back backfill however that close coordination of events is unlikely as previously discussed under the subject of backfill.</p>	<p>NASA will consider transporting clean soil with the trucks used to transport excavated soil from the site. There are logistical factors that will be considered such as the location of the backfill soil in relationship to the landfills and properly cleaning the trucks used to haul the excavated soil prior to loading the clean soil. These decisions will have to be made during cleanup operations.</p>

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Alec	Uzemeck	<p>The DEIS did not discuss another factor to the trucking problem and that is that Boeing and DOE will also be conducting excavation and trucking to remove the contaminated soil. The DEIS says that NASA will operate on a schedule beginning at 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM. If all of the RP's excavation occurs simultaneously the roads from the site will be jammed or operating in extended hours thus creating a further hardship on the surrounding communities. This also assumes that sufficient trucks and drivers are available to meet the 2017 completion date. I recommend that NASA and DTSC discuss extending the completion schedule perhaps to 2020 so as to not overload the necessary transportation and roads.</p>	<p>NASA has explored techniques for reducing the amount of material to be moved offsite; however, to meet the current AOC schedule deadline of 2017, removal of soil via trucks is the only alternative. NASA will comply with the current AOC or future revisions/modifications of the AOC as agreed to by appropriate parties. Excavation of soils is the only alternative the will meet the current AOC cleanup levels and schedule.</p> <p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a N-CTCP will be developed; similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p> <p>As detailed in the EIS, after trucks leave Woolsey Canyon Road, project-related traffic is negligible as compared to the existing traffic levels. Therefore, typical incident response procedures should sufficiently address transportation-related needs.</p>

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Alec	Uzemeck	The archeology, architecture and biology are not sufficiently discussed in the DEIS and are not clearly described in the AOC. NASA and DTSC need to develop specific directions in these subjects before the DEIS goes forward. For example the AOC's speaks about protecting artifacts and the question arises is the Burro Flats cave considered an artifact or will it be removed?	Agreed, NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regard to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the 2010 AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details. Those discussions will be conducted in coordination with SHPO and the Tribes and needs to wait until the soil cleanup areas are finalized and DTSC is further along in its CEQA process.
Alec	Uzemeck	The DEIS does not present the full information for the NASA site and assumes that the Best Management Practices will mitigate all of the cleanup negatives while many of these BMP's have not been tested or proven. The BMP discussion does not contemplate failure and no failure scenarios or recovery plans have been presented and the effects of the cleanup in an accelerated/ catch up recovery mode have not been discussed.	Cleanup area footprints and soil volumes provided in the EIS are best estimates based on available information at this time. The EIS identifies significant impacts to four areas (potential for soil erosion, cultural resources, damage to biological resources, and impacts to roadways), along with other concerns (such as air quality, water resources, and health and safety). NASA believes that soil erosion can be mitigated through good stormwater management practices. Impacts to roadways can potentially be reduced, but not eliminated, if onsite soil treatment technologies are proven to meet 2010 AOC requirements. Cultural and biological resource impacts can only be reduced by minimizing the required cleanup area. Possibly this could be done through the exception identified in the 2010 AOC.
Alec	Uzemeck	The narrative regarding cultural items is confusing since it appears that more information is required from DTSC and from specialists.	NASA will look at this information in the DEIS and make changes, as might be needed.

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Alec	Uzemeck	<p>As I read the document, I'll be specific, I think it violates the spirit and intent of NEPA. Violates.</p> <p>As I understand NEPA, it's to inform the decision maker fully. They didn't say partially. They didn't say 25 percent of it. And you folks presented the alternatives in such a way that there's only one decision to be made. The alternatives that you presented, they had no metrics associated with it. You didn't say what the final land use was, what the risk calculation was, or cost or schedules, for starters.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Alec	Uzemeck	<p>The truck traffic. The truck traffic analysis that you put up assumes that everything flows smoothly, but I don't think that you included the truck traffic from DOE and Boeing, who will be doing the same thing at the same time. And we're talking about one road. The EIS says that you'll be operating 12 hours a day. I don't think that you can get that many truckloads off of there.</p>	<p>The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available. See Section 4.13 of the EIS.</p>
Alec	Uzemeck	<p>But in addition to that, your schedule seems odd. In the EIS it says that you're going to do demolition in 17 months -- 17 or 18 months -- and then cleanup will start, based on what you presented today. Well, I don't know how you are going to get cleanup done and also go through the research program of trying to figure out how to remediate that soil that you took out that's below two feet that you want to use for backfill.</p>	<p>Current schedule plans calls for completion of field sampling by 2105, demolition from 2014 through 2015, feasibility study work (treatment technologies evaluations) completed in 2015, cleanup implementation plans completed by early 2016, and cleanup actions starting in 2016. The 2017 schedule is aggressive and if it were changed to a date further out, it would remove some of the pressures driving the cleanup actions. Maybe it could help mitigate the impacts from large numbers of trucks by spreading out the frequency or allowing time to build a conveyor system. Maybe it could give time to see if a future land owner wants to preserve and maintain some of the historic structures. However, it would not aid in the reduction of impacts to biological resources.</p>

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Alec	Uzameck	You're signing up for a research program. You haven't got any schedule. You don't know if it's going to be successful. And you're adding it onto something that takes a great deal of time.	Your comment is noted.
Alec	Uzameck	The archaeological is astounding. And I'm sorry we don't have any Native Americans here today. A sacred site is not an artifact. The AOC refers to archaeological artifacts as if they were a couple of bones that will be picked up and carted away. This is a sacred site, and I don't see anything in your report that says we're going to have a formal archaeological investigation and some mitigation of what you're going to tear out.	NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regard to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts. NASA is in consultation with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians regarding impacts to the Indian Sacred Site.
Alec	Uzameck	I've talked about backfill, and the biological just says you're going to destroy it and replace it. And the other thing I don't understand is you're removing an amount of soil but you're only replacing 30 percent. Does that mean that you're promoting erosion?	Site activities would take place in accordance with the statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. As required by this permit, NASA would prepare plans that specify site management activities to protect stormwater runoff and to minimize erosion during construction, operation, and maintenance of the project. These management activities would include construction stormwater BMPs (silt fences, sand bags, straw waddles, and tire washes), dewatering runoff controls, containment for chemical storage areas, and construction equipment decontamination. NASA also would continue monitoring offsite drainages for increased sediment load and contamination. The impacts from the soil removal and replacement are discussed in Section 4.2 of the EIS.
Alec	Uzameck	And finally, I just get the feeling like the document is so insensitive to the community. I mean, this is -- if you wanted to present worst case, you did. You did very well. You were successful. But my God, what does it do to the communities around here? What are you going to have left? Because you never describe what the eventual land use is going to be or whether you're moving toward that goal.	NASA is providing an analysis of impacts that would result from complying with the AOC. We recognize that the community has concerns because the future use of the property must be considered in a subsequent process. Future use is the responsibility of the Government Services Administration (GSA) and outside the scope of this EIS. DTSC will prepare a CEQA document and GSA will develop a NEPA document that will address the futures uses of the site.

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Alec	Uzemeck	The DEIS is deficient because it only presents two unacceptable extreme alternative for the cleanup. The proposed Soil Cleanup to Background would have significant environmental impacts and the No Action alternative would leave contamination in place that most would agree should be removed.	Following lengthy discussions with the Department of Justice and other involved Federal agencies, NASA senior leadership signed the AOC on December 6, 2010. NASA has been advised that the specific language of paragraph 1.5 of the document compels NASA to comply with the terms of the AOC regardless of the legal status of California State Law SB990. That paragraph has been interpreted to require NASA to comply with the special stricter standards of the AOC in order to achieve compliance with California Hazardous Waste laws. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Alec	Uzemeck	The Cleanup to Background will require a major amount of excavation that will overload the one mountain road coming from the SSFL and saturate the community roads leading from that site. Truck accidents are anticipated and the DEIS notes that the danger to nearby school children will be significant. The danger to the school children is unacceptable.	We recognize that there will be impacts from the use of trucks to remove soil. The best way to reduce the number of trucks is to reduce the soil volume required to be transported offsite. NASA is evaluating several treatment technologies that have the potential to reduce the truckloads by 36% (9,500 truckloads). The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.

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Alec	Uzemeck	The soil removal will destroy the existing biota and will alter the topography yet the DEIS does not address a grading or drainage plan. The DEIS calls for only a third of the removed soil to be replaced and it is questionable that the plants and habitat will be reproduced.	<p>In section 4.2, Water BMP-1 says, Site activities would take place in accordance with the statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ [NPDES No. CAS000002]). As required by this permit, NASA would prepare an SWPPP and an ECP that specified site management activities to protect stormwater runoff and to minimize erosion during construction, operation, and maintenance of the project. NASA also would continue monitoring offsite drainages for increased sediment load and contamination. The SWPPP would include the protocol for proper storage and use of hazardous materials, as well as spill response procedures. These management activities would include construction stormwater BMPs (silt fences, sand bags, straw wattles, and tire washes), dewatering runoff controls, containment for chemical storage areas, and construction equipment decontamination. The combined effect of demolition and remediation activities on the potential to increase surface water and groundwater pollution would be minor, given the regulatory controls in place to protect water quality and the assumption that NASA would adhere to these requirements.</p> <p>It can take many years for native species to reestablish in disturbed areas and the species composition would be different then what was originally there, despite reseeding efforts. The natural communities as they occur currently will likely never return and the, overall impacts after implementation of the BMPs would remain significant.</p>
Alec	Uzemeck	The plan proposes that some of the removed soil be remediated and returned as backfill however the techniques for this remediation are unproven. It is questionable that sufficient offsite soil can be found that meets the stringent cleanliness standards of the selected alternate to be used as backfill.	As you note, according to the 2010 AOC backfill soil must meet the LUT values. We recognize that offsite sources have not been evaluated to determine if they can meet the 2010 AOC requirement.

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Alec	Uzemeck	The widespread soil removal will damage existing native sacred grounds ancient sites and artifacts. The DEIS does not provide for professional assistance to identify and develop protection for these critical areas the impact of the cleanup will generally have significant negative effects and in particular the Burro Flats site will be impacted. Non-excavation methods of remediation should be exhausted before performing excavation that could damage cultural sites.	Please refer to Section 4 of the EIS for NASA's MMs to minimize impacts to cultural resources. NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.
Alec	Uzemeck	Under the proposed action numerous historical buildings are to be removed and the rocket test stands are to be dismantled. These test stands were used for all of the space vehicles and they are a remembrance of our national space program. NASA should make a greater effort to preserve as much of this heritage as reasonably possible.	NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.
Alec	Uzemeck	The core of the many problems with the DEIS is the amount of soil to be excavated and this is dictated by the AOC which calls for the Cleanup to Background. This AOC should be modified to allow a risk-based cleanup that would greatly reduce the amount of the soil to be excavated and thus mitigate many of the problems. The AOC allows for agreement changes if accepted by both parties and with the inclusion of PRG's into the lookup tables would allow this alternate cleaning method to be evaluated and used. A Modification in Principle alternative is being proposed that would maintain the AOC and include this recommendation.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Alec	Uzemeck	Finally, the DEIS as written using the Clean to Background method will have a major impact on the SSFL with the irretrievable loss of culture, history, environment, sensitive habitat and critical natural resources. The nearby communities and those along the transport route will also be affected. The DEIS as written needs to be rewritten as suggested including a risk based cleanup.	NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA will make every effort to reduce the impacts from the required cleanup. Some reductions can be accomplished through the proposed mitigation. Should the soil onsite treatment technologies be proven effective at meeting the 2010 AOC cleanup requirements, then additional reductions can be accomplished. While changing the schedule to be later than 2017 makes the implementation of the AOC requirements more manageable, it does little to reduce the significant impacts from taken the cleanup actions. Therefore not all impacts can be eliminated. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Alec	Uzemeck	The SSFLCAG, while not endorsing every comment made individually by its members, supports the overwhelming essence of those comments which state that the DEIS as written is unsatisfactory and the AOC requirements that caused the proposed destructive cleanup must be changed.	We recognize the effort so many local residents made to provide constructive comments regarding their concerns. We are considering every comment. We particularly recognize public concern regarding the 2010 AOC. The impacts related to the 2010 AOC alternative have been addressed in the EIS. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA analyzed only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Alec	Uzemeck	The threats to child safety are unacceptable. The proposed traffic volume needs to be reduced. NASA should place greater emphasis on on-site treatment to reduce truck traffic.	<p>NASA recognizes the concern about truck traffic and has spent much time considering ways to reduce the number of trucks. The number of trucks required is predominately a function of the volume of soil excavated and disposed offsite. NASA evaluated the possibility of building a conveyor system to get the soil to a train spur and transport via train to disposal facilities and building a new haul road. These options require prerequisite surveys, studies, engineering/designs, permits, and access across private property. These requirements preclude the concept from meeting the AOC requirements and thus are not a valid option. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Alternate routes do exist, see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>The best way to reduce the number of trucks is to reduce the soil volume required to be transported offsite. NASA is evaluating several treatment technologies that have the potential to reduce the truckloads by 36% (9,500 truckloads). The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>

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Alec	Uzemeck	The second is that WHNC has serious concerns with the removal of such a large amount of soil fearing that erosion will endanger the creeks in Dayton Canyon, Bell Canyon and Woolsey Canyon. The plan does not discuss grading or drainage methods.	Site activities would take place in accordance with the statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. As required by this permit, NASA would prepare plans that specify site management activities to protect stormwater runoff and to minimize erosion during construction, operation, and maintenance of the project. These management activities would include construction stormwater BMPs (silt fences, sand bags, straw waddles, and tire washes), dewatering runoff controls, containment for chemical storage areas, and construction equipment decontamination. NASA also would continue monitoring offsite drainages for increased sediment load and contamination.
Alec	Uzemeck	Under the NASA proposal, Native American artifacts and sites including sacred areas and historic locations are to be destroyed. The plan includes the disruption of the wild life corridor, the removal of the natural habitat for many wild animals and the uprooting of plants and trees. Further, the removal of the rocket test stands would destroy historic structures that were part of our national space program.	Your comment is noted.
Alec	Uzemeck	This plan does not recognize the expected eventual use of the NASA land as open area which only requires cleanup to risk based levels. No consideration has been given to intermediate cleanup methods that are risk based and that are approved by the USEP A and used throughout the United States. These methods would greatly reduce the amount of soil to be removed, the traffic and associated hazards, risk of hazardous contamination resulting from the transportation of soil, the time to complete and resulting cost.	NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA will make every effort to reduce the impacts from the required cleanup. Some reductions can be accomplished through the proposed mitigation. Should the soil onsite treatment technologies be proven effective at meeting the 2010 AOC cleanup requirements, then additional reductions can be accomplished. While changing the schedule to be later than 2017 makes the implementation of the AOC requirements more manageable, it does little to reduce the significant impacts from taken the cleanup actions. Therefore not all impacts can be eliminated. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Alec	Uzemeck	The WHNC requests that NASA reconsider its decision to limit the selection of one cleanup method and look at other alternatives and procedures that would mitigate the negative effects of this DEIS.	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>

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Alec	Uzemeck	<p>The NASA properties was a heavily utilized area by native Americans. Much focus is relating to rock art sites and other ceremonial features, such as cupules, bedrock mortars, rock alignments, and shadow and light effect, which may have been associated with ceremonies. However, the site the site of the SSFL was probably used seasonally throughout the year for thousands years to gather food and other resources as well as for hunting. Nearly all of the structures and associated road grading, paving activities, and emplacement of utilities during the historic period were conducted without environmental reviews. At the time, there seemed to have been an awareness of the spectacular rock art panel associated with CA-VEN-1072 and its possible significance, and efforts seem to have been made to protect that rock art panel. However, it is likely that many archaeological loci were destroyed, disturbed or buried during grading activities. Those sites, disturbed or not, may be impacted by cleanup activities. It is important to have all grading activities observed by Chumash and archaeological consultant monitors, who are authorized to defer, at least temporarily, grading when such resources are encountered. These monitors should accompany each piece of grading equipment. This requirement may seem onerous, however, the operator of a piece of heavy equipment is not in a position to spot such resources and is not trained to recognize them, and a contractor has little incentive to comply with a requirement to be sensitive to archaeological deposits.</p> <p>The Chumash buried their dead, so it possible, especial during soil removal from CAVEN-1072, that one or more human burials will be encountered.</p> <p>CA-VEN-1072 should be definitively delineated by a team of professional archaeologist and native Americans (including Chumash Indians) prior to any approval of the EIS. It seems to be clear that this step has not yet been taken.</p> <p>Archaeological site CA-VEN-1803, listed as a "lithic scatter," should be subject to Phase II testing in order to determine its significance</p>	<p>NASA has a process for utilizing Native American monitors and employs an archeologist to assist in monitoring. A process for monitoring in known archeological sites will be developed in consultation with the SHPO and tribes and will be included in the agreement document, which will be signed by SHPO.</p> <p>NASA is in consultation with the SYBCI and SHPO regarding any further archeological investigations and/or data recovery. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional information.</p>

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Alec	Uzemeck	<p>Figure 2.4-1: Each of the cited potential conveyor routes, with the possible exception of Rail Site I, to the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) would present multiple problems, including land use incompatibilities and inadequate sites for rail car loading. Note that the areal extent shown for Corriganville Regional Park omits portions of the park.</p> <p>Rail Site 4 would go through or immediately adjacent an archaeological site complex, including rock art. It would cross the Brandeis-Bardin Campus, which features summer outdoor programs and some outdoor programs during the rest of the year. These activities cater to children and young adults. The proposed route would constitute an attractive nuisance for camp participants. The conveyor terminus would have to cross the Arroyo Simi Flood Control Channel and Los Angeles Avenue to access the railroad, where there simply isn't room for loading facilities. Both light industrial and residential land uses are nearby. The UPRR is a major interregional transportation corridor, which includes Amtrak and Metrolink services.</p> <p>Rail Site 2A does not include a rail siding and would be across the railroad from the Corriganville Regional Park. The state water project pipeline runs under the area and facilities for loading would be near the west orifice of the railroad tunnel under Santa Susana Pass.</p> <p>Rail Site 2B lacks room for a rail siding without taking parkland and would be located at the west orifice of the railroad tunnel under Santa Susana Pass.</p> <p>The proposed construction of such conveyor and rail loading facility would require appropriate environmental review beyond what is stated in the subject draft EIS.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Joaquin	V	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Albert	Valencia	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Richard	Valencia	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Cuxan	Valladares	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Pamela	Vampotic	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Pamela	Vampotic	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The DEIS lacks guidance on situations and actions that depend on vague language in the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) that governs the cleanup. DTSC must provide NASA with an authoritative and binding interpretation of the language of the AOC.</p> <p>The DEIS is incomplete because it lacks guidance that still-undelivered DTSC documents, such as the DTSC EIR should include. This future EIR document must include a CEQA analysis that balances cleanup goals under various scenarios, including costs (both financial and environmental). Additionally, the DTSC EIR must provide information on what soils are to be removed in culturally sensitive areas, and what cultural resources will remain after the cleanup, as DTSC has sole authority to make these decisions under the AOC.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Andre	Van der Valk	The DEIS is incomplete because it does not specify expected outcomes for cultural resources, both archeological and architectural.	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Andre	Van der Valk	The DEIS is incomplete because it excludes analysis of all possible levels of cleanup except the "cleanup to background" alternative. Many commentators specifically requested inclusion of other reasonable alternatives during the scoping process.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Andre	Van der Valk	The DEIS is incomplete because it does not address how to obtain replacement soil that will meet the requirements in the AOC.	The one third backfill estimated was based on historic cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets 2010 AOC requirements. Section 2.2 of the EIS identifies potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California. According to the 2010 AOC backfill soil must meet the LUT values. These sources have not been evaluated to determine if they can meet the 2010 AOC requirement.
Andre	Van der Valk	The DEIS is incomplete in its specification of cumulative impacts with other concurrent projects; viz., the DOE and Boeing cleanups.	Currently there are no cleanup efforts on private lands associated with this project. The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis will be revised to include the new information released by Boeing and DOE (Section 4.13).

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Andre	Van der Valk	The DEIS is incomplete in its survey and mitigation methods for plants.	NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.
Andre	Van der Valk	ESSENTIAL POINT OF CHATSWORTH NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL'S COMMENTARY: NASA must acquire from DTSC important missing information, and NASA must issue a corrected, comprehensive DEIS that provides decision makers adequate information to make an informed decision on how the cleanup should proceed.	NASA's NEPA analysis includes the most up to date information from DTSC. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts and the 5% clause. The cleanup to the AOC will be protective of human health. NASA can amend the EIS if further information becomes available that significant alters the rationale for the ROD.
Andre	Van der Valk	We believe the preceding comments taken as a whole make it clear the DEIS as issued is incomplete, inadequate, and does not conform to key environmental laws such as NEPA and CEQA. Lack of input from DTSC, for virtually every decision affecting cultural resources and key soil removal approaches, thwarts the DEIS from fulfilling its purpose as a guide to responsible decision-making. Additionally, it is dangerous to adhere to the 2017 completion date for cleanup that the AOC arbitrarily mandates. A hurried cleanup will likely become an irrevocable mistake, due to significant negative impacts to soil and cultural resources that may occur. The DEIS must be re-issued after DTSC and NASA determine and agree to robust decision-enabling guidelines, and the DEIS must evaluate multiple reasonable alternatives.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Andre	Van der Valk	The AOC charged DTSC with oversight authority for the cleanup.18 DTSC must provide NASA with a binding, authoritative interoretation of the language of the AOC. NASA must learn what SSFL-situation-specific rules will govern decisions and actions for the cleanup.	Your comment is noted.
Andre	Van der Valk	DTSC must provide NASA with much information that a DTSC EIR-type document would contain.	DTSC and NASA have coordinated on the preparation of this EIS. NASA will provide the EIS and any other needed information to DTSC for their use in the EIR.
Andre	Van der Valk	DTSC must provide guidance to NASA on many subject areas before NASA can complete its DEIS. Of major consequence for every decision is the requirement under the AOC that at least 95% of any soil that has ANY amount of contamination over background level must be removed. This ambiguous requirement has pervasive impact on every item discussed below.	The 2010 AOC driver for what soils require treatment is the LUTpublished by DTSC. Once those areas are identified, then NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the 2010 AOC referencing Native American artifacts.
Andre	Van der Valk	DTSC does not expect to deliver its EIR until some unspecified time in the future. NASA needs information from such EIR to complete a valid EIS that can be used as a decision making guide. Does this lack of a realistic schedule not call into question the feasibility of the AOC-mandated completion date of 2017? Can the governing AOC therefore any longer be considered 'binding'?	NASA has provided all of the studies utilized in this EIS to DTSC for incorporation into their CEQA review.

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Andre	Van der Valk	The NASA Associate Administrator for Mission Support Directorate notes that NASA will be assisting DTSC in a CEQA analysis estimated to be complete by the end of 2015, but also notes that analysis will be restricted to the AOC cleanup level. (See Attachment 1.) To the best of our knowledge, both NEPA and CEQA set standards for environmental considerations that must be addressed in environmental documents, and contracts that are inconsistent with that law do not trump NEPA and CEQA provisions. The NEPA and CEQA analysis must consider all options, not the single path set by the AOC. When will DTSC's actual EIR, including CEQA considerations, be issued as a draft? When will it be issued in final form? It appears these documents are not scheduled before execution of the cleanup to the constraints of the AOC. That is not our understanding of CEQA or environmental policy.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Andre	Van der Valk	There are many environmental cleanup projects in the U.S. They "all" (as far as anyone knows) MUST operate according to federal and state EPA laws that were passed by legislators concerned with the environment. Operating under EPA processes means any toxic cleanup MUST evaluate multiple reasonable alternatives. The SSFL cleanup was forced to be uniquely different from other projects, because the AOC was signed before any EIS-type document. Why the difference? If See Attachment 2. How is the different treatment of this project explained? We can fathom no reasonable explanation. The Chatsworth Neighborhood Council advocates a cleanup based on scientific results, testing and standards, not political pressures.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Andre	Van der Valk	NASA should include the AOC document as an Appendix to the DEIS.	The AOC is available both on DTSC's and NASA's website (http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov)

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Andre	Van der Valk	<p>DTSC must interpret the AOC on the handling of Native American cultural resources. The AOC language is vague in its definition of Archaeology, defining it as "Artifacts." They must be "formally recognized as Cultural Resources" What does a "formally recognized cultural resource" mean? Who needs to recognize what to meet that odd definition? Interpretive guidance is critically needed, because much of the Burro Flats Cave area, registered in the National Register of Historic Places, is on the NASA property. The future of Burro Flats and related nearby Native American areas is yet to be decided by DTSC. An artifact is generally understood to represent a movable, historically used, significant object. Given that definition, the Burro Flats Cave itself could be eliminated by the language in the AOC, as well as bedrock mortars that are very significant in the immediate area. An explanation of how the Burro Flats Cave, and nearby related sites, will be treated must be provided by NASA and DTSC in the DEIS.</p>	<p>NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the 2010 AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The DEIS states that cleanup of approximately 0.65 acres of the Burro Flats site (CAVEN-1072) will be undertaken. At the August 28 public comment session on this DEIS, a NASA representative indicated they have been told the Cultural Resource definition in the AOC means the National Register of Historic Places (only). Under that definition, this site is exempt from cleanup. Why would this DEIS indicate any portion of this site is to be cleaned? This discrepancy highlights the problem of who controls the cleanup, an ongoing issue as we reviewed the DEIS. We do note, however, the definition of Artifact still was not clarified so the Burro Flats site may still be subject to cleanup under the AOC; since this site may still be subject to cleanup due to vague language, we object to cleanup of the Burro Flats site, as it is an identified and registered National Register of Historic Places area, and as it is an identified Indian Sacred Site.</p> <p>What are the contamination levels at the archaeological sites, and in particular, the 0.65 acre Burro Flats parcel slated for cleanup?</p>	<p>The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975. The Burro Flats site was revisited and resurveyed in June 2007 to reassess the nature and extent of the previously recorded Burro Flats site in NASA's Area II. As a result, of this investigation, California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record forms for Burro Flats were updated and submitted to SHPO. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. The potential 0.65 acre impact from cleanup activities would be outside the National Register boundary, but within the Archeology Resource Management Area.</p> <p>NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement for further details.</p>

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Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The DEIS does not provide any information on how the boundaries of the archaeological sites on the property were determined. What survey methods were used? When was that done? What was found on the site? How was it tested? At what depth? What will DTSC do with an artifact NASA found in that survey, or a midden area that would not qualify as an artifact (that surely would be "contaminated")?</p>	<p>The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975. The Burro Flats site was revisited and resurveyed in June 2007 to reassess the nature and extent of the previously recorded Burro Flats site in NASA's Area II. As a result, of this investigation, California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record forms for Burro Flats were updated and submitted to SHPO. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. The potential 0.65 acre impact from cleanup activities would be outside the National Register boundary, but within the Archeology Resource Management Area.</p> <p>NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement for further details.</p>

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Andre	Van der Valk	<p>Only a pedestrian survey of the site boundaries was done. Are additional pedestrian studies, and more detailed studies needed in the area where soil is to be removed? The DEIR lacks sufficient specificity to understand what has been surveyed. A more comprehensive survey using soil sampling techniques must be undertaken to determine the true size of the District. The Burro Flats Archaeological District extends outside the borders of Area II into Area III and possibly into Area IV. This site should not be segmented between the 3 RPs, but should be looked at holistically as part of the entirety of the Cultural Resources of SSFL. New, detailed surveys of this site must be accomplished prior to making irrecoverable decisions to "clean up" this exceptional and irreplaceable Indian Sacred Site.</p> <p>An additional boundary dilemma with the Burro Flats site and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is that, as of 1972, the NRHP site is 25 acres. Since the DEIS recognizes only 1.7 acres as the site, where are the boundary differences? Does the NRHP boundary exclude or include the 0.65 acres that is to be cleaned up? What is protected under the NRHP, and what should be protected as part of VEN-1072?</p> <p>The steps in 2b, 2c, and 2d are all necessary to define the Burro Flats site. Again we see the same problem - DTSC must advise what can be excluded from the cleanup. NASA must provide information on what they will exclude, given an updated DTSC interpretation. And here, on the single site that is already NRHP certified, the boundaries must be established, and the site still needs a detailed evaluation by a qualified archaeologist, and careful and limited testing must be done to provide information on contamination of any part of the site. The approach that DTSC and NASA</p>	<p>NASA has conducted Phase I pedestrian archeological investigations on all of the NASA-administered property at SSFL in accordance with state and federal standards. All archeological field surveys were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification and in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5097.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Archeological survey methodologies were consistent with professional standards and in accordance with common practice for such studies in the state of California.</p> <p>NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.</p>

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Andre	Van der Valk	What will be done with newly discovered archaeological Artifacts found in the process of the cleanup, that are not "culturally recognized"? How will these items be preserved or protected?	NASA has not yet determined where artifacts from data recovery would be curated. However, please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for details regarding archeological investigations.
Andre	Van der Valk	The Appendix for Cultural Resources lists multiple sites within a mile of the NASA property that have Cultural Resources. We have heard that multiple additional sites have been identified during recent surveys on nearby SSFL properties. It appears the list in the Appendix at Table 4 has not been updated to reflect current information. The segmented nature of the various studies is of concern. Please review and update as needed.	We acknowledge your comments. The report on those sites is not yet available to NASA.
Andre	Van der Valk	DTSC must interpret the AOC on the handling of Architectural Structures that are eligible historic structures (rocket engine testing facilities). Three structures at each of the Alpha, Bravo and Coca test stand areas have been found eligible under NRHP and SHPO (nine total structures). What contamination has been found in the soils under the test stands? Have testing boreholes been drilled under these structures? What has been found? Appendix C, Figure 8 at page C-53, shows significant contamination in the Test Stand Areas, but does not disclose information specific to the key structures. The DEIR is deficient in not disclosing specific information on contamination issues in these areas, and particularly in the foundation areas of the NRHP and SHPO-eligible structures.	Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.
Andre	Van der Valk	Will DTSC allow some or all of these historic structures to remain?	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for resolution of the impacts on historic structures.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Andre	Van der Valk	<p>Since test stands are not "artifacts", but are recognized as significant historic structures under Section 106, NRHP and SHPO, what will happen to these structures?</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The standards established by Section 106 (reproduced below) provide a mandate to seek ways to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. Both NASA and DTSC need to indicate their intention for these structures that could be irreparably destroyed and a key part of our country's rocket history forever thereby lost. Because the NASA property holds key remnants of our country's space and rocket development, consideration of the possible end use of the property as a park should be incorporated in the preservation decisions. If the NASA parcel ultimately is joined with the larger Boeing parcel that is expected to become a park, preservation of appropriate NRHP and SHPO eligible structures to inspire future generations should be given a much higher priority. These decisions should be documented in Alternatives presented in the re-issued DEIS.</p> <p>Appendix C, Section 5. I is reproduced in part below (emphasis added): "The enabling legislation for Section 106 is contained in 36 CFR 800, "Protection of Historic Properties." The Section 106 process entails three basic steps: 1. Identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking. 2. Assess adverse effects on historic properties. 3. Seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties."</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Andre	Van der Valk	Prepare and present a cost/benefit analysis for preserving and maintaining the historic structures and Districts. Include contamination analysis (soil and building), as well as costs and benefits identified in the study, to make informed decisions about which to preserve, and which can be preserved and be safe for visitors. We encourage special attention to Coca V and Alfa III and their associated blockhouses, as those were targeted early as preferred candidates for preservation if preservation choices ultimately are necessary.	Cost/benefit analyses are not part of an EIS evaluation. Thank you for your suggestion.

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Andre	Van der Valk	<p>With respect to all cultural resources, please provide information for the groundwater and surface water effects due to soil mitigation. Specifically include consideration of the effect of the 330,000 cubic yard reduction in site soils noted in the soil replacement plan, including collateral re-contamination and other effects from flooding and silt runoff due to soil changes.</p> <p>The impacts anticipated to the archaeological cultural resources from removal of soil from parcels within the designated archaeological site have not been reviewed or disclosed in the DEIS.</p> <p>The impacts anticipated to the archaeological cultural resources from removal of soil from parcels outside of the designated archaeological site, but within the NASA DEIS study area have not been reviewed or disclosed in the DEIS. Nothing is disclosed relative to the Burro Flats cave except that soil is to be removed from 0.65 acres - from where?</p> <p>The impacts anticipated to the historic test stands (Alpha, Bravo, Coca) from removal of soil from parcels within the designated historic area have not been reviewed or disclosed in the DEIS.</p> <p>The impacts anticipated to the historic test stands (Alpha, Bravo, Coca) from removal of soil from parcels outside of the designated historic area, but within the NASA DEIS study area, have not been reviewed or disclosed in the DEIS.</p>	<p>Please refer to Section 4.3 which reviews the impacts to multiple cultural resources from the proposed actions. Additionally please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD regarding historic properties.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Andre	Van der Valk	Exclusion of any possible cleanup alternatives, except one, is a momentous detriment to the usefulness of the DEIS. The DEIS excludes from consideration reasonable alternatives supported by authorized standards of the State of California including cleanup to Suburban Residential, Commercial/Industrial, and Recreational levels.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Andre	Van der Valk	The DEIS should be expanded to include those excluded alternatives, presenting comparison of costs and all related effects on transportation, biological resources, cultural resources, soil, water, and air.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Andre	Van der Valk	<p>We include as Attachment 3 charts NASA presented at past public meetings. The charts show estimates for cost and materials that could be expected for Background, Suburban Residential, Industrial, and Recreation level cleanup alternatives. Presented just behind these charts, is a summary of the anticipated costs for each type of cleanup and a chart summarizing the meaning of each cleanup standard. These charts and related commentary on cleanup standards and costs should be included in the re-issued DEIS.</p>	<p>Please refer to Table 2.4-1 for costs associated with cleanup standards alternatives considered but not carried forward.</p>
Andre	Van der Valk	<p>A discussion of alternatives should include what NASA will do if the Appeals Court supports the lower court decision, which will have the effect of stating that special, stricter cleanup standards are not required at SSFL under California law. An explanation should be provided to explain why the public should pay for a cleanup that is inconsistent with the law, and why local residents should be subjected to significant environmental contaminants from emissions, disturbed soil and related fugitive dust effects, and surface water runoffs that are greatly increased by unavoidable consequences of a background level cleanup of the site. See, in Attachment 4, the text of the District Court decision filed May 5, 2011, which prohibits DTSC from compelling compliance with SB990. The AOC appears to operate as a substitute for a questionable law, but the justification for its position requiring a "background level cleanup" on this important site is very unclear.</p>	<p>Following lengthy discussions with the Department of Justice and other involved Federal agencies, NASA senior leadership signed the AOC on December 6, 2010. NASA has been advised that the specific language of paragraph 1.5 of the document compels NASA to comply with the terms of the AOC regardless of the legal status of California State Law SB990. That paragraph has been interpreted to require NASA to comply with the special stricter standards of the AOC in order to achieve compliance with California Hazardous Waste laws. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The Feb. 2013 Report of the Inspector General of NASA brought up many similar questions. The report requested that the level of cleanup be re-evaluated. The Inspector General also questioned whether NASA would receive funding allocations within its own budget to perform the cleanup to the draconian standards required by the AOC. How will this be resolved? Will NASA be provided sufficient funding for cleanup to this background standard, even if the cleanup to SB990-type levels is again held unlawful by the Appeals Court? See Attachment 5, "NASA Inspector General Overview February 14, 2013".</p>	<p>NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The DEIS does not fully address how appropriate backfill soil will be sourced. Some possible suppliers are noted, but there is no guidance on how soils that must match the specific background levels for SSFL will be identified. Source sites from which sufficient quantities of such soils may be obtained are not identified.</p>	<p>The reason the sources have not been sampled to determine if they meet the 2010 AOC backfill requirements is because NASA did not have the LUT values from DTSC. The initial set of LUT chemicals were provided by DTSC in June of 2013. Final set(s) are still pending. (see DTSC website - http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_look-uptables/chemical/66073_06112013LUTand_cover.pdf)</p>
Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The DEIS does not explain why or how three times as much soil will be removed from the site as will be backfilled. Can permanent reduction (by non-backfilled removal) of up to 333,000 cubic yards of soil be deemed appropriate mitigation?</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges that when remediation is complete, the existing conditions will have changed. NASA believes that replacement of approximately one third of the excavated soil will be sufficient to accommodate the hydrology and eventual re-vegetation of the site. The one third backfill estimated was based on historic cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets 2010 AOC requirements.</p> <p>DTSC released the initial AOC chemical LUT in June 2013, and additional releases are expected from DTSC. (see DTSC website - http://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_look-uptables/chemical/66073_06112013LUTand_cover.pdf)</p>

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Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The site, apparently to be reconstituted with up 333,000 cubic yards less soil, will have significant effects on surface water runoff. A major problem on the SSFL site has been surface water runoff and related contamination effects. Although the site has had a better record in the last two years, rainfall levels have been very low. Surface water runoff effects resulting from substantial reduction in surface soils must be reviewed, explained, and disclosed. It is well settled that a reduction in permeable surfaces (typically associated with development) causes significantly increased runoffs. What will be the runoff effects of the decreased soil in a year with average rainfall? What is expected when rainfall is significantly over average levels?</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges that when remediation is complete, the existing conditions will have changed. NASA believes that replacement of approximately one third of the excavated soil will be sufficient to accommodate the hydrology and eventual re-vegetation of the site. As discussed in the EIS, the soil biology will be destroyed upon excavation/removal.</p> <p>The potential impacts to water resources and associated mitigations are included in Section 4.6 of the DEIS.</p>
Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The EIS states "onsite" (ex situ and in situ treatment) soil cleanup may be performed where appropriate. The AOC seems to prohibit this fromising alternative and states the only allowable method for soil cleanup is removal. DTSC and NASA must both explain how this seeming contradiction is possible based on the AOC language. The "leave in place" remediation alternative should be considered in the NEPA and CEQA analysis, as well as in the DEIS, because such a remediation approach would entail significantly less environmental impact, by reducing soil excavation, hauling, and soil replacement.</p>	<p>The AOC does permit NASA to use alternative treatment technologies to remediate soils. NASA is currently developing a plan to evaluate the effectiveness of the ex situ and in situ remediation technologies listed in Section 2.2.2.3 of the EIS.</p> <p>As for the "leave in place" part of your comment, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The DEIS includes a review of Environmental Justice which generally looks at the impacts to lower income and minority populations that will be affected by the hauling. Nothing is presented to address such demographics in the areas that are proposed to receive, and then permanently live with possible effects from the contaminated material, such as Buttonwillow, Kettleman, and Beatty. The Environmental Justice analysis should be extended in the re-issued DEIS to include these areas.</p>	<p>NASA acknowledges the comment.</p> <p>The landfills are outside the ROI. Impacts at disposal facilities are not included in this EIS.</p>
Andre	Van der Valk	<p>At the August 28, 2013, public comment session on the DEIS, it was disclosed the haul trucks are merely covered with tarps when traveling with contaminated material. We request much more complete protection for our community from the contaminated material that the AOC's require to be removed. Better alternatives for reduced dust from the trucks need to be developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Fugitive dust emissions would be controlled by measures prescribed by VCAPCD Rule 55. Specifically, NASA would load materials carefully to minimize the potential for spills or dust creation. Implement water spraying as needed to suppress potential dust generation during loading operations. Take care to apply dust suppression water to the top of the load or source material to avoid wetting the truck tires. Do not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms). Material spilled during loading would be collected for subsequent loading. After loading, trucks would pass through the decontamination and inspection station before weighing and departure from SSFL.</p> <p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p>

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Andre	Van der Valk	The combined impacts of all concurrently operating SSFL projects regarding traffic and transportation-related pollution are non-specific: (e.g., " ..likely would be noticeable ... ").	The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis will be revised to include the new information released by Boeing and DOE (Section 4.13).
Andre	Van der Valk	What transportation routes will the other related projects (concurrent DOE, Boeing cleanups) use. Will they use the same or different haul routes?	The cumulative impact analysis, in the Cumulative Impact section of the EIS, identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available. They will likely use the same routes.
Andre	Van der Valk	What will the transportation emissions be for all projects combined? What will be the total effect on surrounding communities?	The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available. A general discussion of combined transportation emissions is discussed in the Cumulative Impact section of the EIS.

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Andre	Van der Valk	<p>The number of trucks on all projects, travelling on Woolsey Canyon during daylight hours must be disclosed, as well as twilight and night truck traffic volumes for all projects combined. This disclosure should be presented in a table format, and specify the anticipated number of incoming and outgoing trucks in one hour increments during weekdays and weekends (if applicable), for all projects to present a realistic understanding of the traffic impact. Include a column for worker arrivals and departures from the site. Provide hour of the day in the rows, and in columns show incoming and outgoing traffic for each of NASA, DOE, Boeing. Combine all workers for all projects in the last set of columns for cumulative incoming and outgoing traffic.</p>	<p>NASA has explored techniques for reducing the amount of material to be moved offsite. The EIS addressed other impacts and MMs such as air pollution, noise, and traffic related to transportation of materials to the landfills. The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available.</p>

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Andre	Van der Valk	The DEIS survey and analysis of flora are insufficient. They lack quantification and specifics related to impacts.	<p>The habitat mapping was undertaken between September 28 and October 8, 2010 to update SSFL mapping for the NASA-administered portion of SSFL after the 20005 Topanga Canyon Fire. Base maps for field use in updating the habitat mapping were made using aerial photographs and the existing SSFL facility-wide habitat mapping by Technology Associates International Corporation (TAIC) [GIS metadata dated November 2002].</p> <p>The Fall Biological Survey Report for SSFL Area IV and Northern Undeveloped Area (SAIC 2009) was reviewed before initiating the Fall 2010 surveys on the NASA-administered property. That report (page 2, second full paragraph) states that ‘Vegetation categories are consistent with Preliminary Descriptions of Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Holland 1986), except where no suitable category exists’. No other vegetation classification system was referenced in the SAIC 2009 report. Because the Fall 2010 habitat mapping effort was intended primarily as an update in response to changed conditions since the 2005 Topanga Canyon Fire, it was decided to use the same vegetation classification system that was already in use throughout SSFL facility. It did not seem reasonable to change the vegetation classification system for just a portion of SSFL facility. However, recognizing that the Holland 1986 system was out-of-date by the time of the mapping, the Fall 2010 report presented cross-walk information to relate the mapping units (already in place) to the California Natural Diversity Data Base CNDDB Natural Communities List (1990). Mapping to the alliance level, as documented in the more recent Sawyer et al. 2008, was not done at that time because of the system’s reliance on dominant plant criteria, which would require field sampling of vegetation stands (whose absence was also noted in the CDFW comment). This approach would have been complicated by the fact that mapping was occurring in late September/early October, when only perennial and late-season plants would have been blooming or recognizable. As discussed in the 2010 Fall Habitat Report, the mapping was done from visual field observations and mapping onto detailed aerial photographs. In fact, it was not physically possible to access many locations due to extremely steep and dangerous terrain and/or dense vegetation. Because mapping to alliance level was not how the habitat mapping was originally conducted (by CH2M</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Andre	Van der Valk	<p>How many plants of each type are involved? How many coast live oak (<i>quercus agrifolia</i>) trees will be removed or otherwise endangered? How many western sycamores? Although counts for Santa Susana tarplants are shown, presentation of plant density and expected soil removals (similar to Appendix C, Figure 8 at page C-53) would greatly improve the understanding of the effect of the project on this State-listed Rare species.</p>	<p>Please refer to Section 4.4.2 for BMPs and mitigations intended to help reduce impacts to these type of resources.</p>
Andre	Van der Valk	<p>What steps will NASA take, over what period of time, to regenerate sensitive species? For example, we do not believe Santa Susana tarplant is part of the seed mix specified for replanting. How will plantings be monitored to encourage regrowth?</p>	<p>NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Andre	Van der Valk	What steps will NASA take to eliminate introduction of invasive species as off-site soil is brought in as part of the soil replacement? How will plants be affected by re-filling the site with only one-third as much soil as was removed? How will the segmented cleanup and backfills affect the overall health of this habitat, which in many areas is uniquely unaffected by the major metropolitan community next door?	Given the range and diverse nature of habitats that might be disturbed, a range of restorations would be needed. In soil remediation areas it is anticipated that about one third of the excavated material would be replaced with clean back fill topsoil. Additionally NASA plans to use BMPs related to invasive species identified in our Biological MMs. See Table 6.1-1 for additional information.
Deborah	Van Der Zaag	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Danielle	Vanasco	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Danielle	Vanasco	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
John	Varga	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sherry	Vatter	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rene	Vela	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Steve	Verdon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Enrico	Verga	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Janet	Vernon	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Miguel	Villafane	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Amanda	Villalba	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Violeta	Villalobos	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gonzalo	Villalobos	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Felipe	Villarreal	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Mike	Villegas (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District)	All demolition, construction, and excavation equipment such as compressor engines, generator engines, screens, crushers, conveyors, lighting, drilling rigs, etc. shall be registered with the California Air Resources Board Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP). In some cases, the equipment may not meet the applicability requirements of the PERP (function, time at facility, etc.) and will be required to obtain a District air permit. Equipment such as backhoes, bulldozers, front-end loaders, and dump trucks do not require a PERP or District permits, but must comply with the California Air Resources Board Diesel Off-Road Online Reporting System (DOORS) Program and Regulation For In-Use Off-Road Diesel Fueled Fleets. If a District air permit is required, the permit application shall comply with the best available control technology (BACT) and emission offset requirements of APCD Rule 26, "New Source Review." The air permit application shall also demonstrate compliance with District Rule 33, "Part 70 Permits", Rule 35, "Elective Emission Limits," or Rule 76, "Federally Enforceable Limits on Potential to Emit," as applicable.	Comment noted. DEIS text will be revised to identify the need to comply with each of these programs, as applicable, prior to the onsite of construction and/or operation activities (Section 4.7.1.2).

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Mike	Villegas (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District)	<p>The DEIS provides only preliminary details regarding the various soil cleanup technologies that are being considered as alternatives to excavation and offsite disposal. As stated, some of the soil cleanup technologies will require Ventura County APCD permits. To fully determine these permit requirements, a detailed description of each soil cleanup technology will be required. The power source for these soil cleanup technologies must also comply with District air permit requirements. Fuel-fired power sources such as an electricity generating engine may not comply with all air quality rules and grid electricity may be required to power the soil cleanup technologies. If a Ventura County APCD permit is required, the permit application shall comply with BACT and emission offset requirements of APCD Rule 26, "New Source Review." Note that the current Ventura County APCD Permit to Operate for the SSFL has permitted emissions of 2.37 tons per year of reactive organic compounds (ROC) and 5.86 tons per year of nitrogen oxides (NOx). These permitted emissions are considered to be the baselines" when evaluating the APCD Rule 26 emission offset thresholds of 5 tons per year of ROC and 5 tons per year of NOx.</p>	<p>As appropriate, NASA will work with the APCD to identify the need for air permits following determination of which soil cleanup technology will be used for the project.</p>
Mike	Villegas (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District)	<p>The ex situ treatment of contaminated soils using land farming may not comply with District rules and may not be permitted as proposed. Alternative ex situ soil remediation techniques, such as a covered aerated static pile, should be considered. In this technique, the contaminated soil is covered with a tarp or other impermeable cover and the required air is provided via blowers and piping with air emissions vented to an emission control device.</p>	<p>To best address this comment, NASA requests additional details on why land farming may not comply with APCD rules. Additionally, NASA will research remediation via a covered aerated static pile to identify whether it is a viable option for inclusion in the FEIS.</p>

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Mike	Villegas (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District)	<p>The DEIS also provides only preliminary details for the various groundwater cleanup technologies being studied. As stated, some of the groundwater cleanup technologies will require District air permits where volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or semivolatile compounds are potentially emitted to the atmosphere. To fully determine these permit requirements, a detailed description of each groundwater cleanup technology will be required. The power source for these groundwater cleanup technologies must also comply with District air permit requirements. Fuel-fired power sources such as an electricity generating engine may not comply with all air quality rules and grid electricity may be required to power the groundwater cleanup technologies. If a Ventura County APCD Permit to Operate is required, the permiapplication shall comply with BACT and emission offset requirements of APCD Rule 26, New Source Review.</p>	<p>Comment noted. As appropriate, NASA will work with the APCD to identify the need for air permits following determination of which groundwater cleanup technology will be used for the project.</p>

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Mike	Villegas (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District)	<p>Air Quality Mitigation Measure-3 (MM-3) proposes a "Dust Control Plan" for the project. The Ventura County APCD recommends that MM-3 be expanded to an "Emissions Control and Air Monitoring Plan." During the excavation and temporary storage of contaminated soil, voes and various toxic air contaminants may be released into the atmosphere. The plan should include best management practices to prevent the emissions of VOCs and air toxics in addition to preventing the emissions of fugitive dust. An air monitoring program should also be developed to make sure that the project does not cause a violation of the National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards or Ventura County APCD Rule 51, Nuisance, Rule 62.1, Hazardous Materials, and Rule 74.29, Soil Decontamination Operations. The air monitoring program should include real-time, continuous, and/or periodic monitoring for PM1o, VOCs, and air toxics such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and lead.</p> <p>The "Emissions Control and Air Monitoring Plan" should incorporate the following requirements of District Rule 74.29, Soil Decontamination Operations: a) a certified organic vapor analyzer should be used to make sure that the aeration of contaminated soil is minimized or prevented, b) contaminated soil piles or soil surfaces should be treated with a vapor suppressant or covered with continuous heavy-duty plastic sheeting or other covering to minimize the emissions of voes and air toxics to the atmosphere; and, c) trucks used to transport contaminated soil shall also be enclosed, tarped or otherwise covered to minimize the emissions of dust, voes, and air toxics.</p>	<p>NASA uses the term "fugitive dust" to discuss impacts associated with loose contaminated soil. NASA agrees that this contaminated soil could contain and release emissions of PM10 and PM2.5 as well as VOCs and toxic air contaminants. Based on this definition of "fugitive dust", NASA expects VOC and toxic air contaminant emissions to be minimized through Air Quality BMP-1, along with PM10 and PM2.5 emissions. In response to this comment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Air Quality BMP-1 will be revised to a) clarify which pollutants may be associated with fugitive dust and b) include the requirements of APCD Rule 74.29, as specified in this comment (Section 4.7.2, Table 6.1-1) . -NASA will discuss the need for an air monitoring program with DTSC prior to release of the final EIR. -The name of the "Dust Control Plan" will be considered for revisions following final discussions with DTSC

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Mike	Villegas (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District)	<p>The proposed demolition and remediation activities at the SSFL will involve removal of structural materials and excavation and transport of up to 500,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils over a period of two years. These activities will require significant numbers of diesel equipment and vehicles to remove and deliver the structural debris and contaminated soils to storage and treatment areas within the SSFL boundaries and to off-site disposal facilities. Moreover, up to 167,000 cubic yards of backfill material will be brought in to restore excavated areas. This material will also be delivered and placed with diesel equipment. Diesel particulate matter has been designated a cancer-causing chemical in the State of California. Therefore, a screening health risk assessment (HRA) should be conducted to assess potential health risks of diesel exhaust emissions associated with project activities to nearby populations, especially sensitive receptors, such as residences, schools, daycare centers, and hospitals. This determination can be made by an appropriate health risk assessment. The California Air Pollution Control Officers' Association (CAPCOA) has an HRA guideline document, titled Health Risk Assessments for Proposed Land Use Projects (June 2009), for assessing the health risk impacts of airborne toxic and carcinogenic substances. The guidelines and associated documents are available from CAPCOA's website at http://www.capcoa.org/documents.</p>	<p>NASA will assess the need for performing an HRA following completion of the air dispersion modeling requested in another comment from VCAPCD. If the modeled offsite PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations are considered significant, an HRA will be performed. If, however, the modeled offsite PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations are considered negligible, an HRA should not be necessary.</p> <p>Additionally, given the short duration of the construction activities, NASA would like to discuss the possibility of only evaluating acute risks with the APCD, if an HRA is warranted.</p>

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Mike	Villegas (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District)	Vapor emissions and dust emissions from the excavation, handling, and on-site storage of contaminated soils may result in the emissions of toxic air contaminants such as chlorinated hydrocarbons and metals. Air toxics screening calculations or a HRA should be conducted to assess potential health risks of nearby populated areas as discussed above.	The relevant measures available to reduce both onsite and offsite fugitive dust emissions are summarized in the DEIS on pages 4-109 and 4-110. These measures include such items as: apply water at a sufficient quantity and frequency to prevent wind-driven dust; not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms); use properly secured tarps that cover the entire surface area of the load for hauling. Information summarizing the health studies previously conducted as well as the risk assessment of potential exposures from current chemical contaminants at the site will be added to the EIS (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6). A study by ATSDR, was published in 1999. According to DTSC's summary, "The preliminary results of the exposure pathway analyses for air, ground water and surface water, and soil and sediment indicate that it is unlikely that people living in communities near the site have been exposed to substances from the site at levels that would have resulted in adverse health effects."
Mike	Villegas (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District)	The DEIS should assess through dispersion modeling whether project-generated particulate pollutants (PM10 and PM2.5) will exceed either state or federal air quality particulate standards in nearby populated areas.	The relevant measures available to reduce both onsite and offsite fugitive dust emissions are summarized in the DEIS on pages 4-109 and 4-110. These measures include such items as: apply water at a sufficient quantity and frequency to prevent wind-driven dust; not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms); use properly secured tarps that cover the entire surface area of the load for hauling. Information summarizing the health studies previously conducted as well as the risk assessment of potential exposures from current chemical contaminants at the site will be added to the EIS (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).

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Mike	Villegas (Ventura County Air Pollution Control District)	<p>Project conformity is addressed in Section 4 of the DEIS and Appendix I, AQ General Conformity Analysis. These discussions indicate that the emissions of material from the excavation and offsite disposal for both high and low soil remedial technologies are below the South Central Coast Air Basin's (SCCAB) general conformity thresholds of 50 tons/year for VOC and NOx. Soil remedial emission estimates for 2016 and 2017 are provided in Section 4 of the DEIS and Appendix I, AQ General Conformity Analysis. However, the emission estimates for demolition activities for 2014, although also below the SCCAB thresholds of 50 tons/year for VOC and NOx, are only presented in Section 4 and not found in Appendix I, AQ General Conformity Analysis.</p> <p>This information should be included in Appendix I as well.</p>	<p>As specified in Appendix I, AQ General Conformity Analysis, and per 40 CFR Parts 51 and 93, a General Conformity Analysis is only required if unmitigated emissions are expected to be greater than the General Conformity de minimis thresholds. As calculated in Appendix H, Supplemental AQ and GHG Information and Technical Approach, and presented in Section 4 of the DEIS, the emission estimates for demolition activities for 2014 are below the SCCAB thresholds. Therefore, they were not required to be included in the General Conformity Analysis.</p>
Lance	Vilter	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ray	Vincent	Why don't you leave it alone? Or take a reasoned approach? Your solution is worse than the contaminants your are cleaning up.	Thank you for your comment it has been noted. NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.
Adam	Vining	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Kim	Vise	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
P. Melanie	Vliet	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marie	Vogel	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rowena	Vogel	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ty	Vong	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Charlotte	Vrooman	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Denise	Vu	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Miriam	Vukich	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Dean	Wagner	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Mare	Wahjosi	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Mare	Wahjosi	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Harold	Wakefield	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Aurea	Walker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kincaid	Walker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Andrea	Walker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Christine	Walker	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Robert	Wallace	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Amber	Wallace	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Wallen	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Susan	Walp	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	DEIS Provides too narrow of a range of alternatives, allowing for only an “all or nothing” approach that is certain to either devastate the environment we are supposed to be protecting, or fails to complete a cleanup of any kind. Neither of these approaches are acceptable to the surrounding affected public or to the surrounding natural environment according to CEQA. Why are these decisions being made now, before CEQA review is done by the State?	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments. NASA is coordinating closely with DTSC for both technical and CEQA work. For example, all EIS technical studies and reports were provided to DTSC for use in the CEQA analysis. DTSC will use the EIS to prepare their CEQA document.
Christina	Walsh	DEIS Provides too narrow of a range of alternatives, allowing for only an “all or nothing” approach that is certain to either devastate the environment we are supposed to be protecting, or fails to complete a cleanup of any kind. Neither of these approaches are acceptable to the surrounding affected public or to the surrounding natural environment according to CEQA. Why are these decisions being made now, before CEQA review is done by the State?	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Christina	Walsh	NASA proposing destruction of an entire habitat and state they will potentially impact the Sacred Cave Paintings site and other existing artifacts, as well as the test stands that represent a significant part of our National Space History.	The Burro Flats Painted Cave would not be physically impacted by the cleanup activities. The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site, which includes the cave. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. The potential impact from soil cleanup would be within the Archeology Resource Management Area, but would not be in the cave itself. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for details regarding the resolution of adverse effects to test stands.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>This is unnecessary and goes far beyond the requirement by law to protect human health and the environment. In fact, it further threatens to impact human health and the environment by proposing to move unnecessary volumes of soil that go far beyond EPA health risk requirements. It is also likely to be difficult to find replacement soils that will qualify under the currently written specifications of "local background."</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>NASA fails to employ all parts of the AOC by failing to acknowledge the exception clauses designed to protect and address these issues specifically which qualify under the stated exceptions.</p> <p>By choosing to ignore one directive of the AOC while also oversimplifying others, demonstrates a need for limited modification to the AOC agreement so that a workable, implementable cleanup may be achieved that is measurable. People want to be protected from added risk.</p> <p>AOC Severability and Modification clauses provide for a limited modification to allow for a responsible cleanup that maintains human health protection as defined by US EPA Suburban Residential PRGs and existing health-risk data being completed for a health-risk assessment on the same deadline ('07 Consent Order for Corrective Action).</p>	<p>The exceptions in the 2010 AOC are dependent on DTSC approval. The cultural resources will remain in the EIS has having the potential to be impacted in the absence of this approval. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>We thank NASA for showing what “Background Bright-line Cleanup” really looks like:</p> <p>This is NOT what surrounding affected-residents want as this solution causes unnecessary impacts to the surrounding communities, the ecology and puts the archeological and historic sacred assets at risk without benefit of a measurable improvement to public health. This is not what we can afford to consider when responsible health protective solutions that don’t add these unnecessary impacts are available and should be considered.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>An approach that does not consider health-risk, fails to consider the impact of removing/disturbing soils that do not present a health risk.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>Why fill landfills with soils that do not present a health risk?</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background and placing soil that doesn’t present a health risk in landfills.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>What is the impact of that disturbance in the way of trucks, traffic, dust, and unnecessary impacts on these sacred sites?</p>	<p>The impacts of trucks, traffic, and dust on the Sacred Site were not specifically analyzed; however, the impact of different technologies including excavation was analyzed.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>Why is mitigation of these potential impacts not being more closely evaluated and presented?</p>	<p>Impacts from the proposed action are discussed in Section 4. The document will be revised to reflect changes since the DEIS was released.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christina	Walsh	How can these considerations be made if health-risk is not considered in the process?	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Christina	Walsh	As pointed out by Dr. Ronald Ziman’s comments, “there is nothing in the letter you received from CEQ requires you to exclude other alternatives. It simply states alternatives need not be mandatorily included. I have to believe that [Senator] Barbara Boxer, who has fought both for the environment and at the same time, the “strictest cleanup ever” in the interest of public health, has been misled and is not working at odds with her own core environmental principles.” ¹	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Christina	Walsh	We don’t want to destroy the natural environment and ecology and sacred archeological sites we are trying to save...	Please refer to Section 4 of the EIS for NASA’s MMs to minimize impacts to cultural resources. NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christina	Walsh	<p>This “all or nothing” proposal goes far beyond protection of human health and the environment and therefore cannot be considered an adequate analysis of reasonable and implementable alternatives.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>Adding PRG comparison and risk assessment standards of suburban residential remediation goals used throughout the regulatory world, will adequately protect human and ecological health, and will provide a solution that is consistent with an existing programmatic agreement in place (for the Record of Decision to follow), which is proven.</p> <p>Using AOC without modification insists on a process that is not consistent with any programmatic agreement ever used to address a site of this magnitude and is inconsistent with the way these assessments are done by the experts regulating the process.</p> <p>Adding a comparison matrix to soil environmental condition (undisturbed pristine natural environment would score higher than a debris pile within a former building footprint) so that undisturbed stays as such, wherever feasible based on risk assessment analysis by State Toxicologists to consider those inputs.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	AIP specifically directs the use of alternative in situ treatments to reduce soil movement impacts, yet the DEIS fails to address any alternatives that utilize this directed, proven, and more sustainable method of action.	NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.
Christina	Walsh	DEIS should provide multiple alternatives that describe specific efforts to minimize those impacts instead of this devastate-all approach.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been addressed in the EIS. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA analyzed only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christina	Walsh	<p>Now: they are not looking at future use, but deciding on up to 100% demolition of all structures for the purpose of a clean site for future disposition, even though they don't know the purpose OR if it will stay within, or leave federal jurisdiction. Yet, these decisions propose to remove all valuable assets before future-use is determined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They claim that GSA wasn't required to consider future use when declaring the site excess and now they state that those considerations needed to be commented on in the prior process [Excess Declaration] essentially leaving all public consideration without mechanism to be heard or considered. • This NEPA and Section 106 process must slow down for CEQA considerations, otherwise the process fails it's purpose entirely. • This process as proposed, removes the assets before evaluating the potential value of those assets, and then later, when DTSC does their "Soils" EIR, there won't be anything to consider because the test stands will already be gone. NASA and DTSC have stated publicly that their CEQA process will not consider demolition. This is possibly why they are choosing to have the CEQA process follow this process instead of working in tandem as recommended by CEQ [White House Council for Environmental Quality]. • This inappropriate failure to consider future use potential, which is part of the "purpose and need" as defined by the DEIS results in an all or nothing approach that threatens the future use that has been defined by the surrounding public as being most appropriate and beneficial to past, present and future generations. 	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>GSA and NASA defend this decision because it allows for NO ONE to take responsibility. It just happens, and everyone throws up their arms in dismay and points to someone else. This is the ultimate failure in analysis of the actions and solutions proposed. This is unacceptable.</p> <p>The future disposition is in the “Purpose and Need” of the DEIS yet NASA chooses to consider that process separately. WHY? Because then, they never really consider it; It just happens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% demolition of the Test Stands Structures is NOT required by the AOC as they are located in un-weathered bedrock and therefore do not require cleanup below the test stands structures. Any decision to remove the Test Stands, is strictly a NASA decision, not an AOC decision. <p>The fact that they separated the process between the NEPA [federal] and CEQA [state] process makes it possible to lose the assets in Demolition phase and then later, having nothing to evaluate because nothing is left by the time the “soils” evaluation comes up for review.</p> <p>We cannot allow this “cart before the horse” process to destroy human space history which are considered valuable on many levels in the way of future education as well as honoring our past.⁴</p>	<p>NASA will defer demolition of the Alfa and Bravo Historic Districts including test stands and control houses and allow time to better assess (in coordination with SYBCI, DTSC, GSA and SHPO) situation.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>We need to consider the impact on the existing environment/habitat as well as the current residents who will be exposed to potential impacts of the proposed action. It is crucial that the State’s EIR consider these issues and do so in concurrence with NASA’s investigation so that important considerations are not missed along the way.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>How many trucks of the estimated number described as 142 truck trips per day will carry steel from test stands for recycling? [please provide these details as the numbers provided in Section 106 process are acknowledged to include all demolition and do not specify the costs/revenues associated with the test stands and control houses (of highest historic value)]</p> <p>These truck trips are not based on an AOC requirement, but rather on NASA financial decisions that also unnecessarily burden surrounding communities with the dust, traffic, noise, and hazard impacts that are not for the purpose of health protection or the natural environment. ...Just a Business Decision.</p>	<p>See Tables 2.2-2 and 2.2-5 for the estimated number of trucks that will carry soil or demolition debris. The same number of trucks are needed to remove the test stands whether the material is disposed or recycled.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>The estimate of truck-trips per day will likely triple and will occur simultaneously as all three Responsible Parties are conducting their soil removal at the same time to accommodate the same deadline. The number when tripled and calculated over the course of daylight hours equates to more than one truck per minute for all daylight hours over the course of several years. This is not only unacceptable, but also impossible when considering the loading and staging requirements that will be needed.</p> <p>If the steel is not necessary to remove, why add that burden to these already impossible traffic and operational challenges as currently proposed in the Action? This agreement must be revisited to consider these short-comings that make implementation so difficult.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Please consider modifying the AOC agreement to allow that in situ remedies be considered, and allow the deadline to be described as “completion of construction” as was the case, in all prior versions of the agreement so that the time required to achieve cleanup goals allows for treatment time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By using health-risk to guide in determining remediation requirement, the alternative in situ treatment methods become achievable and protective of human health. This will reduce truck trips, traffic, and dust impacts significantly as “removal” won’t be necessary. It further eases the pressure on landfills that need to focus on soil that DOES present a health risk and therefore requires removal because alternative treatment methods are not possible or achievable. • A “treat first” approach will significantly minimize the impacts that require mitigation, and that cause damage to the current environment. 	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>It was the State and Responsible parties who decided to take health risk out of the equation, and by this long and endless block of each action, the equation of time is part of that process and these communities have waited long enough.</p> <p>time v concentration of COC v pathway to receptor</p> <p>Without considering these scientific facts, the State and Responsible Parties fail to protect human health and the environment as promised by these agreements.</p> <p>We must not make the solution worse than the problem it proposes to address. Let's allow risk assessment parameters being prepared under the same deadline, to inform this process so that we don't remove soil that does not present a risk to human health or the environment. Let's be the stewards of the site we always wanted and make these decisions now, before it's too late.</p> <p>We can make more informed and responsible decisions by evaluating risk so that soil that does not present a risk, is not unnecessarily removed, excavated, and burdening another community.</p> <p>The State has Toxicologists on staff studying this site, who can assist in making informed risk-based recommendations on how to best protect human health and the environment within this cleanup objective if it can be modified to consider traditional risk-based decision-making.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	How will we be protected from unnecessary impacts of trucks, traffic, fugitive dust pulmonary impacts to surrounding residents where the body burden is already very high.	<p>The number of trucks required is predominately a function of the volume of soil excavated and disposed offsite. NASA evaluated the possibility of building a conveyor system to get the soil to a train spur and transport via train to disposal facilities and building a new haul road. These options require prerequisite surveys, studies, engineering/designs, permits, and access across private property. These requirements preclude the concept from meeting the AOC requirements and thus not being a valid option. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>The best way to reduce the number of trucks is to reduce the soil volume required to be transported offsite. NASA is evaluating several treatment technologies that have the potential to reduce the truckloads by 36% (9,500 truckloads). The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p> <p>Fugitive dust emissions would be controlled by measures prescribed by VCAPCD Rule 55. Specifically, NASA would load materials carefully to minimize the potential for spills or dust creation. Implement water spraying as needed to suppress potential dust generation during loading operations. Take care to apply dust suppression water to the top of the load or source material to avoid wetting the truck tires. Do not perform loading during unfavorable weather conditions (such as high winds or storms). Material spilled during loading would be collected for subsequent loading. After loading, trucks would pass through the decontamination and inspection station before weighing and departure from SSFL.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	How will we be protected from unnecessary impacts to this unique ecological habitat when such drastic soil excavation (the top two feet of everything is essentially all living things) when these actions are not required to protect human health based on risk assessments currently understood?	Thank you for your comment it has been noted. NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.
Christina	Walsh	How will irreversible impacts and possible destruction of our nation’s Space History as well as irreplaceable ancient sacred Native archeological sites that can never be replaced be addressed? How will NASA explain this decision after fifty years of keeping these treasures behind locked fences?	Through the NHPA Section 106 consultation process, NASA is developing a Programmatic Agreement to stipulate the MMs and other commitments that will serve to address the disclosed adverse effect on historic properties from the undertaking.
Christina	Walsh	<p>We ask NASA and DTSC to please reconsider these decisions and contemplate this minor modification to provide toxicological parameters for the purpose of informed decision-making and best protecting human health and the environment.</p> <p>How is it possible that NASA is not more proud of these beginnings as we are? This is truly a travesty failing to seriously consider implementable solutions that are health protective and protective of the environment we are trying to save and protect.</p>	Thank you for your comment it has been noted. NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Current measures to pump down groundwater levels to prevent seeps from emerging are not analyzed or recognized for these impacts despite continued requirement to manage these emergences due to existing VOC contamination. This is an action that is being required by DTSC, and is resulting in a long-term loss of ecological water resources, and has already been described to have dried a perennial stream that feeds Bell Creek⁷ according to many residents, a mesic-riparian habitat, and is a primary water resource for the wildlife corridor, migratory species and has been severely impacted as a result for two years now. Why are these current impacts not being analyzed when they have been observed to already be happening by hundreds of residents?</p> <p>Why does this environmental analysis only occur to benefit the polluter?</p> <p>Why is the responsible party not accountable for these current impacts that have been communicated for more than a year by residents?</p>	<p>The regulators are working with the SSFL parties to examine the Bell Creek drainage issues.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>where is consideration of saving the test stands part of the evaluation?"</p>	<p>NASA recognizes the historical importance of the test stands and is conducting section 106 consultaiton in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act to resolve potential adverse effects from the proposed action on historic resources. NASA has made a commitment to defer the demolition of the Alfa and Bravo historic structures and to work with GSA to place a covenant for the protection of at least one test stand and control house.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>The issue of excess is long past and they did a NEPA analysis for that action and now they are doing this action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So NO ONE considers what to do with the property for this decision to be an informed decision, and this means that • NASA says that it's in the purpose and need, so how can it be a separate action? • This is truly piece-mealing and artificially segmenting the process to essentially avoid any proper analysis or "decision" being made by anybody. 	Your comment is noted.
Christina	Walsh	Native cultural considerations of the Coca area as being appropriate for demolition and any historic preservation of test stands or portions thereof for museum preservation, should be focused on assets from Alfa and Bravo districts.	NASA will take this into consideration.
Christina	Walsh	<p>NASA stated that they could go around the test stands, and this certainly emphasizes the need to modify the look-up table section of the AOC to accommodate for risk considerations which seem to be what everyone wants: protective of human health and the environment.</p> <p>NASA also stated the AOC as reasoning when we have shown that the AOCs are not the reasoning (blame assigned to deflect from NASA as a decision). Now they are stating cost, but in the costs they present, are the costs of remediating the drainages as well – which is NOT what we are trying to prevent or save. Encapsulation should be necessary in either action of they are claiming it to be a mandate for the purpose of liability issues. Those issues exist whether you choose either alternative since the Test Stands are not required to be demolished in order to comply with the agreement. Those issues need to be clearly understood and presented by the responsible parties and regulatory reports presented to the public.</p>	NASA will defer demolition of the Alfa and Bravo Historic Districts including test stands and control houses and allow time to better assess (in coordination with SYBCI, DTSC, GSA and SHPO) situation.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>While comments included an effort to politically limit the range of alternatives, the letter from US Senator Barbara Boxer that NASA uses to justify this decision, provides only one alternative (... or nothing) and does not provide for a reasonable cleanup, or a rational basis to destroy such a large eco-system that includes removing soils that do not present a risk to human health or to the environment according to US EPA Public Remediation Goals.</p>	<p>NASA originally proposed to evaluate a cleanup to background (proposed action) that meets the 2010 AOC requirements, a no action alternative, and three other alternatives that are normally analyzed for a typical Superfund cleanup based on common cleanup goals associated with risk-based scenarios to evaluate the full range of options and their associated environmental or cultural impacts. Additionally, we always included evaluation of the different technological approaches to soil and groundwater cleanup. These additional three alternatives included a cleanup to suburban residential, industrial, and recreational cleanup standards. Based on input from multiple parties, NASA streamlined the evaluation to only one alternative which reflects the AOC background cleanup levels, while examining impacts of various technologies to meet that goal, that is, how to meet the AOC level. CEQ's letter dated July 19, 2012 states, "However, there is no requirement that NASA consider alternatives that cleanup to other standards that differ from the agreement with the State."</p> <p>Additional information regarding the eliminated alternatives is provided in Section 2.4.1 of the EIS and at http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-impact-statement/default.aspx.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>During the course of the two years of meetings, multiple options were presented as a mechanism for defining “how to achieve project objectives” meaning to provide for meaningful alternative in situ methods to reduce soil volumes and in fact, goes so far as to direct the process to use alternative in situ methods “to the maximum extent possible”⁹ within the AOC agreement, yet the DEIS flatly dismisses this entirely and provides ZERO effort to comply with this directive while simultaneously claiming to comply “to the letter of the AOC.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The surrounding affected public attended dozens of meetings to discuss alternative options, to educate themselves on these technologies and weigh in, because of the importance to protect the environment, and NASA has dismissed all of these methods leading the public to wonder if the entire process is really sincere. • The 756 comments referenced in this section ask to preserve the valuable natural, historical, and cultural resources at the SSFL yet the DEIS says plainly that all of these valuable resources will be impacted and potentially destroyed. 	<p>NASA is bound by the AOC to cleanup levels that require removal of large volumes of soil that result in significant impacts to soils, biological, cultural, and transportation resources.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>CEQ comments as presented “ CEQ encourages agencies to carry out robust alternatives analysis that consider all reasonable alternatives including those that are not within the agencies authorities. The real focus, however, must always be on a meaningful consideration of alternatives. In this particular situation, where NASA has signed the Agreement and committed to a cleanup standard to “background,” nothing under NEPA or CEQ regulations constrains NASA from looking beyond cleanup to background, even though some may consider the analysis unnecessary and inconsistent with the agreement NASA signed with the State...”</p> <p>o Yet the DEIS presented for comment directly ignores CEQs directive and the comments by the public, and only considers two scenarios: all or nothing (no action alternative) providing no potential for a responsible cleanup.</p> <p>o All effort to minimize soil movement through alternative in situ treatment are ignored despite this directive being contained within the AOC signed by NASA and the State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on CEQ analysis of these letters submitted, it states that NASA is not compelled to consider less comprehensive cleanup measures... • But nothing prevents NASA from doing so. NASA is choosing not to. • Follow the AOC to the letter, but ignore page 11? How is this reconciled or justified? 	<p>CEQ's letter dated July 19, 2012 states, "However, there is no requirement that NASA consider alternatives that cleanup to other standards that differ from the agreement with the State."</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christina	Walsh	Statements made by NASA that "DTSC will only review soils impacts" during their review which will occur a year after the decisions of demolition may remove any/all structures prior to an evaluation to save them. This makes the entire process invalid and indeed illegal as it fails the purpose and intent of the California Environmental Quality Act as well as the National Environmental Policy Act.	Your comment seems to be addressing the scope of DTSC's CEQA evaluations, however the context is more about demolition decisions. With respect to DTSC's CEQA evaluation, it is NASA's understanding that they will be looking at all cleanup actions (soil and groundwater) for NASA, DOE, and Boeing. With respect to demolition, it is NASA opinion that DTSC will make the final determination whether NASA's soil cleanup remedy has met the 2010 AOC requirements. If there is a case where DTSC determines that the cleanup goals have not been met, then NASA may have to demolish a structure to accomplish the soil cleanup goals.
Christina	Walsh	Following the AOC so stringently, while dismissing specific segments of the signed agreement that provide for this protection fails to follow a Programmatic Agreement [PA] without justification and instead chooses to follow a process that is NOT consistent with existing programs such as RCRA and Superfund and this bright-line AOC approach is unproven and not consistent with any existing programmatic agreement for a site of this size and complexity according to US EPA staff involved in this process throughout Radiological Survey that was recently completed.	Your comment is noted.
Christina	Walsh	The National Historic Preservation Act requires that Section 106 consultation process [under NHPA regulations 36 CFR 800] be followed, but in this process, the same limitations by presenting too narrow a range of alternatives, prevents the process from being followed effectively for the purpose of historic preservation.	NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements. NASA plans to enter into a Programmatic Agreement with the California SHPO and the ACHP that identified protection and MMs for historic structures and archaeological resources at the site.
Christina	Walsh	Separating the NEPA and CEQA processes instead of proceeding in tandem, provides for deadlines to be missed and unnecessarily dismisses primary directive of "how" to achieve the objective from the process.	The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available.

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Christina	Walsh	It is inappropriate to assign a single ROD Record of Decision to apply to the entire site without additional considerations such as the range of exceptions designed to protect sacred and historical sites, and without providing a graded range of "soil environmental condition" so that undisturbed areas that have had no operational impacts are preserved instead of destroyed.	Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD for final stipulations identifying MMs for historic properties. The PA and/or ROD will be developed to identify MMs. Many of the comments on the DEIS and during consultation with consulting parties under Section 106 and EO 13007 will be incorporated in the PA and/or ROD.
Christina	Walsh	All mechanisms and tools available to reduce soil excavation and disposal quantities should be employed so that all impacts to the aforementioned categories (traffic, noise, fugitive dust impacts on pulmonary receptors, greenhouse gas emissions, and most importantly, the complete destruction of 105 acre habitat), as well as, burden on existing landfills.	NASA considered a range of remedial action technologies in the EIS. Some of the technologies considered include excavation (not applicable to groundwater or bedrock), enhanced biological treatment, in-situ treatment, and ex-situ treatment. See Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS for further information. These technologies continue to be studied through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014.
Christina	Walsh	we are seeing complete dismissal of all mechanisms to reduce impacts as promised over the course of years of meetings and presentations to the public.	NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA will make every effort to reduce the impacts from the required cleanup. Some reductions can be accomplished through the proposed mitigation. Should the soil onsite treatment technologies be proven effective at meeting the 2010 AOC cleanup requirements, then additional reductions can be accomplished. While changing the schedule to be later than 2017 makes the implementation of the AOC requirements more manageable, it does little to reduce the significant impacts from taken the cleanup actions. Therefore not all impacts can be eliminated. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Christina	Walsh	alternative mechanisms (including soil sorting for impacted excavation areas to reduce removal and disposal volumes on a significant basis) are dismissed by blaming the very document that directs these actions to be considered “to the maximum extent possible”.	Soil washing is one of the soil treatment technologies considered and being evaluated further. See Section 2.2.2.3 of the EIS.
Christina	Walsh	<p>The public has asked for specific costs associated with saving only test stands and control buildings and should therefore exclude the cost requirements associated with soil cleanup, and demolition of structures, piping, utility poles, water tanks and drainage ways (the most impacted should not be included in test stand cost)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With NASA’s long history of being the protective stewards of the Native Chumash sacred sites, it is truly unconscionable to fail to protect them now. • We request specific cost recovery mechanisms to be detailed publicly including the cost/benefit of the potential steel recycling revenues that may counter the other costs. These are important for the public to understand clearly. • Given the legal memorandum submitted by Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, a stewardship solution that provides sustainability mechanisms through museum preservation, open air tours and education of cultural resources and national space history monuments could easily provide the required revenues to fund maintenance and should be considered here, prior to a short sighted decision to gut our history. 	<p>Below are the current cost estimates to remove asbestos, hydraulic fluids, and other regulated materials along with encapsulating the lead paint. Annually it is expected to cost around \$20-25K per test stand to maintain. If full abatement (instead of encapsulation) is required the estimates are expected to increase significantly.</p> <p>Alfa 1 Test Stand - \$800K Alfa 3 Test Stand - \$800K Bravo 1 Test Stand - \$700K Bravo 2 Test Stand - \$2.0M Coca 1 Test Stand - \$1.5M Coca 4 Test Stand - \$2.5M</p> <p>Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for archeological and sacred site protective measures.</p> <p>Salvage value is included in the NASA budget estimates for demolition.</p>
Christina	Walsh	Alternatives evaluated as presented in DEIS states that “up to all structures will be demolished including test stands” even though the test stands are located in weathered and un-weathered bedrock and therefore are not part of the AOC requirement. It must be made perfectly clear that the decision to demolish history is a NASA decision that may be based on financial and liability decisions, but should not be stated as having an AOC basis.	The EIS will include additional analysis of retaining 6 of the individually NRHP-eligible structures: two test stands each in the Alfa and Bravo Test Area Historic Districts and each of the control houses in the Alfa and Bravo Test Area Historic Districts.

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Christina	Walsh	We have outlined here, a method to inject reason and health protection providing the basis for a green, sustainable, long lasting and health protective solution that honors the past and recognizes the existing wildlife habitat and provides for a sound future and minimize negative impacts of the actions proposed. Please consider.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Christina	Walsh	All non-treatable soils should use “soil sorting” for the purpose of identifying the particle sizes associated with the COCs driving the soil excavation so that a portion sent for disposal and burden on other communities can be reduced. Native Cultural Monitor for all such process should be required.	A process for monitoring will be developed in consultation with the SHPO and tribes and will be included in the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.
Christina	Walsh	Limited modification to AOC to utilize risk-based limits so that alternative methods are achievable (Suburban residential health risk standard as prescribed by USEPA) making the action protective of human and ecological health, and also provides for many alternative in situ programs to be employed to drastically reduce the impact to the current environment.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>The designation of “treatable” also fails to be employed on the basis of a change to the deadline from all prior agreements upon which the 2017 deadline is based. All versions of this agreement including the 07 Consent Order for Corrective Action, and all versions of the AOC through 1.9 include the requirement of all in situ treatment to be “constructed by 2017” not completed, as it is understood that these methods that require time for degradation processes to occur, cannot be completed by 2017. This modification of the AOC is necessary to make for a workable sustainable solution that the AOC itself directs.</p> <p>The AIP which the AOC is written from specifically states that the “2017 deadline shall remain the same” which demonstrates the fact that this deadline is driven from the prior agreements and therefore cannot be made shorter, while also making the requirement (background) larger.</p> <p>This AOC path forward [unchanged] is designed to fail and therefore must be modified.</p>	<p>The 2010 AOC does require remediation to be completed by the end of 2017. NASA will conduct treatability studies to assess the ability of the remedial technologies described in Section 2 to enhance the natural degradation processes.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>The alternative soil treatment technologies as outlined in ES-3.1.2.2 are all dismissed based on an internally defined conjured deadline and therefore fails to follow the AOC it of which it claims to be based.</p> <p>In the definition of “treatable” it states that excavation is the only “proven” method despite a decade of proven technology data available. These are not new and emerging technologies, but rather existing and already proven effective at residential standards and therefore should not be flatly dismissed here.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>ES-3.2 No Action Alternative Unacceptable</p> <p>This analysis fails to protect human health or the natural environment. This analysis proposes that no demolition of test-stands would occur and does not require an encapsulation as described by NASA when pushed to answer the questions about the test stands.</p> <p>Why are liability requirements used to justify demolition not required under the no action alternative?</p> <p>This appears to show that this is a false claim with no real basis according to the AOC, but rather a decision by NASA.</p>	<p>40 CFR 1502.14(d) requires federal agencies to include a no action alternative in their NEPA evaluations.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Why doesn't 'leave in place' solution under the "no action alternative" also impose maintenance costs for encapsulation and annual maintenance and paint fees when these requirements are being imposed to respond to an effort to save the test stands. Further, why are the costs provided and presented to the community also including the encapsulation of the "entire district" which includes contaminant impacted drainages. We aren't trying to save the contamination, but the history.</p> <p>This can be done as it is acknowledged that the problem is in the drainage, not in the rock below the test stands. Please provide these numbers separately by district structure for Alfa, Bravo and Coca and provide costs by structure, so that test stands can be differentiated from the cost of remediating the soils, concrete, and support structures that do not represent historic value.</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>This describes erosion impacts to be short term despite the proposed action only includes a 30% replacement of excavated soils. Considering the existing steep topography, it is unclear how this impact will be temporary since these topographic changes will be long term by definition. The soil won't grow back.</p> <p>Most importantly, the living biota, flora and fauna will all be destroyed to which there is no legitimate or adequate mitigation presented.</p>	<p>NASA believes that replacement of approximately one third of the excavated soil will be sufficient to accommodate the hydrology and eventual re-vegetation of the site. As discussed in the EIS, the soil biology will be destroyed upon excavation/removal.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>The proposed action calls unnecessarily for the demolition of historic structures on NASA administered land at SSFL having significant negative local and long-term impacts, yet the AOC does not require this. Why is NASA not making any effort whatsoever to save the national history that it is capable of saving through the more accurate and protective interpretation of the AOC. These historic structures are not located in soils but in rock and therefore do not require removal.</p> <p>NASA staff has acknowledged that these can be worked around, so why is there no acknowledgement provided with in the ROD process that is intended to protect the site by evaluating the solution to be sure it isn't worse than the problem. The AOC MUST be modified on a limited basis to account for these very real details that can provide for a responsible cleanup that honors both the past and the future.</p>	<p>As stated in the DEIS and FEIS, the proposed action includes demolition of structures to support the excess of the property. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for clauses related to retention of historic structures</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>As described by the Chumash letter, deferral of mitigation until Record of Decision [ROD] is problematic as it prevents meaningful comment, and fails to consider impacts of demolition that are within the "purpose and need" as described in the DEIS. How can this be artificially segmented?</p>	<p>Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which identifies stipulations to resolve adverse effects.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>ES-5.1.2 Cultural Resources</p> <p>This section fails to acknowledge the specific exceptions written in the AOC. These exceptions are designed and written for the purpose of protecting the Burro Flats Cave Sacred Site as well as other smaller sites. NASA fails to acknowledge that the word “artifact” includes sacred cave paintings, which are considered among the most well-preserved in North America and estimated to be 1,000 years old. This failure demonstrates an unwillingness to use the portions of the AOC intended to protect the past, to do so. This is of great disappointment and is indeed inexcusable.</p> <p>NASA must acknowledge the purpose and intent behind each and every point within the Agreement In Principle [AiP] which the AOC was based upon, to include the specific sections written by and agreed to for the specific purpose of protecting these important sites.</p> <p>Proper mitigation for the cultural impacts proposed by the action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NEW MITIGATION: Cultural Interpretive Center.10 2. NEW MITIGATION: Native American monitoring during any ground disturbing activities. 3. NEW MITIGATION: First Native Chumash National Park11 	<p>NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	This section describes the burro flats site as being 0.65 acres and certainly any proposed soil removals would be under the "5% exception clause" since 5% of the proposed soil removal of 500,000 cubic yards is 25000 yards and it is clearly known that the soil in this area (even if you were to remove all of the top two feet of soil in the 0.65 acres would not exceed this limit, so it is confusing to see NASA threaten this impact when it can clearly be handled within the agreement as currently written. This points to an underlying political pressure being exerted and really driving these decisions making promised transparency somewhat of a charade.14	The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. The potential 0.65 acre impact from cleanup activities would be outside the National Register boundary, but within the Archeology Resource Management Area. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the 5% clause in the AOC.
Christina	Walsh	SSFL has been formally identified by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians as an Indian Sacred Site under Executive Order 13007 and the proposed action seems to dismiss this Executive Order and the importance of this consideration by the limited range of alternatives that are artificially imposed on the surrounding affected public.	NASA evaluated the impact of the Proposed Actions on the Indian Sacred Site in Section 4.3.
Christina	Walsh	Demolishing the test stands is acknowledged to be a long-term negative impact, and is not required by the AOC and therefore should be mitigated by acknowledging their historic preservation value and eliminating this impact. A large majority of the 3000+ truck trips for demolition, can be eliminated by saving these historic sites as is being requested by nearly the entire surrounding affected communities.	The EIS will include additional analysis of retaining 6 of the individually NRHP-eligible structures: two test stands each in the Alfa and Bravo Test Area Historic Districts and each of the control houses in the Alfa and Bravo Test Area Historic Districts.
Christina	Walsh	It is strongly recommended that the summary of cumulative impacts be addressed to consider the obvious mitigations so that a reasonable solution can be attained. This emphasizes the need to revisit the negotiating process to modify the AOC in a limited manner so a workable and reasonable, and health protective solution can be achieved.	Mitigations are considered in the cumulative impact section of the EIS. NASA acknowledges your comments regarding modification of the AOC.

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Christina	Walsh	DEIS fails to consider cumulative impacts of other remedial activities ongoing at the site by the other responsible parties all working based on the same deadline and will be engaging in these activities concurrently.	Cumulative impacts considers past, present and foreseeable actions on the site. Past and ongoing remedial actions were considered, along with the actions of Boeing and DOE. See Section 4.13 of the EIS for the cumulative impacts evaluation.
Christina	Walsh	Section 4.2 Soils, landslide potential, topography, and paleontological resources: Significant, negative, long-term for action, and negligible, negative, local, and short term are how no action alternative is described. This incorrectly assumes that a total lack of cleanup of contaminated soils that represent health risks potentially for centuries moving forward will carry a negligible impact? This fails to analyze and evaluate the no action alternative as a viable possibility when it is indeed the only alternative provided, other than total destruction of the site.	The contamination in the soil is addressed in Section 4.9 The health risk is classified as moderate under no action.
Christina	Walsh	Section 4.3 Cultural Resources This table summary describes the impacts as significant despite the fact that no sampling data proposes that these soils require removal. Pending Consultation, significant mitigation will be required to address this unnecessary destruction of native history and culture. What sort of mitigation could possibly come even close to comparison to the damage to irreplaceable sites this action proposes to destroy	As disclosed in the DEIS, the impacts to cultural resources would be significant. The NHPA Section 106 consultation process regarding impacts on cultural resources is ongoing. The consultation will culminate in an agreement document that will stipulate commitments NASA has made to address the significant impact on cultural resources from the Proposed Action. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Section 4.4 Biological Resources</p> <p>Moderate regional long-term impacts from failing to address the contamination impacts that present a health risk to either the environment or human health of the surrounding communities which will never be resolved if no actions to protect human health are taken. The purpose of CEQA is to protect the site from a solution that is worse than the problem itself. NEPA is also supposed to evaluate alternatives to avoid such impacts for the same reason. In this case, the processes are separated so that cumulative impacts are not evaluated and therefore missed. The damage to the environment will be devastating and for no measurable increase in protection of public health. Then for what purpose are these extreme and unnecessary actions really being considered?</p> <p>Political??</p>	<p>Please refer to Section 2.4 for the rationale for the changes in alternatives considered. Additionally, please refer to Section 4.13 for cumulative impacts. NASA recognizes public concern regarding the alternatives in the EIS. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA analyzed only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA will comply with the current AOC or future revisions/modifications of the AOC as agreed to by appropriate parties. NASA will not commence cleanup activities until the CEQA process is complete.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Section 4.5 Traffic and Transportation</p> <p>Significant impacts as described are also likely to be impossible considering the proposal that puts hundreds of trucks in the same place at the same time. During daylight hours this would likely equate to mean one truck leaving every single minute for years at a time. This proposal is with out merit in the real world.</p>	<p>NASA realizes a large number of trucks will be required to cleanup the soil to meet the LUTvalues published by DTSC in order to comply with the AOC. As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing’s existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would be used during the implementation of the demolition and environmental cleanup activities and will address the volume of trucks that will be used each day.</p> <p>The best way to reduce the number of trucks is to reduce the soil volume required to be transported offsite. NASA is evaluating several treatment technologies that have the potential to reduce the truckloads by 36% (9,500 truckloads). The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>Section 4.6 Water Resources</p> <p>No action on the impacts to water resources will continue to present a health risk to the surrounding environment and public health as well as degradation to the California resource, which requires protection according to California’s non degradation policy for groundwater resources.</p>	<p>As described in Sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.3.1, NASA will evaluate the potential health risks from groundwater as described in the SRAM.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Section 4.7 Air quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p> <p>Mitigation to these impacts can be partially achieved by using in situ alternative treatment methods to the maximum extent possible to avoid and reduce required truck trips and traffic emissions.</p>	<p>Thank you for your MM suggestions and potential stewardship solutions. NASA will consider these and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>Section 4.9 Health and Safety</p> <p>Impacts to a no action have significant long term impacts on the local environment and therefore emphasizes the requirement for health risk to human health and ecological health risk be considered.</p>	<p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>Section 4.10 Site Infrastructure and Utilities</p> <p>It is advised to maintain water storage resources to maximize opportunities for sustainable solutions to address soil treatment and needed groundwater treatment plans that protect local habitats during treatment cycles. Why build it if it already exists?</p>	<p>NASA will consider this approach and make a decision prior to demolition activities.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Section 4.12 Hazardous and nonhazardous Materials and Waste</p> <p>In addition to this moderate negative long-term impact by failing to act and protect the surrounding public, the answers and uncertainties will never be addressed making any potential for a real future for the site to be negligible at best.</p>	NASA acknowledges your comment.
Christina	Walsh	<p>Section 2.10 of the AOC as described in the MIP should be modified to reflect current waste disposal classifications and directives to prevent problems with disposal needs required by the implementation of the proposed action. Enhance this section by specifying that alternative methods of in situ treatment to reduce and minimize burden on landfills, truck trips, etc. will be employed “to the maximum extent possible” as prescribed in the AOC16</p>	NASA acknowledges your comments regarding modification of the AOC. We are committed to meeting the AOC to which we have agreed.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Table ES-5 Summary of Cumulative Impacts without Mitigation or Best Management Practices</p> <p>ES-5 presents the cumulative impact on cultural resources as significant and negative and specifically references the “cave site” as being impacted long-term when there is no specific sampling data that supports this claim. Further given the size of the specific “cave site” referenced, the exceptions defined, would appropriately be able to protect this area to the maximum extent possible. The summary is in fact inaccurate, and unfairly presents a picture of certain destruction and “nothing” as the only possibilities.</p> <p>This is inappropriate and irresponsible to put these areas at risk in this way when it is not necessary to meet health-risk requirements by law, and there is no existing programmatic agreement used to guide such cleanups that DOES NOT consider risk as the primary means to measure needed remedial actions and mitigation.</p>	<p>NASA will consider making updates to the Executive Summary to address this comment.</p> <p>The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. The potential 0.65-acre impact from cleanup activities would be outside the National Register boundary, but within the Archeology Resource Management Area. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regard to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>No adequate mitigations are proposed in this action where complete destruction or no-action are the only alternatives.</p> <p>Most of the analysis of impacts presented in the aforementioned table [Table ES-5 Summary], do not consider more reasonable and health protective as well as legally compliant methods of considering risk inputs [as prescribed in examples shown in Attachment-A (MiP)] which would prevent these areas from being put at such risk. In this proposal of action, 62 acres of open-space is proposed to be devastated, "...requiring complete removal of all existing vegetation such as shrubs, plants, and trees. Additionally, removing large volume of soil would change soil profiles creating soil instability, decreased vegetative biodiversity and increased spread of invasive weeds"¹⁷</p> <p>Reasonable alternatives that are protective of human health and the environment need to be presented, and for that to be measurable, risk comparisons need to be made. Please consider a modification to the AOC that allows for this risk information at Suburban Residential, using state toxicology expertise to weigh with current lookup tables and provide alternative methods to be used to achieve these similar objectives (based on health-risk).</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>Proposed mitigation should include ceremonial areas for use by local Tribes to encourage outreach and education about their traditions for the future. According to [40CFR 1508.20], replacing or providing substitute resources or environments" by "compensating for an impact" is where the first alternative proposed should be to prevent impact to these resources, and because these resources have not been available for scholarly secular research or religious or ceremonial purposes to allow for that education within the local community to exist, every effort should be made here to provide ceremonial areas in addition to and nearby cultural resources so that presentation of these cultural traditions can be made for the future.</p>	<p>Thank you for your MM suggestions. NASA will consider these and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	NASA has demonstrated that the actions proposed are unacceptable as are the alternatives presented and therefore, the environmental impact analysis should be updated upon modification of the Look up Table [LUT] requirements so that a feasible, implementable, and effective alternative can be presented for analysis with multiple technologies acknowledged to be feasible, presented as alternative methods to achieve the objective to a health protective and environmentally sound cleanup goal.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Christina	Walsh	New sites have been discovered throughout SSFL site including in Area IV through the RAD survey, as well as in other areas in the undeveloped areas. This indicates that there is much that is not known and great care must be taken when considering disturbance of these soils. A proposal to devastate the top two feet of everything living on 105 acres cannot be justified and must be reconsidered.	NASA acknowledges your comments and concerns regarding impacts to archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which addresses impacts to historic properties.
Christina	Walsh	Completion of CEQA evaluation prior to Record of Decision is necessary BEFORE any demolition decisions are made on historic or sacred areas. It is inappropriate to move forward without CEQA full evaluation, which should be happening in tandem so that NEPA and CEQA processes can best inform one another to ensure that protection of the existing environment is maintained.	The AOC requires NASA to develop a NEPA document. In order to meet the 2017 cleanup completion date, NASA must proceed with the EIS.

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Christina	Walsh	We ask that NASA consult with DTSC decision-makers and to consult using mediator if useful, to attempt to see if these limited modifications (or similar ideas of limited modification) to utilize the existing work and provide a better, more traditionally measured, risk-based solution path forward, that allows for an environmentally sound cleanup plan that meets health-risk standards and is compliant of the law. Using health-risk standards as a measurable tool to determine level of safety provided to the surrounding communities, and is in keeping with the regulatory decision processes utilized by the regulatory agencies to be most effective at achieving water and soil quality standards.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Christina	Walsh	Please also consult with US Senator Barbara Boxer's office to see if these efforts to protect the existing environment, the sacred sites and our nation's history can be attained by considering risk so that measurable, and better-informed remedy decisions can be made.	Your comment is noted.
Christina	Walsh	Please consult with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians to see if they would be willing to steward this process to see if a future use consideration can include an open space open air cultural and historical museum park. Many experts have spoken about these valuable assets being protected and we ask that those discussions be given real consideration.	NASA is in consultations with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians and they will be made aware of this suggestion.
Christina	Walsh	Please consult with other local tribe cultural representatives [both federally recognized as well as non-recognized native cultural groups] as several tribes are expected to have history with the site.	Thank you for your suggestion.
Christina	Walsh	Please consult with Department of Wildlife and consider their long-term concerns and we ask that their staff be given a full presentation and review of the impacts as proposed.	NASA received comments from CDFW and will consider their concerns as noted elsewhere.

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Christina	Walsh	Please consult with Ventura County to consider the Oak Tree ordinance and how it will be navigated considering the proposed action seeks the removal of all trees and vegetation in a 105 acre area that includes steep drainages where erosion considerations and streambed modification must be considered.	As a federal agency, NASA is not required to comply with state or local policies, ordinances or statutes. NASA will continue to make efforts adhere to these policies when feasible.
Christina	Walsh	Please consult with Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board about their interim measures, long term effects of the actions proposed as well as the impact on the discharge permit [NPDES]18 held by the responsible parties.	NASA will continue to coordinate closely with the RWQCB.
Christina	Walsh	"Implementing the proposed action to meet 2010 AOC would result in the excavation of non-treatable soils to the depth of 2ft (and in some places 20ft) from approximately 105 acres" yet they are claiming this mandates impacts of the native burro flats site, (where no samples have been taken to support this claim) and the 5% exception clause could easily accommodate this and all other sites (0.65 acres) but NASA chooses to put them in harms way despite the fact that the AOC DOES NOT REQUIRE IT	The exceptions in the 2010 AOC are dependent on DTSC approval. The cultural resources will remain in the EIS has having the potential to be impacted in the absence of this approval. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.
Christina	Walsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a NASA decision and it is dishonest to blame the AOC for this very irresponsible decision that in fact betrays the long involved communities. • This is truly the worst idea ever. There is no legitimate reason to consider this level of destruction that does not protect human health any more, and destroys an entire eco system and creates serious adverse impacts to the surrounding communities. This must be re-thought to consider passive treatment systems, sustainable treatment systems that consider long range solutions and not just the short term compliance of a law that has already fallen. 	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Christina	Walsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proposal to devastate the top two feet of everything living on 105 acres cannot be justified and must be reconsidered. 	<p>NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted. In order to reduce environmental impacts and implement an efficient cleanup, NASA is considering a range soil cleanup technologies. While these technologies may help reduce the amount of soil required to be transported offsite, and those associated impacts, its is not possible for it to treat the surface soils and reduce the 105-acre footprint.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>ES-12.0 Relationship between Local Short-term Use of the Environment and Long-term Productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If NEPA requires this analysis, why has NASA failed to present this analysis within the DEIS material and why is NASA not providing for a range of alternatives to provide opportunity to save these historic structures and sense of place sacred areas in Burro Flats and other designated areas. 	<p>The analysis is performed in Section 4.14.1 of the EIS. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. NASA plans to enter into a Programmatic Agreement with the California SHPO and the ACHP that identified protection and MMs for historic structures and archaeological resources at the site.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is inappropriate for NASA to claim that cleanup of soils to LUT values reduces risk when risk is not considered. In order to make such a claim, RISK must be considered on a prominent basis. 	<p>When contaminated soil is removed, then risk is also reduced. The amount of the reduction is not yet known, since the risk alternatives have not been fully evaluated in the EIS.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	Based on the statements made in the Section 106 consultation, it seems that no effort to protect these resources is being made because the process is being split where demolition is not examined and future use is not considered. This is a complete betrayal of the process we have all committed to follow.	NASA recognizes the historical importance of the test stands and is conducting section 106 consultaiton in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act to resolve potential adverse effects from the proposed action on historic resources. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.
Christina	Walsh	We request that this information be made available and clearly define the costs that relate to disposal of materials, versus recycling revenues associated with steel from the test stands and concrete from the drainages, roads, and building footprints. The goal is to save what is most feasible, most presentable and is able to help tell the story of our Nations Race to Space.	An EIS is designed to present the impacts to the environment, not the costs. Decisions about costs will be made by NASA during the implementation planning stage.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Since future use is described as being part of the defined “purpose and need”, why does the DEIS fail to analyze for these potential decisions within the process. By artificially segmenting this decision-making process, the DEIS fails to inform it’s primary purpose: to protect the site solution from being worse than the problem it proposes to address.</p>	<p>The purpose of the Proposed Action is to remediate the environment to a level that meets NASA’s environmental cleanup responsibilities and to undertake the demolition actions necessary to support both remediation and property disposition of the NASA-administered portion of SSFL.</p> <p>NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA will make every effort to reduce the impacts from the required cleanup. Some reductions can be accomplished through the proposed mitigation. Should the soil onsite treatment technologies be proven effective at meeting the 2010 AOC cleanup requirements, then additional reductions can be accomplished. While changing the schedule to be later than 2017 makes the implementation of the AOC requirements more manageable, it does little to reduce the significant impacts from taken the cleanup actions. Therefore not all impacts can be eliminated. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Christina	Walsh	<p>Record of Decision should be examined for each of the regions of influence (ROI) and should evaluate multiple methods of reaching a health protective legally compliant cleanup that protects the current natural, cultural and historical features and assets currently present within the site boundaries as well as within the bordering areas of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory. These decisions need to be responsible for addressing the complexities that arise by the differences in land ownership and requirement for action.</p>	<p>NASA originally proposed to evaluate a cleanup to background (proposed action) that meets the 2010 AOC requirements, a no action alternative, and three other alternatives that are normally analyzed for a typical Superfund cleanup based on common cleanup goals associated with risk-based scenarios to evaluate the full range of options and their associated environmental or cultural impacts. Additionally, we always included evaluation of the different technological approaches to soil and groundwater cleanup. These additional three alternatives included a cleanup to suburban residential, industrial, and recreational cleanup standards. Based on input from multiple parties, NASA streamlined the evaluation to only one alternative which reflects the AOC background cleanup levels, while examining impacts of various technologies to meet that goals.</p> <p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>ROD needs to be done in detail, by area using alternative non-excavations methods first (within the Decision-tree process).</p> <p>Non treatable areas should employ soil sorting for the purpose of reducing soil movement and disposal (burden on landfills) and long term phyto sequestration solutions for the groundwater challenges that will span many generations.</p>	<p>NASA is currently planning treatability studies that will evaluate the ability of the technologies described in Section 2 to treat contamination and soil and groundwater. One of these technologies is soil washing (soil sorting). Phytoremediation was not carried forward as a technology to be tested as described in Section 2.4.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	All treatable soils should be considered for alternative in situ methods so that truck traffic, burden to landfills, greenhouse gas emissions and fugitive dust impacts can be minimized to the maximum extent possible. Limited modification of AOC to allow for completion of construction so that these technologies may be prominently considered based on human and ecological health-risk levels.	<p>NASA considered a range of remedial action technologies in the EIS. Some of the technologies considered include excavation (not applicable to groundwater or bedrock), enhanced biological treatment, in-situ treatment, and ex-situ treatment. See Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS for further information.</p> <p>These technologies continue to be studied through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014.</p>
Christina	Walsh	Test Stands are not in soils and therefore should not be part of the "requirement" but rather, to be discussed and debated so that reasonable and rational and sustainable decisions can be made to protect our national history.	NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.
Christina	Walsh	Sacred Cultural Areas should not be part of this decision, as nothing based on science (sampling or otherwise) requires this potential harm to take place. It is clear that these areas should be declared protected from impact by this record of decision and all related decisions in this complex process moving forward.	NASA acknowledges your comments. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD which addresses impacts to historic properties.

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Christina	Walsh	2.2.1 Groundwater GETS system must be modified to discharge treated water in a balanced manner so that the drainages that have historically been riparian, remain so. Current impacts as a result of this effort by NASA and Boeing has resulted in adverse impacts to 1.4 miles of Bell Creek from the water diversion to outfall 19. Please consider moving this discharge to outfall 2, and to balance with pumping that may occur to the north where similar mitigative measures will be necessary to protect those watersheds and habitat.	This is being considered and discussed with DTSC and the RWQCB. Boeing owns this system and holds the permit.
Christina	Walsh	Deeply concerned that demolition seems to include these long term treatment systems that are acknowledged to be needed for decades and possibly centuries. How can we be pulling them offline now? Especially given that the biggest challenge to be addressed is the groundwater impacts and how that will affect surface water impacts in the future.	As discussed in Section 4.6 of the EIS, the long term treatment system (GETS) will remain in place.
Christina	Walsh	The groundwater responsibility by the parties, MUST be acknowledged by NASA and Boeing as we will not accept any more "wait and see." As previous promises have not been kept. Comprehensive groundwater solutions are primary to achieving the objectives presented in the cleanup agreements and they must be modified to be workable and implementable. A site-wide seep and stream study to best understand all potential migration pathways of existing contaminants must be more clearly understood and presented to the surrounding affected public.	Groundwater investigations and studies comply with the 2007 Order. Groundwater monitoring will be on-going during remediation to evaluate the effects of the remedial technologies selected for cleanup.
Christina	Walsh	2.2.1.2 Pre-demolition Activities Standard Operating Procedures must include a sample per bin (not multiple bins) policy to ensure that adequate health protection is achieved. This is especially important given the impacts in many of these areas are of multiple COCs that co-exist within the same soil profile requiring action.	The specific process that will be followed regarding sampling soil stockpiles or waste bins will be included in the Soils Remedial Action Implementation Plan that is required by the AOC.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Table 2-2-1 NASA Administered Structures proposed for Demolition and their NRHP and Biological Considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2727 Alfa 1 Test Stand is individually NRHP eligible and also has potential as bird nesting and bat roosting area. Contributes strongly to America’s space history. 2. 2729 Alfa 3 Test Stand is individually NRHP eligible and also has potential as bird nesting and bat roosting area. Contributes strongly to America’s space history. 3. 2729a Alfa 3 control station shack is individually NRHP eligible and also has potential as bird nesting and bat roosting area. Contributes strongly to America’s space history. 4. 2739 Stand talker Shack contributes strongly to the story of America’s space history. 5. Road to test facility should be maintained for access and infrastructure purposes. This otherwise adds unnecessarily to the negative impacts felt by neighboring communities that serves no real purpose. 6. 2730 Bravo 1 Test Stand is individually NRHP eligible and also has potential as bird nesting and bat roosting area. Contributes strongly to America’s space history. 7. 2214 Bravo Terminal House is individually NRHP eligible. Contributes strongly to America’s space history. 8. 2731 Bravo II Test Stand is individually NRHP eligible and also has potential as bird nesting and bat roosting area. Contributes strongly to America’s space history. 9. 22 Bravo Observation Structure (pill box) is individually NRHP eligible. Contributes strongly to America’s space history. 10. 2733 Coca 1 Test Stand is individually NRHP eligible and contributes strongly to America’s space history. A. Perhaps the “dance floor” can be disassembled and moved to NASM or other facility designed to honor our national space history. 11. ELV should be re-used to provide mitigation for Chumash Interpretive Center to provide for additional ceremonial areas for Chumash assembly and presentation and continued education centering around the 	<p>The FEIS will include additional analysis of retaining 6 of the individually NRHP-eligible structures: two test stands each in the Alfa and Bravo Test Area Historic Districts and each of the control houses in the Alfa and Bravo Test Area Historic Districts.</p> <p>Thank you for your MM suggestions. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Hundreds of truck trips can be avoided by considering creative re-use onsite programs to avoid unnecessary damage to the environment and unnecessary impacts to the surrounding communities due to the traffic, noise, dust associated with these activities. Treat first approach should be used to the maximum extent possible as prescribed by the Agreement in Principle and AOC (page 11)</p> <p>Demolition truck schedule should include hiatus between 7 and 8am and 3-4pm to avoid school hours.</p>	<p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p> <p>NASA will coordinate traffic control plans with Boeing and DOE.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>2.2.2.1 Cleanup of Soil to Background</p> <p>Modification in Principle to modify this requirement to consider risk based objectives as outlined in MiP19 to ensure that surrounding residential human and ecological health is protected, and unnecessarily removing soils that do not present a health risk can therefore be avoided.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>2.2.2.2 Preliminary Remediation Areas</p> <p>In addition to Table 2.2-3 screening values, Suburban Residential PRG and risk based recommendations from Staff Toxicologists as well as soil zone grading system to avoid disturbing undisturbed areas and protecting what needs protecting including natural habitat, sacred sites, sensitive species, migratory species pathways, and water resources for surrounding ecology.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies</p> <p>All technologies that were dismissed based on deadline issues related to achieving objectives by 2017 should be revisited. This can be accommodated by adding back in the requirement that alternative methods construction must be completed, and that the final objective of cleanup goal would have additional time to become effective as presented in all previous versions of this agreement including the signed '07 Order agreed to by all parties.</p>	<p>The 2010 AOC between DTSC and NASA says "The schedule shall ensure that the identified activities can be accomplished by 2017 or sooner." This can only be changed by mutual agreement with DTSC. NASA will meet with DTSC to seek clarification of this requirement.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	Ex situ Treatment Technologies using Land Farming have proven successful on the site in the past (including Happy Valley treatment of Perchlorate onsite) and should be considered here as a viable potential alternative that is very effective.	NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.
Christina	Walsh	Sustainability presentations stewarded by local Universities including Grant projects should be considered as alternative opportunities that provide a consistent message that supports the sites place in technological history advances.	Thank you for your suggestion.
Christina	Walsh	In Situ Anaerobic or Aerobic Biological Treatment methods should also be seriously considered	NASA will consider this methodology in its evaluations of possible soil treatment technologies. Further information can be found now in Section 2 of the NASA EIS and in the future look for soil treatability study reports.
Christina	Walsh	Pump and Treat is most effective for specific targeted areas, and needs to have more attention to long-term negative impacts so that effective treatment can be attained without the negative impacts as observed at Bell Creek. We therefore recommend that groundwater that is treated be redistributed to the location closest feasible to where it was extracted from the site.	NASA will consider this approach in coordination with DTSC, RWQCB, and Boeing.

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Christina	Walsh	In situ Chemical Oxidation is currently being tested and it is hopeful that it will prove very effective at the site and certainly should be considered here.	NASA will consider this methodology in its evaluations of possible soil and groundwater treatment technologies. Further information can be found now in Section 2 of the NASA EIS and in the future look for soil and groundwater treatability/feasibility study reports.
Christina	Walsh	Pump and treat should also be considered from mid-plume so that unintended drawing toward communities does not occur further.	NASA will consider this methodology in its evaluations of possible groundwater treatment technologies. Further information can be found now in Section 2 of the NASA EIS and in the future look for groundwater feasibility study reports.
Christina	Walsh	Enhanced Bioremediation and vapor extraction to prevent additional impacts to groundwater resources should be seriously considered and implemented wherever feasible throughout the site, especially at high-VOC impacted areas.	NASA will consider this methodology in its evaluations of possible groundwater treatment technologies. Further information can be found now in Section 2 of the NASA EIS and in the future look for groundwater feasibility study reports.
Christina	Walsh	Monitored Natural Attenuation occurs today, but is not adequate as a solution and must only be considered in tandem with other working solutions to protect future generations and seep impacts that potentially bring those impacts to ecological receptors as well as surrounding communities.	NASA will consider this methodology in its evaluations of possible groundwater treatment technologies.
Christina	Walsh	2.4.1.1 Alternative 1-Demolition, Soil Cleanup to Suburban Residential Cleanup Goals and Groundwater Cleanup as described by limited modification is supported by an overwhelming portion of the surrounded affected communities and should be considered here as proposed throughout this and accompanying documents [MiP]	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the alternatives in the EIS. NASA acknowledges that there could be reduced impacts by using risk-based alternatives. NASA analyzed only the alternatives of (a) cleanup to background and (b) the no-action alternative. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Table 2.4-2 Alternative Comparison of Offsite Waste Type</p> <p>This comparison illustrates clearly the need for limited modification so that continued efforts of injunction by the very people insisting on the impossible cleanup will cease. We need a workable solution that uses current regulatory standards for waste classification in a protective and responsible way. Limited modification of AOC in Section 2.10 related to waste classification is necessary as proposed in MiP.</p>	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Christina	Walsh	<p>2.4.2 Remedial Technologies Eliminated</p> <p>Phyto Remediation can achieve long-term health protective objectives in a less damaging matter and can also provide longevity to the solution (especially when considering the challenges related to the groundwater impacts at depth and those migration pathways) With limited modification these solutions can prove very effective in the drainages.</p>	Phytoremediation will require an extensive time period that will not meet the requirements of the AOC for soil cleanup.
Christina	Walsh	<p>Table 3-2-1 Summary of Existing Utilities and Infrastructure at SSFL by area:</p> <p>Concrete removal where infrastructure roads are concerned should be minimized to keep access feasible and prevent unnecessary hauling of concrete.</p> <p>Water conveyance and storage infrastructure should be maintained and enhanced to suit the water needs related to alternative treatment methods.</p>	These kinds of factors will be considered when NASA develops its Remedial Action Implementation Plan. [AM I RIGHT ABOUT THAT?]

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Christina	Walsh	Record of Decision must consider all reasonable alternatives. 21 Deferral of mitigation DOES NOT comply with NEPA.22 At the very minimum, all effort to use the exceptions provided to absolutely protect the areas we know about, and every effort must also be made to proceed with extreme caution so that currently unknown sites that may be located within the egiom must be considered as likely and therefore cultural monitoring of this process should be mandatory every step of the way, with an immediate “stop work” for any potential finding and assessment of said finding by local cultural monitors and stewards of the site.	A process for monitoring in known archeological sites will be developed in consultation with the SHPO and tribes and will be included in the agreement document, which will be signed by SHPO.
Christina	Walsh	The tribe has already designated all of the NASA administered property as a sacred site under E.O. 13007. Echoing the concerns detailed in the comments from the tribe, we believe that NASA must complete the eligibility process for protection in the National Register.	The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians has declared the NASA-administered Area an Indian Sacred Site under EO 13007. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details regarding National Register nominations.
Christina	Walsh	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples must now be followed after December 2010.	NASA, in accordance with US policy, supports the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. NASA will be setting up a Native American Advisory Board to assist NASA in its stewardship of important Native American sites during the implementation of the proposed actions.

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Christina	Walsh	Deferral of boundary research as to VEN-1072 and VEN-1803 is inappropriate and not allowed. Additional boundary research is needed to conclude that any avoidance of excavation within the boundaries of burro flats (CA-VEN-1072) and CA-VEN-1803 to diminish or eliminate adverse effects to known archaeological sites	No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.
Christina	Walsh	3.3.3 Cultural Resources identified While several studies have occurred over recent years, the entire site has not been adequately studied due to limited access for such scholarly and field research opportunities. Additional sites have been identified in nearby locations and indicate the potential for additional sites being present and yet to be discovered is extremely high.	No additional surveys are planned prior to the FEIS. NASA will do additional archeological investigations in sensitive areas identified in consultation with SHPO and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians prior to commencing cleanup activities as part of the MMs to minimize impacts to potential archeological resources. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for additional details.
Christina	Walsh	3.3.3.1 Sacred Sites Executive Order (EO) 13007 (1996) states that, for land designated as sacred sites, agencies managing federal lands shall: "Accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian Sacred Sites by Indian religious practitioners and avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. Where appropriate, agencies shall maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites." This certainly should be interpreted to mean that the proposed action of removal of the top two feet of soil and all living species should be strictly avoided.	We acknowledge your comment on Indian Sacred Sites and federal agency responsibilities. NASA has identified the potential impacts from the proposed action to the Indian Sacred Site and is working closely with the Tribe in accordance with EO 13007.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>3.3.3.4 Architectural Resources</p> <p>The DEIS fails to provide adequate proposal for mitigation of architectural resources. Assembly pieces from Alfa, Bravo and Coca should be considered for preservation under the stewardship of Smithsonian Institute NASM and/or other scholarly institutions for the preservation of American history.</p>	Thank you for your MM suggestions. NASA will consider this and other recommendations as it finalizes the agreement document stipulating NASA's commitments.
Christina	Walsh	<p>Table 3.4-2 Sensitive Plant Species potentially located within SSFL</p> <p>According to the DEIS, page 3-24 it states that the California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>) is federally listed as threatened and known to occur in the vicinity of SSFL, and that no evidence of California red-legged frog occurrence was found during the 2010 or 2011 surveys (NASA, 2011b; 2011d). and that limited potential suitable frog habitat for this species primarily around R-2 Ponds and the Coca Skim Pond. It should be noted that this species was found in and around Bell Canyon Creek, but due to impacts from previous groundwater pumping, those area (as with the R-2 and Coca skim ponds) are completely dry now, and therefore no longer suitable habitat due to these actions being take to "control discharge." These actions were taken without CEQA or NEPA review and makes clear the need for such a review so that these sensitive species are protected before decisions make it too late (as we are seeing here, if limited modification to the decisions moving forward are not considered).</p>	NASA notes the concern regarding previous activities related to groundwater treatment systems. NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.

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Christina	Walsh	With such a severe proposal of soil replacement, it is likely that different vegetative species will grow from different soil, thereby further impacting the wildlife currently supported by the habitat.	Once the soil was removed, the existing micro-ecosystem might never be restored. It can take years for native species to reestablish in disturbed areas, and the species composition would be different from what was originally there, despite reseeding with approved native plant seeds. Whenever possible, topsoil would be imported, along with backfill, to replace the remediated topsoil; however, the sources of native topsoil within the vicinity of SSFL are limited and are unlikely to supply enough topsoil to replenish the entire 39-acre area. If non-native soil were to be used, it would be unlikely to support the current plant distributions on SSFL.
Christina	Walsh	Pumping occurring at WS9a in the recent two years has exacerbated the current drought conditions and has limited the potential habitat significantly as 1.4 miles of riparian habitat now has no water source.	The regulators are working with SSFL parties to examine the Bell Creek drainage issues. Potential pump and treat impacts are addressed on page 4-79.
Christina	Walsh	All of the plant species listed on Table 3.4.2 should be considered further threatened with recharge water source conditions continue to be changed as a result of unmitigated water diversion that has occurred since 2010 for this purpose.	NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>All of the plant species listed on Table 3.4.2 should be considered further threatened with recharge water source conditions continue to be changed as a result of</p> <p>Additionally the Humboldt Lily (<i>lillium humboldtii</i>) has been found both within the sacred cultural resource district, as well as to the immediate south of the property boundary.²⁷</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Figure 3.4-2 Wildlife Migration Corridor depicted on page 3-25 is inaccurate in that it does not adequately acknowledge the use by wildlife to transverse the property following water resources. Cattle, horses, mule deer, and even mountain lions ave been spotted in Area IV during our site visits guided by Responsible Parties so it is truly ridiculous to ignore those occurrences here, when we’ve viewed these species migrating and feeding across the entirety of the site, including the southern bufferzone, northern bufferzone, and areas 1, 2 and 3 (including the NASA owned LOX area where horses have been photographed drinking from the pond and feeding on the grasses there. The currently existing use of this corridor (which clearly includes Area 2 and other NASA owned portions) must be considered as an impact, especially given that the play presented states that the top two feet of all living vegetation will be removed.</p> <p>The very idea that such extreme actions (to devastate all living things in an open space area of more 50 acres) is being considered while presenting a map on Figure 3.4-2 that doesn’t even include the NASA owned portions as being part of that corridor is UNACCEPTABLE. This must be corrected as you will be advised of such by every expert writing in as well.</p>	<p>The migration corridors shown in the figure was obtained from Ventura County. These corridors are also shown in the studies performed by South Coast Missing Linkages Project.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>What will be the mitigation for all the oak trees removed? The report says “up to 100% of all vegetation” and includes trees in that category.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many oak trees will be replanted to mitigate this? 2. And how will the Ventura County Oak Tree Ordinance be considered in such a plan that needlessly devastates the environment, or fails it entirely? 3. What will be done to mitigate the damage done to the habitat that supports several hundred diverse species? 	<p>As a federal agency, NASA is not required to comply with state or local policies, ordinances or statutes. NASA will continue to make efforts adhere to these policies when feasible.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	Figure 3.4-4 Sensitive Wildlife Species Why is the mountain lion not included here since they are all tagged and have such a large roaming need? The corridor presented can only mean that the "safest crossing" allows only for a narrow corridor, making that even more important to protect.	The figure includes the species observed during the August 2011 survey.
Christina	Walsh	Listed is the Two-striped garter snake which I have personally photographed in the endangered area of Bell Creek where the habitat is being damaged, and reduced as a result of actions related to the groundwater proposed action and should be considered here.	Your comment is noted.
Christina	Walsh	The ring-tailed cag (<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>) as also been cited by comment author in the riparian drainage immediately to the south of NASAs Area II (Figure 3.4-4).	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date.</p> <p>NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>Table 3.4-4 Biological Species of Native American Concern Included in this list, are both milkweed species (<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i>, and <i>asclepias fascicularis</i>), Wild Cucumber which have been further identified and photographed throughout the riparian drainage receiving the potential impacts of this action (Bell Canyon Creek).²⁸ As well as the <i>salvia columbariae</i>. This area is also contains several culturally recognized significant sites.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>Section 4 Environmental Consequences The most disturbing part of this proposed action is the limited alternatives of only providing for total biological destruction of the site, or no action at all. We ask that the DEIS be modified to include reasonable alternatives that are protective of human health and the environment and that the necessary changes to the AOC signed, as agreed mutually by the parties, so that traditional health risk assessment can properly inform this process to avoid the unnecessary removal of so much soil, habitat destruction and destruction of cultural and historic assets.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	<p>We can now see the startling consequences of an action using the AOC proposed “background” as the objective when no such [PA] exists that does not consider health risk. We ask that NASA and DTSC revisit this decision and work with their toxicological resources within the department to establish sound health-risk based parameters to bring this back to a reasonable solution.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment it has been noted. NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>I do not agree with the idea that we “must abide by the AOC” while ignoring the primary directive stated on page 11 of the AOC that says alternative in situ methods should be used. I think that a strict adherence of the agreement needs to include all 46 pages, and not exclude such a primary tool to reduction efforts made and intended to minimize all the consequences outlined throughout this document.</p>	<p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	The response from both NASA and DTSC is that the final signed version does not include the language that “construction shall be completed” for alternative in situ methods as it was always understood that such methods would require more time for completion. The removal of that line in the final document can only mean a purposeful intent to make strict adherence of this portions of the AOC impossible and therefore requires modification.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Christina	Walsh	Was the AOC intended to not be possible? Because as proposed action that does not follow any existing programmatic agreement as requirement for the federal government to follow, it therefore creates it’s own programmatic agreement that we can see here cannot be fulfilled by the very limitations it also provides. This is additional basis that makes clear the necessity of modification of the AOC agreement in order to make it feasible, possible, and something beyond the paper it is written. If protection of the surrounding communities is the intent, then TIME must be part of that consideration and creating fictional programs that do not have a reasonable basis to be implemented cannot be used as an excuse to fail those communities now.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Christina	Walsh	Section 5 Agencies, Organization and Individuals Consulted This section proposes that the meetings used to present alternative in situ methods to reduce soil volumes were legitimate. I would argue that there was never any intent (based on this DEIS where any such consideration fails at the first deadline), and instead, these meetings were used to fill in this portion of the report though no real or sincere consideration of any alternatives was ever made.	NASA acknowledges your comment.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>During Section 106 call that occurred last week, it was stated that exceedingly false data has been provided in the media on a substantial political level in an effort to sell the idea that nothing short of full destruction of the site would be protective.</p> <p>This was acknowledged to be untrue, yet no effort to counter those very real messages in the media, has been made. We ask that added media coverage that includes the realities of these issues be done.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes that some misconceptions exist regarding the history and current status of the site. We try to present the facts clearly and consistently. Outreach to media is not an action of the EIS, however.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>5.4.1 Consultation Process for National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106 Consultation) indicated that the review of demolition activities would not be done by CEQA in that those processes will not occur until after demolition has already occurred. This fails the purpose of the “historic preservation” objective, and therefore ask that this proposed action/evaluation be halted until full CEQA review of all activities including those that potentially impact historic structures, districts, and sacred sites receive complete review and consideration. Artificial segmenting of the process (Piecemeal) should not be allowed.</p>	<p>NASA does not have a role in identifying the scope of the DTSC's CEQA analysis. NASA appreciates your consideration and comment on the DEIS. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. A Programmatic Agreement and/or the ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p>

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Christina	Walsh	We recommend that limited modification occur to make a workable feasible and effective cleanup solution that is health protective and measurable and ask that DTSC and NASA re-visit these issues and attempt to find solutions that can make this possible.	Thank you for your comment it has been noted. NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.
Christina	Walsh	Draft EIS submitted by NASA fails to provide legitimate solutions by framing alternatives be either: devastating to the natural ecosystem and sensitive habitats, the sacred Native American sites, as well as failing to conserve American History by suggesting demolishing historic rocket test stands and indicating that the mandating mechanism for these actions is aforementioned AOC.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Christina	Walsh	The AOC driving the project goes beyond EPA recommended requirements for human health and safety.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.

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Christina	Walsh	SB990 (Kuehl2007) was later struck down by Federal District Court decision, of which the AOC was originally based. A health protective cleanup is what the communities have always wanted.	<p>The 2010 AOC did not qualify as a "proposal" under CEQ regulations found at 40 CFR Sec. 1508.23. The document reflects the conditions of an administrative order issue to NASA under DTSC's enforcement authority. While NASA engaged in discussion with DTSC over the contents of the AOC, NASA was not entitled to choose among a list of alternatives offered by DTSC.</p> <p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Christina	Walsh	Section 5.26 Severability of AOC Order [2010] provides that "...should a court determine that any federal or State law or regulation incorporated into, referenced in, or authorizing this order is invalid or unenforceable in whole or in part, NASA shall comply with each and every remaining part." ¹	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Christina	Walsh	6.0 Modification This Order may be modified by the mutual agreement of the parties. Any agreed modifications shall be in writing, shall be signed by both parties, shall have as their effective date the date on which they are signed by DTSC, and shall be deemed incorporated into this Order.	NASA recognizes that this language is in the AOC and acknowledges that modifications may result by mutual agreement of the parties.
Christina	Walsh	1.6 Agreement in Principle (attached) which AOC is based, indicates that "scheduled completion of soils cleanup remains as 2017" yet original specifies that alternative method in situ treatments shall only require completion of construction (not of remedial soil completion) by 2017 and by omitting "construction" language, the responsible parties do not have adequate time to comply with Order as written, despite directive to use said alternative methods "to the maximum extent possible".	Thank you for your comment it has been noted. NASA will continue to work with DTSC, the tribes, and local community to effectively implement the 2010 AOC requirements.

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Christina	Walsh	<p>7. 2.8 Soils Remedial Action Implementation Plan does follow follow clear directive to use alternative in situ methods “to the maximum extent possible” as the DEIS proposes zero alternative solutions on the basis that adequate time to achieve objective is not provided.</p> <p>a. The purpose of this directive is to minimize the potential impact on sensitive habitat, eco systems, flora and fauna, migratory species protection that use this sensitive corridor, protect historic structures and sacred Native American cultural sites, yet the DEIS describes a solution that in its declaration states all of the above will be potentially impacted by the large magnitudes soil removal being mandated.</p>	<p>NASA considered a range soil cleanup technology and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were down selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>
Christina	Walsh	<p>1.6 Agreement in Principle is defined the guiding document that shall govern the AOC process and lists specific exceptions that include the Native American cultural resources, yet the DEIS continues to ignore this primary promise as it is found in the secondary document. NASA has to follow the Agreement in Principle, which clearly stipulates a 5% volume exception, which could assist in prioritizing and the protection of sacred areas currently known. Due to the likelihood of additional sites being discovered, it is recommended that these boundaries be drawn wide and use of native monitors throughout excavation and alternative method efforts be present.</p>	<p>The exceptions in the 2010 AOC are dependent on DTSC approval. The cultural resources will remain in the EIS has having the potential to be impacted in the absence of this approval. Please refer to the Programmatic Agreement and/or ROD for further details.</p>

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Maureen	Walsh	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
T S	Walton	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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T.K.	Wang	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
R	Ward	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Martin	Ward	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Tim	Warner	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ronald	Warren	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Scott	Watanabe	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joanne	Watchie	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Joanne	Watchie	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Veronica	Watene	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Valerie	Watts	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Janet	Watts	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jerry	Wayne	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Paul	Weaver	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Paul	Weaver	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joan	Weaver	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rita	Webber	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Eric	Webber	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jeff	Weicher	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ron	Weinberg	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joe	Weinstein	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Monica	Weisberg	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Lynne	Weiske	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sarah	Weismer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>The document and the process that created it are flawed by the political interference that caused the removal from consideration of alternatives intermediate between two unacceptable extremes. The Proposed Soil Cleanup to Background/Detect would have significant negative environmental impacts and the No Action would leave contamination in place that most would agree should be removed. Surprisingly, the No Action appears to have far fewer negative environmental impacts than the proposed action.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>The DEIS itself is overly optimistic and minimizes the amount of soil to be removed by neglecting the likely impacts of the very low soil remediation trigger levels coupled with the extensive confirmation sampling that would be required. Note that DTSC has stated that when the chemical LUT values were applied to the background locations false positives in the range of 20-25 percent were observed. The minimization of soil removal is further compounded by the assumption that all Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures would be 100% effective in eliminating the negative environmental impacts. As will be discussed in later comments this is highly unlikely.</p>	<p>Cleanup area footprints and soil volumes provided in the EIS are best estimates based on available information at this time. The EIS identifies significant impacts to four areas (potential for soil erosion, cultural resources, damage to biological resources, and impacts to roadways), along with other concerns (such as air quality, water resources, and health and safety). NASA believes that soil erosion can be mitigated through good stormwater management practices. Impacts to roadways can potentially be reduced, but not eliminated, if onsite soil treatment technologies are proven to meet 2010 AOC requirements. Cultural and biological resource impacts can only be reduced by minimizing the required cleanup area.</p>

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Abraham	Weitzberg	The removal of two feet of soil with all its life forms, together with deeper excavations down to bedrock, plus replacement of only one-third of the removed volume would significantly reconfigure the landscape and could be characterized as moonscaping. The likely unavailability of replacement soil meeting the SSFL cleanup requirements is also ignored in the DEIS as the soils listed in the document have not been tested and found to be acceptable.	The one third backfill estimated was based on historic cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets the 2010 AOC requirements.
Abraham	Weitzberg	The DEIS does not address the cost or schedule implications of this approach with constraints imposed by realistic budget expectations.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Abraham	Weitzberg	The cumulative impacts of the remediation performed by DOE and Boeing, when added to the NASA actions, significantly exceed the estimates included in the DEIS. This is further complicated by the fact that the much larger Boeing areas will be remediated to suburban residential soil standards with levels higher than the very low AOC look-up table values.	NASA is working with Boeing and DOE to obtain an update about their cleanup activities so that Section 4.13 of the document can be updated accordingly. It is possible that soil on Boeing areas may migrate to NASA areas.
Abraham	Weitzberg	After the passing of time, soils from the Boeing areas will migrate to the other areas...	The fact that Boeing's cleanup standard is different from NASA's is one of the many difficulties in implementing the 2010 AOC. NASA recognizes that there could be migration or cross-contamination of contaminants from Boeing areas at SSFL. NASA is working with DTSC (and with Boeing and DOE) to develop methodology to better implement this aspect of the AOC.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	Because of the high levels of naturally occurring dioxin, arsenic, and radionuclides in all Santa Susana soil, the removal of contaminants above background and detect levels only in about one-fourth of the NASA project site area will not significantly change the overall risk. The claims of long-term, moderate, or significant benefits are unjustified.	There have been chemical releases due to past operations at SSFL to the soil and by removing these areas of soil contamination associated with chemical releases, there would be a moderate, beneficial impact. This aspect will be explained in more detail in the EIS.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>It is not sufficient to simply state that removal of nontreatable soils or unquantified possible reduction in groundwater contaminant concentrations would have a longterm benefit by reducing the potential for contaminant exposure or bioaccumulation without first showing that there is a present risk and that it will be significantly reduced by the proposed action.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your comments regarding the risk posed by soil and groundwater at SSFL. NASA has compared the risk for cleanup to residential and the cleanup to background. Based on this comparative analysis, cleanup to the background scenario is more conservative than necessary to protect human health and the environment based on three factors: 1) application of cleanup levels that are 2 to more than 1 million times more conservative than risk-based levels; 2) potentially requiring cleanup of up to 51 chemicals that do not pose risk; and 3) potentially affecting 87 additional acres when compared to a suburban residential risk-based cleanup.</p> <p>Consequently, the benefit to human health and the environment of cleaning up to background is questionable for several reasons. The more aggressive remediation of the site that would occur under the background cleanup (more soil removal, more trucks entering the site, more emissions, more road miles, more soil to dispose of in landfills, etc.) could result in an increase in traffic accidents, spills, and habitat modification and disturbance of wildlife, all of which might result in reduced net benefits when compared to the risk-based cleanup scenario. Because only 10 percent of those analytes detected in soil are identified based on risk estimates as requiring remediation under the background cleanup scenario, the overall net benefit of cleaning up to background for all chemicals as opposed to a risk-based cleanup is low.</p> <p>Additionally, the current risk posed by soil and groundwater have been evaluated and are described in various RI or RFI reports available on DTSC's website.</p>

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Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>We know from the background studies that the total agricultural cancer risk from the radionuclides and chemicals is about 0.05, five percent and that the remediation only addresses soil with contaminants above background or detect. Most of these local contaminants have risk in the tenth to the minus three or tenth to the minus six range, which are 50 to 50,000 times less than the background risk. Removing these contaminants from the small fraction of soil leaves the total site risk essentially unchanged and does nothing to lessen the potential for contaminant exposure or bioaccumulation in humans or wildlife.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments and thank you for providing this information.</p>
Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>The DEIS correctly states that all groundwater cleanup activities would alter existing water quality conditions appreciably and negatively; however, the claims of moderate beneficial regional and long-term impacts are unreasonable considering the very large amounts of contamination present in the fractured bedrock and the longtime horizon for their removal, up to 50,000 years. One could more accurately say that no meaningful changes would occur in the foreseeable future. This assumes that pumping is continued to ensure that contamination plumes do not move away from the site.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment regarding groundwater cleanup activities. NASA, Boeing, and DOE are conducting treatability studies to assess the effectiveness of various remedial technologies in treating groundwater; these are listed in Section 2.2.3 of the EIS. Some of the technologies do not include pump and treat technologies. In addition to pump and treat, NASA will continue its sitewide groundwater monitoring program.</p>

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Abraham	Weitzberg	If, as the DEIS clearly states, the proposed action has unacceptable short-term environmental impact and the no action alternative leaves Santa Susana with too much contamination, the DEIS does not present viable alternatives to either the public or the decision makers. It should therefore be revised to include at a minimum those alternatives that were removed, which would then be prudently applied, consistent with the ultimate planned use of the site.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-2: The AOC cleanup is infeasible and the No-Action, although undesirable, may be preferable.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-4, Section ES-3.1.2: The capability of any treatment technology to meet the very low AOC requirements in any reasonable time period is not credible.	NASA considered a range soil cleanup technologies, and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information is available in Section 2.2.2.3, Soil Cleanup Technologies, of the EIS.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-5, Table ES-2: Best Management Practices or Mitigation Measures which are assumed to be 100% successful. Such an assumption is unreasonable and unwarranted.	NASA intends to implement mitigations as successfully as possible and has used reasonableness in selecting the measures.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-5, Table ES-2: The next two feet of soil will have almost the same or perhaps greater risk than the soil that is removed.	The deeper soils are also included in the EIS evaluation. See the DEIS Section 2.2.2.3, Soil Cleanup Technologies, for further discussions about the soil technologies.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-9, Ssection ES-5.2.4: Moderate beneficial impacts are gratuitously inserted into the paragraph without any examples or substantiation. Such an apparent assumption is not warranted.	There have been chemical releases due to past operations at SSFL to the soil and by removing the areas of soil contamination associated with chemical releases, there would be a moderate, beneficial impact. This aspect will be explained in more detail in the EIS.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-10, Section 5.3.3: In fact, the AOCs have been interpreted to preclude any risk assessment without language so stating. Without risk assessment, how can NASA claim that risks will be reduced?	By definition, background and "lowest reasonable detection limits" (AOC cleanup standards) are concentration levels below most suburban residential risk-based ranges. Thus, if soil that exceeds the AOC cleanup standards is removed from SSFL, then the risk posed by the contaminants is reduced.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-11, Table ES-4: Without substantiation, most negative impacts are reduced as a result of Best Management Practices and Mitigation Measures based on an assumption, and all of the beneficial impacts are restated without justification.	The justification and substantiation of the impact severity are provided in Section 4.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-15, Table ES-5: For Biological Resources it seems strange to claim moderate, beneficial cumulative impact from removing contamination, when you have killed/removed all of the biological resources.	NASA considers that there are some net beneficial impacts to the cleanup by removing contaminants from the soil that could affect wildlife. NASA also recognizes in Section 4.4.1.3. that there will be significant impacts to native vegetation communities. Please also refer to Section 3.9 for an assessment of health risks associated with current contaminants.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-15, Table ES-5: For Water Resources, it seems very questionable that possible small improvements in water quality in an area that is not anticipated to have residents that would subsist on the ground water could have significant beneficial impacts.	NASA, Boeing, and DOE are addressing groundwater cleanup as per the 2007 AOC.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-15, Table ES-5: For Hazardous and Nonhazardous Materials and Waste, how is a significant, beneficial impact justified, when the waste may not now pose a significant risk.	There are areas at SSFL in which the contamination does pose a risk to human health or ecological receptors. These areas do require remediation, as shown by the risk assessments conducted for the sites at SSFL. For human health, most of the risks were due to agricultural consumption. For ecological receptors, it was exposure to chemicals that bioaccumulate in tissues (PBCs and dioxins) and exposure of burrowing animals to soil vapor containing TCE. Therefore, remediating the areas of SSFL that do pose a risk will result in a significant, beneficial impact.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-16, Section ES-8.0: NASA states: "The analysis assumes that the technologies considered are feasible, implementable, and effective " If it is likely that, for the very low AOC cleanup levels, the technologies are infeasible, non-implementable, and ineffective, why is this not reflected in the DEIS?	NASA considered a range soil cleanup technologies, and viable ones were evaluated to assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page ES-1 7, Section ES-12.0: NASA states: "... cleanup of soils to Look-Up Table values, would provide a beneficial long-term impact for the overall reduction of contaminants across the site and reducing exposing risk to wildlife and humans." There has been no case made that these contaminants now pose a risk to wildlife and humans, particularly in light of the high natural background of some of these contaminants.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments and thank you for providing this information.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 2-19, Section 2.2.2.3: Document does not declare that the referenced replacement soils have been tested and found to meet the AOC requirements. Based on the failure of other candidate soils to meet the requirements, it must be assumed that these may not be found to be suitable.	The one-third backfill estimated was based on historical cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets 2010 AOC requirements. NASA believes that replacement of approximately one third of the excavated soil will be sufficient to accommodate the hydrology and eventual revegetation of the site. As discussed in the EIS, the soil biology will be destroyed upon excavation/removal. Section 2.2 of the EIS identifies potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) that have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California. According to the 2010 AOC, backfill soil must meet the LUTvalues. These sources have not been evaluated to assess if they can meet the 2010 AOC requirement.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Table 2.2-5: Why is the replacement of only one-third of the removed soil acceptable?	The one-third backfill estimated was based on historical cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets the 2010 AOC requirements.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 2-33, Section 2.4: Why did NASA eliminate the broad range of alternatives, as viable alternatives?	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 2-36, Section 2.4.1.4: When translating soil volumes into trucks, the analysis does not appear to take into account the fact that since there are far fewer trucks bringing replacement soil than are needed to remove excavated soil, the number of trucks to be considered in traffic studies must include the empty trucks that also will drive to and up Woolsey Canyon Road.	The return of empty truck traffic will be added to tables in Section 2.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-27, Table 4.3-1: The impact on Cultural Resources is significant and negative. Mitigation measures would not eliminate negative impacts and one must assume that consultation will not alter the situation, unless there is political interference.	Even after identified MMs, the impact on cultural resources from the Proposed Action would be significant, as described in the DEIS.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-36 and Page 4-49, Table 4.4-1: The assessment of impact on Wildlife from the removal of non-treatable soils as moderate, beneficial, regional, and long-term by reducing the potential for contaminant exposure or bioaccumulation is a gratuitous fabrication, unless there is some evidence that such effects are or have been observed.	Although there are many studies on this subject, a quick reference by EPA notes that contaminants in soil can adversely affect the health of "animals when they ingest, inhale, or touch contaminated soil, or when the eat plants or animals that have themselves been affected by soil contamination. Animals ingest and come into contact with contaminants when they burrow in contaminated soil" (http://www.epa.gov/superfund/students/wastsite/soilspil.htm).

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Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-36 and Page 4-49, Table 4.4-1: Since the vast majority of the impacts listed are negative, how can the whole be listed a beneficial?	There are two "wholes" - one negative and one beneficial. The beneficial impact is due to contamination being removed so that resources are no longer exposed to it.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-54: Project Trip Generation - Construction workers carpooling is a non-conservative estimate.	NASA appreciates the comment, but believes the analysis is adequate.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-54: Project Trip Generation - Woolsey Canyon should not be considered rolling terrain. It is a steep winding grade.	Agreed, part of the truck route is on a steep, windy road with some blind curves, which could affect the potential for crashes. The LOS assumes a straight, level road with few curves. Woolsey Canyon Road is steep and winding; however, if you look at the truck routes in totality, they meet the assumption of a "normal" road.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-54: Project Trip Generation - There seems to be no realistic account of the need for empty trucks to drive up to the site to receive their loads.	The demolition table and soil table in Section 2 will be updated to show round trips. The tables in Section 4 that show the truck numbers do account for round trips. The return of empty truck traffic is included in the DEIS and reflected in Table 2.2-5.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-54: Project Trip Generation - Trucks would not necessarily come from the dumps to which they would eventually deliver their loads and drivers would have to drive there to pick up their trucks if they did.	On the basis of past experience in implementing remediation projects and for the purposes of the EIS, it was assumed drivers would be assigned to the project and make round trips from SSFL to the landfills each day. Therefore, for the overwhelming majority of the round trips made by the truck, their origin will be traveling empty from the landfills to SSFL to pick up the next load. The return empty truck traffic is included in the DEIS and reflected in Table 2.2-5.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-63: Truck speeds and stopping distances are interesting, but do not seem relevant to the critical route up and down Woolsey Canyon Road.	Thank you for your comment.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-64, Table 4.5-1: Are the numbers of workers based on the assumption of two shifts with double traffic loads at shift change during the summer and single shifts with overtime during the winter?	The number of workers and vehicles will vary by time of year and phase of cleanup. NASA believes that the analysis is adequate.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>Page 4-65, Table 4.5-3 and Page 4-69, Table 4.5-5: Analysis of traffic on Arterial Roadways and Safety of Truck Trips appears to be limited to numbers of trips, concluding that Levels of Service are not raised above LOS threshold and the safety is not significantly affected. This does not account for the fact that the trucks on Woolsey Canyon Road and Valley Circle will travel at greatly reduced speeds compared with passenger vehicles and the abilities of passenger vehicles to safely enter these roads from side streets will be significantly impacted and the risks of accidents increased. There is no runaway truck escape ramp on Woolsey Canyon Road and the steep grade poses an added risk from trucks.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates the comment, but believes the analysis related to LOS application is adequate.</p> <p>In anticipation of the roadway damage identified (Traffic Impact-4), NASA would survey Woolsey Canyon Boulevard Road conditions prior to the commencement of work and would repair damage caused by its demolition and cleanup activities. NASA would seek to enter into an agreement with Boeing and the DOE to share this work.</p>

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Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-68, last sentence: It is difficult to understand how the addition of a significant number of trucks to the existing traffic load would not add to the number of truck accidents, even if the rate expressed as number of accidents per mile traveled per truck does not change.	<p>Industry standards for assessing transportation impacts are based on the LOS. Specifically, the impacts are based on increases in the hourly ratio of volume of traffic compared to roadway capacity. For the roadways proposed, the increases in volume from NASA operations do not increase that ratio to a significant level. Because accidents are rare events, it is not standard practice to predict the actual number of accidents in an environmental document. The percentage increase in total traffic will be negligible, and therefore, there is no basis for assuming that there will be a significant increase in the number of accidents.</p> <p>The project will obtain the necessary transportation permits for truck travel on city, county, and state roadways. Federal and state regulations also govern the operation of commercial motor vehicles. These regulations, among others, have been established to help reduce or prevent truck crashes, fatalities, and injuries. As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a N-CTCP will be developed; similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the numbers and impacts of incidents.</p> <p>NASA will coordinate the traffic control plans with Boeing and the DOE.</p>
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-74, Table 4.5-6: Another example of a significant negative impact arbitrarily changed to minor negative impact, with no real changes made in the actual traffic load as part of the mitigation. The only real way to significantly mitigate the impacts of traffic is to decrease the number of trucks.	It is agreed that reducing the number of trucks would reduce the impacts to transportation, health and safety, and air resources identified in this EIS.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-79, Page 4-80: Groundwater Quality - Claims that in the long term groundwater and soil cleanup to LUT values would likely reduce groundwater contamination sources are overstated. The residual natural background arsenic and radionuclides over the entire site throughout its depth far outweigh the relatively small amounts of contamination that may be removed. Moreover, in the long term there is high probability that these contaminants will migrate from the Boeing areas which are being cleaned to Suburban Residential levels.	NASA is complying with the AOC (as written) for soils and with the 2007 Consent Order for groundwater.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-79, Page 4-80: Groundwater Quality - The sentence beginning the third paragraph seems to state that groundwater is being cleaned up to LUT values. The LUTs apply only to soil.	NASA will update the text in Section 4.6 to reflect that groundwater will be cleaned up to levels obtained by applying the risk methodology in the SRAM.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-81 , Section 4.6.3: The risk of harmful exposure is not estimated. Therefore lengthening it may or may not be consequential.	The risk posed by the groundwater in its current state is provided in the 2009 Draft Groundwater RFI Report. Additional investigations are ongoing and an updated risk assessment will be provided in the final groundwater report (expected in 2015).
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-84, Table 4.6-1: While pumping should continue for the foreseeable future to ensure that contaminant plumes do not move away from the site, no credit should be taken for hypothetical future improvements in water quality.	Groundwater pump and treat systems do allow for a degree of hydraulic containment due to the induced groundwater gradients. In addition to the groundwater containment benefit, the pump and treat activities do remove some contamination, thus resulting in improvements to groundwater quality.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-129, Table 4.9-1: How can any short-term benefits affecting worker health and safety have any long term benefits to the workers who are no longer working at the site?	NASA appreciates the comment regarding the health and safety of workers. Table 4.9-1 addresses worker safety during implementation of the proposed action or no action alternatives. Previous workers at SSFL are not included in the analysis results listed in Table 4.9-1.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-152, Table 4.12-2: All impacts shown are negative, yet the overall impact is claimed to be significant, beneficial, local and long term. Where are the benefits described and justified, or are they just assumed? How can all of the negatives be combined into a beneficial?	NASA appreciates the comment regarding the potential impacts of the waste evaluation. The overall impacts in Table 4.12-2 have both negative and beneficial impacts, as listed in the last two rows, respectively.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-167, Table 4.13-2: All impacts shown are negligible or minor, mostly negative, yet the overall impact is claimed to be significant, beneficial, and long term. How can this mixture of impacts be summarized as significant, beneficial?	Table 4.13-2 lists the potential cumulative impacts by resource area and does not list an overall impact for the project.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-169, Section 4.14.3: It is unrealistic and not conservative to assume that the technologies are feasible and effective. The assumption can be made, but it is wrong to claim conservatism.	DTSC provided summaries to the various health studies that have been conducted over the years on its website (http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm). According to the DTSC summaries there were two UCLA studies, one in 1997 that dealt with radiation exposures and a second in 1999 that dealt predominately with hydrazine exposures. Both were funded by the DOE. Another study performed by the ATSDR was published in 1999. According to DTSC's summary, " <i>The preliminary results of the exposure pathway analyses for air, ground water and surface water, and soil and sediment indicate that it is unlikely that people living in communities near the site have been exposed to substances from the site at levels that would have resulted in adverse health effects.</i> "
Abraham	Weitzberg	Page 4-154, Table 4.12-2: Where are the benefits described, or are they just assumed? How can all of the negatives be combined into a beneficial?	NASA has two overall impacts for this category: one is negative and one is beneficial. The individual negative and beneficial impacts are listed and described in the table.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	Additionally, because the reevaluation of significant negative impacts on cultural resources and biological resources are dependent only on the results of future consultation, there is significant uncertainty in the ultimate evaluation of the impact.	NASA is consulting with the Section 106 consulting parties for cultural mitigations and with USFWS for biological mitigations. The information in the FEIS will include any final decisions made during the final stages of the consulting process.
Abraham	Weitzberg	The possibility of additional behind closed doors political influence and coercion affecting these consultations is real. So far we can thank at the federal level Senator Boxer and the state level Senator Pavley for interfering with the process and giving us this flawed DEIS.	Your concerns are noted.
Abraham	Weitzberg	The potential long-term benefits of the proposed soil remediation can be quantitatively shown to be truly negligible by noting that the 105 acres assumed to be remediated by NASA represents only about four percent of the total Santa Susana site area. Since the elevation of the hill varies between 700 and 1500 feet above the valley floor, we can assume a 1000 foot average and conservatively overestimate that NASA removes the top ten feet of soil, which leaves another factor of one percent. Thus, .9996 of the background levels of radionuclides and chemicals will remain in place after remediation.	Thank you for your comment; it has been noted.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	The DEIS and the process that created it are flawed by the political interference that caused the removal from consideration of alternatives intermediate between the two unacceptable extremes.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Abraham	Weitzberg	The proposed soil cleanup to background or detect would have significant environmental impact, and the no action would leave contamination in place that most would agree should be removed. Surprisingly, the no action appears to have far fewer negative environmental impacts than the proposed action.	NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Additionally, because the reevaluation of significant negative impacts on cultural resources and biological resources are dependent only on the results of future consultation, there is significant uncertainty in the ultimate evaluation of the impact.	The information in the FEIS will include any final decisions made during the final stages of the consulting process. NASA is consulting with the Section 106 consulting parties for cultural mitigations and with the USFWS for biological mitigations. Consultation with the USFWS is complete, and NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.
Abraham	Weitzberg	The possibility of additional behind closed doors political influence and coercion affecting these consultations is real. So far we can thank at the federal level Senator Boxer and the state level Senator Pavley for interfering with the process and giving us this flawed DEIS.	The information in the FEIS will include any final decisions made during the final stages of the consulting process. NASA is consulting with the Section 106 consulting parties for cultural mitigations and with the USFWS for biological mitigations. Consultation with the USFWS is complete, and NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>The DEIS itself is overly optimistic and minimizes the amount of soil to be removed. Note that DTSC has stated that when the chemical LUT values were applied to the background location, false positives in the range of 20 to 25 percent were observed. The minimization of soil removal is further compounded by the assumption that all best management practices and mitigation measures would be 100 percent effective in eliminating the negative environmental impact. This is highly unlikely.</p>	<p>Cleanup area footprints and soil volumes provided in the EIS are best estimates based on available information at this time. The EIS identifies significant impacts to four areas (potential for soil erosion, cultural resources, damage to biological resources, and impacts to roadways), along with other concerns (such as air quality, water resources, and health and safety). NASA believes that soil erosion can be mitigated through good stormwater management practices. Impacts to roadways can potentially be reduced, but not eliminated, if onsite soil treatment technologies are proven to meet 2010 AOC requirements. Cultural and biological resource impacts can only be reduced by minimizing the required cleanup area. Possibly this could be done through the exception identified in the 2010 AOC.</p>
Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>The removal of two feet of soil with all its life forms, together with deeper excavations down to bedrock, plus replacement of only one-third of the removed volume would significantly reconfigure the landscape and could be characterized as moonscaping. The likely unavailability of replacement soil meeting the SSFL cleanup requirements is also ignored in the DEIS as the soils listed in the document have not been tested and found to be acceptable.</p>	<p>Once the soil was removed, the existing micro-ecosystem might never be restored. It can take years for native species to reestablish in disturbed areas, and the species' composition would be different from what was originally there, despite reseeding with approved native plant seeds. Whenever possible, topsoil would be imported, along with backfill, to replace the remediated topsoil; however, the sources of native topsoil within the vicinity of SSFL are limited and are unlikely to supply enough topsoil to replenish the entire 39-acre area. If non-native soil were to be used, it would be unlikely to support the current plant distributions on SSFL.</p> <p>The one-third backfill estimated was based on historical cleanup activities at the site and is subject to specific site conditions and availability of backfill material that meets the 2010 AOC requirements.</p>

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Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>The DEIS does not address the cost or schedule implications of this approach with constraints imposed by realistic budget expectations. This would likely extend the short-term negative impacts of the remediation until they become long-term.</p>	<p>Cost evaluations are not generally a part of an EIS evaluation. NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>The cumulative impacts of the remediation performed by DOE and Boeing, when added to the NASA actions, significantly exceed the estimates included in the DEIS. This is further complicated by the fact that the much larger Boeing areas will be remediated to suburban residential soil standards with levels higher than the very low AOC look-up table values.</p> <p>After the passing of time, soils from Boeing will migrate to the other areas by wind and water mechanisms, negating any positive effects of the AOC soil mitigation. Optimism in all resource areas unrealistically overestimates the long-term benefit of the best management practices and mitigation measures and attributes unquantified and unjustified cumulative future benefits of remediation actions in biological resources, health and safety, water, hazardous and nonhazardous materials, and waste resource areas.</p>	<p>NASA is working with Boeing and DOE to obtain an update on their cleanup activities so that Section 4.13 of the document can be updated accordingly.</p> <p>NASA is currently working with DTSC and Boeing to address the migration of soils after cleanup activities are completed.</p>

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Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>Because of the high levels of naturally occurring dioxin, arsenic, and radionuclides in all Santa Susana soil, the removal of contaminants above background and detect levels only in about one-fourth of the NASA project site area will not significantly change the overall risk. The claims of long-term, moderate, or significant benefits are unjustified.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your comments regarding the risk posed by soil and groundwater at SSFL. NASA has compared the risk for cleanup to residential and the cleanup to background. Based on this comparative analysis, cleanup to the background scenario is more conservative than necessary to protect human health and the environment based on three factors: 1) application of cleanup levels that are 2 to more than 1 million times more conservative than risk-based levels; 2) potentially requiring cleanup of up to 51 chemicals that do not pose risk; and 3) potentially affecting 87 additional acres when compared to a suburban residential risk-based cleanup.</p> <p>Consequently, the benefit to human health and the environment of cleaning up to background is questionable for several reasons. The more aggressive remediation of the site that would occur under the background cleanup (more soil removal, more trucks entering the site, more emissions, more road miles, more soil to dispose of in landfills, etc.) could result in an increase in traffic accidents, spills, and habitat modification and disturbance of wildlife, all of which might result in reduced net benefits when compared to the risk-based cleanup scenario. Because only 10 percent of those analytes detected in soil are identified based on risk estimates as requiring remediation under the background cleanup scenario, the overall net benefit of cleaning up to background for all chemicals as opposed to a risk-based cleanup is low.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Abraham	Weitzberg	<p>It is not sufficient to simply state that removal of nontreatable soils or unquantified possible reduction in groundwater contaminant concentrations would have a longterm benefit by reducing the potential for contaminant exposure or bioaccumulation without first showing that there is a present risk and that it will be significantly reduced by the proposed action.</p>	<p>NASA appreciates your comments regarding the risk posed by soil and groundwater at SSFL. NASA has compared the risk for cleanup to residential and the cleanup to background. Based on this comparative analysis, cleanup to the background scenario is more conservative than necessary to protect human health and the environment based on three factors: 1) application of cleanup levels that are 2 to more than 1 million times more conservative than risk-based levels; 2) potentially requiring cleanup of up to 51 chemicals that do not pose risks; and 3) potentially affecting 87 additional acres when compared to a suburban residential risk-based cleanup.</p> <p>Consequently, the benefit to human health and the environment of cleaning up to background is questionable for several reasons. The more aggressive remediation of the site that would occur under the background cleanup (more soil removal, more trucks entering the site, more emissions, more road miles, more soil to dispose of in landfills, etc.) could result in an increase in traffic accidents, spills, and habitat modification and disturbance of wildlife, all of which might result in reduced net benefits when compared to the risk-based cleanup scenario. Because only 10 percent of those analytes detected in soil are identified based on risk estimates as requiring remediation under the background cleanup scenario, the overall net benefit of cleaning up to background for all chemicals as opposed to a risk-based cleanup is low.</p> <p>Additional information can be found on NASA's SSFL website.</p>

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Abraham	Weitzberg	The potential long-term benefits of the proposed soil remediation can be quantitatively shown to be truly negligible by noting that the 105 acres assumed to be remediated by NASA represents only about four percent of the total Santa Susana site area. Since the elevation of the hill varies between 700 and 1500 feet above the valley floor, we can assume a 1000 foot average and conservatively overestimate that NASA removes the top ten feet of soil, which leaves another factor of one percent. Thus, .9996 of the background levels of radionuclides and chemicals will remain in place after remediation.	The conditions of the December 2010 AOC compel NASA to meet cleanup standards set by DTSC. The EIS describes the environmental impacts connected with NASA meeting its obligation to comply with the state's order. The NEPA alternatives of the EIS are limited to a no-action alternative and the alternative of complying with the conditions set out in the AOC.
Abraham	Weitzberg	We know from the background studies that the total agricultural cancer risk from the radionuclides and chemicals is about 0.05, five percent and that the remediation only addresses soil with contaminants above background or detect. Most of these local contaminants have risk in the tenth to the minus three or tenth to the minus six range, which are 50 to 50,000 times less than the background risk. Removing these contaminants from the small fraction of soil leaves the total site risk essentially unchanged and does nothing to lessen the potential for contaminant exposure or bioaccumulation in humans or wildlife.	NASA appreciates your comments regarding the risk posed by soil and groundwater at SSFL. NASA has compared the risk for cleanup to suburban residential and the cleanup to background. Based on this comparative analysis, cleanup to the background scenario is more conservative than necessary to protect human health and the environment based on three factors: 1) application of cleanup levels that are 2 to more than 1 million times more conservative than risk-based levels; 2) potentially requiring cleanup of up to 51 chemicals that do not pose risks; and 3) potentially affecting 87 additional acres when compared to a suburban residential risk-based cleanup.
Abraham	Weitzberg	The DEIS correctly states that all groundwater cleanup activities would alter existing water quality conditions appreciably and negatively; however, the claims of moderate beneficial regional and long-term impacts are unreasonable considering the very large amounts of contamination present in the fractured bedrock and the longtime horizon for their removal, up to 50,000 years. One could more accurately say that no meaningful changes would occur in the foreseeable future. This assumes that pumping is continued to ensure that contamination plumes do not move away from the site.	NASA is addressing groundwater cleanup in accordance with the 2007 Consent Order. The groundwater hydrogeology does present challenges for cleanup. NASA, Boeing, and DOE are conducting treatability studies to assess the effectiveness of various remedial technologies in treating groundwater, as listed in Section 2.2.3 of the EIS. Some of the technologies do not include pump and treat technologies.

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Abraham	Weitzberg	If, as the DEIS clearly states, the proposed action has unacceptable short-term environmental impact and the no action alternative leaves Santa Susana with too much contamination, the DEIS does not present viable alternatives to either the public or the decision makers. It should therefore be revised to include at a minimum those alternatives that were removed, which would then be prudently applied, consistent with the ultimate planned use of the site.	NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS, and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Abraham	Weitzberg	I was thinking about your schedule with the record of decision coming in December. That's well before Department of Energy comes up with their Environmental Impact Statement.	NASA recognizes the timelines of the various parties' environmental reviews and will work with these parties.
Abraham	Weitzberg	Are you concerned about segmentation of two actions, both of which they affect the same environment, same truck traffic, same site, and yet you have a separate record of decision from Department of Energy. I think that's not addressed in the EIS, and I think somebody needs to look at it.	In addition to DTSC, NASA has been coordinating with USFWS, USACE, SHPO, DOE, Boeing, consulting parties, Tribes, and National Park Service. The NASA cumulative impact analysis identifies the impacts of the NASA, Boeing, and DOE cleanup projects. The cumulative analysis reflects information that is currently available.

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Stephen	Welch	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Stephen	Welch	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Sharon	Wells	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Toni	Wells	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Geraldine	West	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Geraldine	West	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
John	Westmoreland	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Paul	Wetzel	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Dr. Steve	Wexler	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Pearl	Wheeler	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
L	Whipple	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rickie	White	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Rickie	White	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mindi	White	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dianne	Whitehead	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Eugene	Whitehead	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Amrita	Whitman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nina	Whitsett	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mary	Wiesbrock	<p>ES-2.2 Selection of Alternatives to Evaluate</p> <p>We request that the AOC be modified to include a risk based PRG table of suburban residential risk levels. It is not necessary to remove to background soil which does not present a risk to human health. This EIS is grossly inadequate and legally deficient in that it only evaluates two extreme alternatives: the clean-up to background and/or no-action alternative.</p> <p>Only considering a cleanup alternative to background, results in unacceptable significant environmental impacts which include: demolishing 100% of the structures (historical test stands etc.) and significantly adversely impacting 105 NASA acres from 2 feet to 20 feet down.</p> <p>Significant environmental impacts (ES-11.0) can be avoided when the suburban residential risk based level is added to the alternative's analysis.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Mary	Wiesbrock	<p>1.3 Scope of the Analysis</p> <p>In order to be acceptable and comprehensive, there should be a joint EIS/EIR document as required per CFR 1506.2. DTSC's EIR document should not follow the completion of this NASA EIS. DTSC's EIR should jointly be a part of this document</p> <p>The NEPA regulations similarly encourage federal agencies to cooperate with local agencies "to the fullest extent possible to reduce duplication between NEPA and comparable State and local requirements, including the preparation of a joint document".</p>	<p>The AOC requires NASA to develop a NEPA document. In order to meet the 2017 cleanup completion date, NASA must proceed with the EIS.</p>

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Mary	Wiesbrock	<p>(ES-5.2.1, ES-3.1.3) There has been already (GETS Pump and Treat) been a significant impact on water resources without any federal and/or state environmental review in violation of environmental law. We requested Boeing that they stop this destructive process which removed contaminated water from one area above Bell Canyon, cleaned it and then returned to an entirely different area. Our request was ignored. The results have been significant destruction of that wetland ecosystem which includes significant impacts on flora and fauna there from the water loss and the Bell Canyon waterfall drying up. The hydrology will be and has been (GETS impacting Bell Canyons) significantly (not moderately) impacted if the Pump and Treat draws water from one area and dumps it in another area.</p>	<p>Groundwater investigations and studies comply with the 2007 Consent Order. The pump and treat system was part of an interim measure directed by DTSC. Groundwater monitoring will be on-going during remediation to evaluate the effects of the remedial technologies selected for cleanup. Final remedy selection of cleanup technologies will take into account, among other things, the impacts of dewatering.</p>

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Mary	Wiesbrock	<p>The source ground water wells used for drinking water in areas of Simi Valley need independent analysis for all the NASA chemicals of concern listed in this document. These groundwater wells, Sycamore and Niles, are below and within 4 miles of the SSFL Mountain. After some five decades of industrial activities, NASA needs to independently demonstrate that their COC's have not finally reached and impacted these wells used for drinking water for thousands of Simi Valley residents. Source water testing for the Sycamore well showed Perchlorate = 5.2 micrograms per Liter in 1/05/10. The source water from Niles well had 1,600 MG/l Total Dissolved Solids with the MCL for TDS being 1,500 MG/l. (10/16/12). Independent 2013-14 testing should include testing of all of NASA's metal COC's without using a filtering methodology. I have been told that the water from these wells is not filtered at all just blended. Independent testing of these two drinking water wells for all NASA COC's should be done this upcoming rainy season 2013-14 to insure that NASA's COCs have not impacted these drinking water wells after NASA's five decades of activities up on the SSFL mountain above these wells located in Simi's valley floor</p>	<p>NASA is developing characterization plans to further address the groundwater beneath SSFL and, in cooperation with the overseeing regulatory bodies, will continue to evaluate the nature and extent of COCs that are detected.</p>

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Mary	Wiesbrock	<p>There needs to be a separate analysis on the impacts to the earth. If the backfill material comes from an offsite area, it will not be of the same geological composition as the existing NASA property's Chatsworth Formation's alluvial sediments and the Cretaceous Chatsworth Formation of imbedded sandstone and shale. The cleanup alternative limited only to background will change a significant amount of native soil: 105 acres of earth from 2 to 20 feet down. This significant environmental impact needs its own separate analysis. The amount of imported soil of a different composition will significantly alter the existing flora of the area and this in turn impacts the fauna. The non-native backfill soil needs properly analyze as to amount, locations, and the impacts on biota adequately determined.</p>	<p>The EIS analysis shows that removal of large amounts of soil causes a significant impact to biological resources; however, NASA is required to cleanup to standards that require the removal of large amounts of soil. NASA will evaluate the potential sources of backfill soil to evaluate if the requirements of the LUT values per the AOC can be met. The quantity and quality of the available soil will be evaluated now that DTSC has provided LUT.</p>
Mary	Wiesbrock	<p>A spring survey is needed. The biological analysis is grossly inadequate. The surveys were done in the fall. "Many of the plants, especially flowering plants and grasses were senescent, and migratory breeding birds were not present in the study are. "Bird species raising their young, including the raptors, will be best observe in the spring time when the surveys should have been done. A spring study is even recommended to "provide a more comprehensive inventory of wildlife within the study are". (D-23) A least Bell's vireo, a federal and state endangered species, was found in the fall survey, but a nesting pair could have been missed because no spring survey was done.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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Mary	Wiesbrock	<p>4.4.1.1 This EIS should not limit its discussion to just the sensitive species. All wildlife species should be listed not just the sensitive federal species. One should not have to look at Appendix E for the animal species which were found and include: 11 butterfly species, 12 reptile and amphibian species, 60 bird species, and at least 15 mammal species including the top predator, the mountain lion. Even this list is not complete because doing only fall surveys were done.</p>	<p>NASA does include and analysis of impacts on wildlife in general in Section 4.4.</p>
Mary	Wiesbrock	<p>The wildlife corridor map (Figure 3.4-2) is incorrect as it has the vast majority of the wildlife corridor outside of the NASA property. This grossly inaccurate map should be eliminated from the document. Ever since the NASA activities have been halted, the entire 400 plus NASA acreage has become part of the major wildlife habitat and corridor which serves our national park, the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA). "Wildlife moves between the SSFL and SMMNRA without regard for jurisdictional boundaries." (SMMNRA letter, April 19, 2013 to Mr. Armenta of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians)</p>	<p>NASA recognizes the impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area.</p>

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Mary	Wiesbrock	<p>The document is inadequate in that it does not analyze the cleanup alternative impacts to the various habitats. Sensitive and protective habitat was wrongly eliminated from further consideration (Table 2.5-1). Federal agencies are required to avoid destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat under Endangered Species Act. By the fact that only fall surveys were done, this document can't make the statement that there is no designated critical habitat within this NASA property. (Page 2-42) This inadequate analysis of sensitive habitats proves that a joint EIS/EIR is needed at this time. Then state agencies can weigh in on this project to properly protect the habitats, flora and fauna considered sensitive by the state.</p> <p>There needs to be an overlay map of the PRAs (map figure 2.2-3) with the vegetation cover type map. (Figure 3.4-1.) Are there impacts to the coast live oak riparian forest (NASA total 9.16 acres) and coast live oak woodland (NASA 13.22 acres)? How are chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats impacted? How are the grasslands and other sensitive habitats within the NASA study area which provide "important foraging and nesting sites" (D-23) impacted? Another alternative, cleanup to suburban residential, should be analyzed since it will reduce these significant (not moderate) impacts to all sensitive habitats and the biota.</p>	<p>Thank you for taking the time to provide comments on NASA's DEIS. NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. The surveys are scientifically defensible and representative of existing conditions. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands.</p> <p>NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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Ruth	Wilburn	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ruth	Wilburn	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into an AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Finch	Wilkeson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Dorothy	Wilkinson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Daniel	Wilkinson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jacqueline	Willer-Vescio	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Carolyn	Williams	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michelle	Williams	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joel	Wilson	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Joel	Wilson	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Eric	Wilson	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Eric	Wilson	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	Wilson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Orpha Dess	Wilson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Elaine	Wilson	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Mary	Wilson	As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!	Your comment is noted.

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Mary	Wilson	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Mary	Wilson	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Mary	Wilson	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Mary	Wilson	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Don	Wiltsie	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Don	Wiltsie	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ken	Windrum	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sarah	Wintucky	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
David	Wirta	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anita	Wisch	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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David	Wiseman	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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David	Wiseman	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Amanda	Withrow	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p> <p>***I grew up in Northridge, and I, as well as many of my friends and classmates have been made sick from the SSFL. Some of them are now dead, including my stepfather-I myself developed infertility/reproductive problems and Hashimoto's disease. You need to take responsibility and clean up the f#cking site once and for all before others get sick and die!</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rose Ann	Witt	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Rev. Jennifer	Witten	<p>As a resident living in the area near the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), I am deeply concerned that the site is fully cleaned up. I support the agreement that was made in 2010, when NASA agreed to clean up its property at SSFL to background levels of contaminants, meaning that it would clean up ALL the contamination that it found. This is what the community had wanted all along!</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Rev. Jennifer	Witten	<p>NASA's portion of SSFL is extremely contaminated with TCE, perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and heavy metals - all of which can have serious health impacts for anyone who is exposed. And, the contamination is prone to migrate from the site, putting all of us who live nearby at risk.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Rev. Jennifer	Witten	So, it is very important for me to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) that NASA recently published. NASA must absolutely uphold all of the commitments it has made to the State of California and to our community in the 2010 agreement to clean up SSFL to background.	NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.

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Rev. Jennifer	Witten	<p>This cleanup agreement (Agreement on Consent or AOC) has sensible provisions for the protection of endangered species and Native American artifacts. It does not, however, allow NASA to evade cleaning up contamination by trying to avoid demolishing the crumbling rocket test stands, which is where much of the pollution is located. It's not possible to clean up beneath those test stands without getting them out of the way first. And the AOC commits NASA to cleaning up all the toxic material in the soil, including around and beneath those test stands and other structures.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites. NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Rev. Jennifer	Witten	<p>If the contamination at SSFL is not fully cleaned up, it will continue to threaten us locals every time the wind blows or it rains, causing the toxic materials to migrate offsite to neighboring areas.</p> <p>So, do the right thing. Stop trying to resist fulfilling what NASA promised to do. Fulfill your obligations under the AOC to the letter, fully complying with all of its provisions to clean up the Santa Susana Field Laboratory to background levels. Those of us who live near the site are the ones who will be affected most.</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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Richard	Wittman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Finn	Wittrock	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Marc	Woersching	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Nikki	Wojtalik	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Nikki	Wojtalik	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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James	Wolcott	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Valerie	Wolf	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Laura Tomi	Wolf	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lorena	Wolfe	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Lorena	Wolfe	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Charles	Wolfe	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Jayson	Woo	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Jayson	Woo	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Hollace	Wood	NASA should abide with the AOC agreement to clean the SSFL area.	Your comment is noted.

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Hollace	Wood	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Lauren	Wood	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Margaret	Wood	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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S	Woodruff	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Laura	Woodry	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Laura	Woodry	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC) and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
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Don	Woods	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Don	Woods	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Robert	Woods	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Matt	Woodward	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Timathea	Workman	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Gail	Worth	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Abigail	Wright	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Aimee	Wyatt	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Maria	Wyatt	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Sheila	Wyse	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Mark	Yackley	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Fujiko	Yamashita	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Ryan	Yang	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Lexi	Yang	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Katharine	Yates	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Katharine	Yates	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Nick	Yaya	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Deborah	Yoo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Joon	Yoo	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anita	YQuabian	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jacqueline	Young	<p>It has become apparent that NASA wants trucks loaded with hazardous (radioactive and poisonous) and non-hazardous soil sent out without notification and/or compensation to the City of Los Angeles and the West Hills Community.</p>	<p>Notification to local residents or governments is not part of an EIS evaluation.</p>

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Jacqueline	Young	I believe Topanga Canyon Blvd. Valley Circle and Roscoe are not rated for the weight of dump trucks. Were these problems investigated? Were the streets restored?	The project would require a permit from the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Services for any overweight, overwidth, and/or overheight vehicles. As part of the permit requirements, the vehicles may be required to provide signs and pilot cars, to follow restricted hours, and be subject to inspections. Permits for vehicles weighing 75 tons or more require approval from the Bureau of Engineering/Bridge Structural. The truck route is also subject to approval by the Bureau of Street Services. An approximately 0.5-mile length of Roscoe Boulevard, from Fallbrook Avenue to Woodlake Avenue, is restricted by the city from overload hauling. There are no restrictions on Valley Circle Boulevard or Topanga Canyon Boulevard. During the permit approval process, the City will evaluate whether the overload movements could be made safely, without damage to the pavement or undue interference with traffic, and may issue a waiver to haul on Roscoe Boulevard. If a waiver is not issued, then an alternate route would be selected.
Jacqueline	Young	How many truckloads total have been sent down Valley Circle to Roscoe, and through the West Hills area? What risk will the sending of new trucks cause our West Hills stakeholders/constituents?	For NASA's estimate calculations, the capacity of soil to be transported in each truck is 19 cubic yards. Thus, for 500,000 cubic yards of soil, that is more than 26,000 truckloads. Additional trucks will be needed for backfill and for hauling demolition materials. Round trip trucks are estimated to be between 75,000 and 80,000. The impacts of truck traffic are discussed in Section 4.5 of the DIS.
Jacqueline	Young	When is West Hills to be notified that waste is being driven through its streets? Hopefully before, not after. We want a schedule to be negotiated with stakeholders.	NASA will make every effort to post transportation schedules and routes prior to the work being performed. These schedules will only be estimates, because work conditions dictate the timing. No AOC-related cleanups are planned to occur prior to 2016.

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Jacqueline	Young	Cost evaluation?-Both due to constant wear on city streets and in case of necessary clean up. We want repair of street damage.	Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, reporting, and record keeping. Commercial trucks traveling on public roads pay state and federal taxes and fees that go toward road maintenance.
Jacqueline	Young	Establishment of a fund for cleanup if necessary and for resurfacing streets. When a spill or accident happens on L.A. City streets. Who pays?	<p>Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, reporting, and record keeping. Commercial trucks traveling on public roads pay state and federal taxes and fees that go toward road maintenance.</p> <p>NASA is responsible for hazardous wastes it generates. If a spill occurred during transportation of those wastes, NASA would be responsible for the cleanup.</p>
Jacqueline	Young	Health/Safety to the West Hills Community--both vapor and spill possibilities may occur. What plans exist for treatment?	The EIS addresses impacts from truck transportation in Section 4.5 and MMs such as air pollution, noise, and traffic related to transportation of materials. Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, reporting, and record keeping.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Jacqueline	Young	Establishment of Risk to my community. Vapors, accidents, possible spills? The waste material that was accumulated on the Santa Susana Hill was not collected in L.A. It was created in Ventura County and they should bear the constant wear on streets plus the possibility of accidental exposure to their community.	NASA has explored techniques for reducing the amount of material to be moved offsite. The EIS addressed other impacts and MMs such as air pollution, noise, and traffic related to transportation of materials to the landfills. NASA recognizes that there will be damage to roadways as a result of the project. Road repairs are identified in Section 4.
Jacqueline	Young	Why are trucks being taken through West Hills at all? Can NASA be directed to stop all trucks being driven through West Hills?	Section 4.5 of the EIS discusses possible routes to transport materials to disposal facilities. These routes are limited.

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Jacqueline	Young	If no other way can be taken, could a directive be made that NASA reimburse the community for wear on the roads? I know that potholes on Roscoe have been recently filled at cost to the City of LA Department of Transportation. Can an insurance fund be created to pay damages or then transferred to street costs?	Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, reporting, and record keeping. Commercial trucks traveling on public roads pay state and federal taxes and fees that help fund road maintenance. Jurisdictions manage potential impacts and their resources for making repairs and improvements by requiring permits for major projects. The project will obtain all necessary transportation permits for truck travel on city, county, and state roadways. As part of Traffic MM-2, NASA would survey Woolsey Canyon Road conditions prior to the commencement of work and would repair damage caused by its demolition and cleanup activities. NASA would seek to enter into an agreement with Boeing and the DOE to share this repair work.
Jacqueline	Young	Local schools, senior facilities, and hospitals should be notified of the time that these trucks will impact our traffic, so they may adapt to the NASA schedule. I would like a specific and current schedule linked by NASA to the West Hills NC website. Better yet, could NASA create its schedule based on those of the local schools, senior facilities, and hospitals?	Notification to local residents or governments is not part of an EIS evaluation.
Jacqueline	Young	If the City does license this transfer, I would like a fund created that allows for possible cleanup in case of accident and for street improvement if it becomes necessary	NASA is responsible for hazardous wastes it generates. If a spill occurred during transportation of those wastes, NASA would be responsible for the cleanup.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Jacqueline	Young	I would like an investigation of the possible risk to public health created by the transportation of radioactive and/or contaminated soil by NASA. What gases/hazardous vapors are possibly being released in West Hills? What is the risk in terms of traffic created?	<p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a N-CTCP will be developed; similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p> <p>Measures to avoid health risks from hauling of contaminated soils will be employed such as mitigation of truck dust by covering the truck loads, trucks will be rinsed off prior to travel off SSFL, and NASA will follow current procedures for hauling materials.</p>
Jacqueline	Young	What traffic studies have been created?	No studies were generated as part of this evaluation. Traffic studies and data collected by others were included in Sections 3.10 and 4.5 of the DEIS.

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Jacqueline	Young	I would like the City of LA or the WHNC to investigate the emergency plan NASA has used to instruct drivers. Is it adequate? How are drivers to address a spill or an accident? Who has liability? How does that impact LA or West Hills? Let's decide now. Do the facilities have the funds for clean-up exist?	NASA will comply with the CTCP during the implementation of the demolition and environmental cleanup activities. The safety measures identified in the CTCP should be sufficient to cover traffic-related incidents. As detailed in the EIS, after trucks leave Woolsey Canyon Road, project-related traffic is negligible as compared to the existing traffic levels. Therefore, typical incident response procedures should sufficiently address transportation-related needs.
Jacqueline	Young	Has West Hills Hospital been informed of the possibility of this problem? It could create a massive treatment problem for them.	The DEIS notes that the impact of the additional truck traffic on safety is minor. This aspect should not affect local hospitals.

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Jacqueline	Young	<p>My major concern is that, as far as I'm concerned, there are no alternatives given except to come down and go through communities that did not create this mess and they're stuck with it. And I don't think that's fair. I don't know what the fair solution is, but I thought when we were studying alternatives we were really studying alternatives. And now, the only alternative seems to be trucks. And I don't find that an acceptable alternative. I don't find it acceptable because I think it wasn't -- contamination wasn't created in Los Angeles County. It was created in Ventura County, and therefore it should be not in Los Angeles County where you're taking your trucks. I think your trucks should replace any wear and tear on roads caused by the trucks. And I think the trucks are going to be a quagmire.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (1) overland conveyor and rail transport of soil; (2) build a new haul road (3) truck from site to rail and transport by rail to disposal facility.</p> <p>(1) NASA considered alternative rail or conveyor system for hauling materials from SSFL. The analysis showed that a conveyor system would require building the system over private land and constructing a railroad facility to keep trucks off the local roads. NASA concluded that the system could not be built in the AOC timeframe requirement, there could be opposition to acquiring rights-of-way over private lands.</p> <p>(2) NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements.</p> <p>(3) NASA considered a truck-rail combination for soil disposal. Using existing local roads to rail would not alleviate traffic on local community roads.</p> <p>Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p>
Jacqueline	Young	<p>I know that West Hills Hospital has not been concerned -- or not been contacted about what happens if there's a big spill or what happens if there's a big accident.</p>	<p>Part of the route of the truck route is on a steep, windy road with some blind curves, which would require special care to avoid accidents. Section 4.5 provides detailed information about truck traffic and safety.</p> <p>As expressed in the EIS, after trucks leave Woolsey Canyon Road, project related traffic is negligible as compared to the existing traffic levels. Therefore, typical incident response procedures should sufficiently address transportation-related needs.</p>

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Jacqueline	Young	<p>And I don't think there's even been a safety plan constructed. There has been one for on site, but how about off site? Don't we deserve a safety plan? And while we're talking about safety, how about risk to those people in the community that you're driving these trucks through? How about the Woolsey Canyon people and every place along Roscoe where people are going to be -- have possible risk? And if none of this dirt is contaminated, why are we taking it all out?</p>	<p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a N-CTCP; similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p> <p>In the United States in 2010, large trucks accounted for 4 percent of all registered vehicles and 10 percent of the VMTs. These large trucks accounted for 8 percent of all vehicles involved in fatal crashes and 3 percent of all vehicles involved in injury and property-damage-only crashes. In California, trucks were only involved in 6.5 percent of fatal crashes in 2010—less than the national average (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2012). The overall crash rate in the U.S. for all vehicles was 1.22 fatal crashes per 100 million miles traveled and 20 injury crashes per 100 million miles traveled.</p>

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Jacqueline	Young	<p>I don't think there are reasonable alternatives and it's a -- and one of the alternatives should not be trucks down the mountainside. I think we need to look at the other alternatives that were suggested and look at them closely, and the EIS should have come up with that too.</p>	<p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (1) overland conveyor and rail transport of soil; (2) build a new haul road (3) truck from site to rail and transport by rail to disposal facility.</p> <p>(1) NASA considered alternative rail or conveyor system for hauling materials from SSFL. The analysis showed that a conveyor system would require building the system over private land and constructing a railroad facility to keep trucks off the local roads. NASA concluded that the system could not be built in the AOC timeframe requirement, there could be opposition to acquiring rights-of-way over private lands.</p> <p>(2) NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements.</p> <p>(3) NASA considered a truck-rail combination for soil disposal. Using existing local roads to rail would not alleviate traffic on local community roads.</p> <p>Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Figure 4.5-1).</p>
Jacqueline	Young	<p>I think it's very arbitrary to say 2017 when we've been dealing with this problem forever. And all of a sudden, oh, it's got to be done by X. I don't think it's got to be done by X. I don't think that's one of the alternatives that should have been chosen.</p>	<p>The 2010 AOC between DTSC and NASA says "The schedule shall ensure that the identified activities can be accomplished by 2017 or sooner." This can only be changed by mutual agreement with DTSC. NASA will meet with DTSC to seek clarification of this requirement.</p> <p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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Jacqueline	Young	And I also think that we have a situation where we need money to back up if there's any kind of a problem with these trucks. We need money to -- some kind of a fund to be created, whether it's through insurance or through the City of Los Angeles or what. There needs to be a fund created to help people if they should have a problem.	NASA is responsible for hazardous wastes it generates. If a spill occurred during transportation of those wastes, NASA would be responsible for the cleanup. Materials and wastes that will be transported from the site would be handled in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, prevention and response to spills and releases, and reporting, and record keeping. Commercial trucks traveling on public roads pay state and federal taxes and fees that go towards road maintenance.
Jackie	Young	1. There are more than two options; saying there are only two negates our planning evaluation of options. 3. There is no apparent realization that a combination of options might be best, even though we can may need to extend the timeline to allow for in-situ options.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.
Jackie	Young	2. 2017 was chosen for us rather than chosen with an opportunity for input to the timeline chosen.	The timeline is driven by DTSC's requirements as embodied in the AOC.

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Jackie	Young	<p>4. Trucks should come with a timeline giving days and times trucks will be in the neighborhood, how many etc. to be given by NCs to leaders of schools, hospitals, or senior homes to be distributed on a "need to know " basis so facilities may change start times if necessary.</p> <p>5. Trucks should include a safety plan stating the responsible party and including the financing for insurance if trucks have an accident or spill.</p> <p>6. Deep investigation of alternative styles of transportation and their routs.</p>	<p>Truck operations (and schedules) will be conducted according to information provided in the EIS. Typically trucks will run from 7 am to 7 pm.</p> <p>As a BMP for efficient and safe traffic management, a NASA Construction Transportation and Control Plan (N-CTCP); similar to Boeing's existing CTCP, which includes a traffic control plan, parking plan, existing and construction traffic operations, motorist information strategies, truck safety plan, hazardous materials transport plan, and ridesharing plan. The N-CTCP would include the proposed activities and be implemented through the completion of cleanup activities, which is planned for 2017. The safety and incident response measures identified in the N-CTCP are included to reduce the number and impact of incidents.</p> <p>Section 2.4 in the EIS discusses alternate transportation considerations (1) overland conveyor and rail transport of soil; (2) build a new haul road (3) truck from site to rail and transport by rail to disposal facility.</p> <p>(1) NASA considered alternative rail or conveyor system for hauling materials from SSFL. The analysis showed that a conveyor system would require building the system over private land and constructing a railroad facility to keep trucks off the local roads. NASA concluded that the system could not be built in the AOC timeframe requirement, there could be opposition to acquiring rights-of-way over private lands.</p> <p>(2) NASA considered building a new road for use by heavy vehicles accessing and leaving SSFL. Woolsey Canyon Road is the only road accessing the site that is capable of carrying heavy construction-type vehicles. Any feasible new road routes require acquisition of, or access permission, to current private property. Alternative access was dismissed due to the inability to obtain access permits, environmental assessments, and construct the road in time to meet NASA's 2010 AOC schedule requirements.</p> <p>(3) NASA considered a truck-rail combination for soil disposal. Using existing local roads to rail would not alleviate traffic on local community roads.</p>

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Jackie	Young	7. We must have emphasis on human risk, and that must be part of the calculations and part of future investigations and AOCs.	NASA recognizes public concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.

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Terry	Young	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Terry	Young	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Robert	Younkin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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J	Yudell	<p>Over many decades, NASA’s poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Rich	Yurman	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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Joy	Zadaca	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Laurence	Zakson	<p>The most contaminated place in Ventura County is the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, where reactors and rockets were tested. One atomic reactor suffered a partial meltdown there in 1959; there were tens of thousands of rocket tests. Extensive radioactive and chemical contamination resulted. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p> <p>For decades, the fight to get the site cleaned up raged. Finally, we got a breakthrough: in 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and NASA entered into binding agreements with California to cleanups to background levels of contaminants. In short, if contamination is detected, it is to be cleaned up. This is what the community has sought for so long. Numerous elected officials as well as thousands of community members supported the agreement and helped bring this about.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement about the cleanup for public comment. There appear, however, to be some within NASA who would like to break the agreement NASA signed. That must not happen. I was therefore pleased to learn that NASA, in response to questions by Congresswoman Julia Brownley at a recent hearing of the House Science and Technology Committee, reiterated that "NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC."</p>	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from the SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near the SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA.</p>

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V.	Zamora	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Laura	Zanic	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Johanne	Zell	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Jennifer	Zeller	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ralph	Zelman	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Ralph	Zelman	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Steve	Zelman	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anthony	Zepeda	<p>In essence, this commitment is to return the site to its natural condition before NASA polluted it. This agreement was widely supported in the community - 3700 comments in favor of the agreement came in, compared to opposition from a handful of people. ... But it is critical to remember that the AOCs went through two public comment periods, and by a ratio of more than a hundred to one the AOCs were strongly supported.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
Anthony	Zepeda	<p>Nonetheless, there have been some concerns that NASA signed the AOC with its fingers crossed behind its back and would try to break out of the legally binding agreement it executed. NASA, however, has repeatedly stated formally that it is committed to its full obligations under the AOC. This community will hold NASA to those promises.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

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Anthony	Zepeda	<p>The Draft EIS is being performed under the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA. There are a number of aspects of the Draft EIS which do not appear to be in conformance with NEPA, and which raise questions as to whether some at NASA are working at cross purposes to the agency's commitment to its AOC obligations.</p> <p>The most puzzling aspect of the Draft EIS is its virtual complete silence about the very core of what it is to examine - the toxic contamination of the site which needs to be cleaned up. It acts as though the only issues to examine are what are in fact the ancillary impacts, impacts that would exist if there were nothing toxic at all about the pollutants NASA's irresponsible actions over the decades spilled and released. It almost looks as though some at NASA are trying to scare some in the community into giving NASA cover to break its agreement. This would be a violation of NEPA, which requires a dispassionate review of environmental impacts. But by talking endlessly about trucks and being completely silent about toxic contamination with dioxins, PCBs, VOCs heavy metals, perchlorate, etc., a straw man is being set up. If NEPA bars anything, it is the misuse of an EIS as a straw man.</p> <p>...NASA was a bad environmental steward. It has now promised that it has "got religion" and will responsibly cleanup the contamination it created. The Draft EIS in its current form does not demonstrate that this is the case.</p> <p>The EIS needs to be rewritten to disclose the full toxic contamination of the site, in as much detail as has been used for the ancillary issues it focuses instead on.</p> <p>Diversionary and misleading discussions should be avoided. For example, all the endless discussion of trucks while one is silent about dioxin and perchlorate and PCBs is a sign of an agency failing to follow NEPA appropriately.</p> <p>The EIS says something like 53 trucks trips per day would occur to haul off contaminated soil if there is no on-site treatment and 34 trucks if there is</p>	<p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place, and also will include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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Anthony	Zepeda	And yes, one should focus on successful on-site treatment where possible.	NASA considered a range of soil cleanup technologies, and viable ones were evaluated. To assess which remedial technologies could best suit the different types of contaminants present at SSFL, the technology was first evaluated for ex situ and in situ general response actions that included solids, physical, chemical, biological, and thermal treatments. Technologies that were selected for further evaluation include: SVE; Ex situ treatment using land farming; Ex situ treatment using thermal desorption; Ex situ and in situ chemical oxidation; and In situ anaerobic or aerobic biological treatment. The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3, Soil Cleanup Technologies, of the EIS.
Anthony	Zepeda	The EIS admits that the contaminated areas are largely areas where the natural vegetation was long ago removed and buildings constructed on graded land. Thus cleaning the contamination would have limited effect on vegetation and animals, which should be revegetated in any case after remediation. Leaving flora and fauna to be contaminated with dioxins, PCBs, heavy metals, etc. of course makes no sense; cleanup will help nature as well.	NASA acknowledges your comment.

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Anthony	Zepeda	<p>The EIS asserts that a fraction of an acre of soil may need to be cleaned up near the Burro Flats cave paintings. It is hard to conceive that NASA contaminated soil inside a cave, and surely that isn't what you are claiming. But in any case, NASA knows full well that under the AOC, NASA does not have to clean up to background anything that could result in damaging a recognized Native American artifact. The EIS should make crystal clear that there will be no impact on the cave, as the AOC expressly exempts cleanup that could impact such an artifact.</p>	<p>The Burro Flats site was listed in the National Register in 1975; the nomination form included a boundary for the site. NASA used this boundary and added a buffer area to form the Archeology Resource Management Area for the Burro Flats site. The potential 0.65-acre impact from cleanup activities would be outside the National Register boundary, but within the Archeology Resource Management Area. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regard to which areas are covered under the exception clause in the AOC and the clause referencing Native American artifacts.</p>
Anthony	Zepeda	<p>NASA in the draft EIS raises the question of not demolishing numerous contaminated NASA structures at the site such as the test stands. This makes no sense. They are the center of contamination. The soil underneath them is contaminated. One cannot clean up the soil, as required under the AOC, without removing the test stands and other structures. If NASA really wishes to consider not demolishing these structures, it needs in the EIS to identify how it will clean up the contaminated soil beneath them. (Furthermore, it just isn't realistic to leave them in place. The health and safety risks and insurance liability problems of rusty, falling-down iron hulks being left for people to hurt themselves on just makes this a non-starter.)</p>	<p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p>

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Anthony	Zepeda	The pollution puts at risk the people living nearby. Contamination has already migrated offsite-perchlorate found in Simi wells, TCE plume leaving the property, constant violations of the NPDES pollution discharge permit with hazardous material going offsite hundreds of times at unsafe levels.	<p>NASA respects public concerns regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as to include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>
Anthony	Zepeda	NASA promised to clean it all up. It must live up to its promise. Fully comply with the AOC. Revise the draft EIS to do an honest job of reviewing the contamination you created and your obligation to remediate it. Live up to the commitments you made to these communities to remove the toxic dagger aimed at their hearts.	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site. In December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. To meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Anthony	Zepeda	Duplicate submittal. Comments and responses are provided in submittal 0116.	See responses in Comment Submittal 116, Comment Numbers 1-9.
Anne	Zerrien-Lee	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Joel	Zetzer	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Michael	Ziegler	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Paige	Ziehler-Martin	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
Kay	Ziesche	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ron	Zilber	<p>Over many decades, NASA's poor environmental practices resulted in widespread contamination of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory near Los Angeles. Dioxins, perchlorate, trichloroethylene, heavy metals, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and other hazardous materials pollute the soil and groundwater at the site, and some have migrated offsite. In 2010, NASA entered into a legally binding agreement with the state of California to clean up all the contamination that could be found.</p> <p>Now, NASA has published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the cleanup that suggests they may be trying to break its commitment. I strongly urge NASA to completely live up to its obligations, and carry out in full the thorough cleanup required by the 2010 agreement. NASA contaminated the site; NASA promised to clean it up completely; NASA should be true to its word.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of the SSFL, which includes chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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Ronald	Ziman	<p>Preserving SSFL’s cultural and historic resources creates the opportunity for SSFL to become an open “space” park, allowing the wildlife corridor, the Chumash archeological sites, sacred sites and TCPs and our monuments to missile development and space exploration to be seen and admired. The preserved Chumash sacred sites serendipitously prophesize NASA’s later use of the same land. Such an open “space” park gives further opportunity to showcase a living demonstration laboratory for innovative, experimental and proven decontamination strategies and techniques under the administration of the National Park Service. Academic institutions could become involved under a competitive system to apply their ingenuity to further the decontamination effort. Properly structured, financial resources could be identified and admission fees instituted to help sustain it. This plan illustrates responsible government leadership to protect both the environment and the people. This would be applauded as the Federal Government exhibiting demonstrable vision in its stewardship of this special land and preservation of its unique cultural, historical and environmental resources.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>

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Ronald	Ziman	<p>I am deeply disturbed by its rationale, structure and conclusions. This document is severely limited and flawed. I recommend that it be rewritten and then resubmitted to the public for further comment. Among other things,</p> <p>your DEIS is in conflict with NEPA and CEQA. Further there are no alternatives besides “all or none,” neither of which addresses the area appropriately and are definitely unsatisfactory to my community. How an EIS can actually recommend either placing the public and environment at serious health risk or have “no action” as the only other alternative when a clean up is indicated and has been promised for years is beyond me. This appears to be bureaucracy at its worst.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>
Ronald	Ziman	<p>The OIG report of 2/14/13 clearly stated that funding a \$200,000,000 clean up for SSFL may “not be feasible” and yet that is the very cleanup you are proposing. A less strict and perfectly acceptable EPA risk based cleanup standard is estimated by the OIG in their same report to cost \$80,000, a sum much more likely to be funded. Based on that, I can only conclude that NASA is not serious about doing any cleanup given that “no action” is the only other possible alternative presented if your “all” proposal is not funded.</p>	<p>NASA has signed multiple agreements regarding the cleanup of the SSFL site and remains committed to meeting the obligations of those agreements.</p>

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Ronald	Ziman	<p>Nothing in the letter you received from the CEQ requires you to exclude other alternatives. It simply states alternatives need not be mandatorily included. I have to believe that Barbara Boxer, who has fought both for the environment and at the same time the “strictest cleanup ever” in the interest of public health, has been misled and is now working at odds with her own core environmental principles. Laying waste to 105 acres of earth is catastrophic and when of that magnitude will take decades, if not centuries, to heal. There will be multiple negative consequences, many likely unforeseen, to the public and the environment. These 2 incongruities, advocating for an overly strict and rigid clean up which will be harmful to all and at the same time representing oneself as a defender of public health and the environment is irreconcilable. I will be contacting her about this very issue shortly.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Ronald	Ziman	<p>Senator Boxer’s letter doesn’t even mention the 2017 date or give a timeline by which the cleanup is completed. The Consent Order of 2010 indicates that the cleanup methods should be in place by 2017, but to expect cleanup to be complete by then is not realistic and yet appears to be driving the process. The apparent rationale to remove rather than treat soil directly relates to the “self imposed” 2017 deadline for clean up. There is no reason the cleanup must be completed by 2017 other than an agreement between NASA and DTSC (the AOC) that includes a mechanism for modification and is severable. Mutual agreement of the parties is the only requirement. Mutual agreement is conveniently ignored despite it being part of the CEQ letter to Senator Boxer.</p> <p>Similarly the emphasis of coordination between NASA and the State to optimize the CEQA and NEPA processes also included in the letter and quoted above are “forgotten.”</p>	<p>While schedule is certainly a driver, most technologies were eliminated simply because they cannot treat the contaminants to a point. According to soil sampling data, the vast majority of contaminated areas on NASA-administered land at SSFL consist of approximately the top 2 feet of soil containing non-treatable chemicals. Although some of the deeper soil contains non-treatable contaminants, much of it has the potential for treatment. This determination of non-treatable verses treatable soils does not need to take into account the risk to human health or the environment. It is simply a question of the ability of the technology to breakdown or remove the contaminant from the environment. The judgment of its effectiveness normally is based on residual exposure risk, but for this case, it is judged on its ability to meet the 2010 AOC cleanup requirements (LUTs). Ongoing studies will help evaluate if any of these technologies will prove effective.</p>

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Ronald	Ziman	<p>While the land is destroyed, including its archeological resources, and the test stands are dismantled, erasing the space history that is so rich and comprehensive at the SSFL (from the Redstone and Atlas rockets to landing men on the moon and the space shuttle), the very laws and their associated report mechanisms designed to protect haven't even been drafted or considered before destruction occurs. By the time there is a document addressing what to preserve, all will have been removed. What logic is there in that? Is that taking your charge and responsibility as stewards of space and its history seriously and responsibly? It appears that the very processes that are intended to be coordinated have purposely been disconnected. There is no other explanation for your blatantly ignoring the law and the advice given in the CEQ's letter quoted above.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA analyzed the potential effects of demolition actions and cleanup to background on cultural resources in the EIS. NASA continues to consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and other consulting parties to identify the appropriate MMs to address the effects. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects.</p> <p>Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for the resolution of adverse effects to historic properties including test stands, a TCP and archeological sites.</p>
Ronald	Ziman	<p>How can one know what to preserve if the end use of the land has not yet been determined. NASA has made no attempt to balance the financial costs, cultural costs and costs to the environment, all mandated by NEPA and CEQA. Though it may be expedient to tear everything out, including the ground itself, creating a Tabla Rasa, it would seem, given the rich resources that exist there, rather than a Tabla Rasa, NASA, California, and future generations would be better served to preserve the physical monuments to this history. How does anyone know what to preserve if there is no discussion about ultimate long term land use?</p>	<p>To provide time for future use determinations to develop, NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as NASA determines whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities.</p>

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Ronald	Ziman	<p>The Alpha, Bravo and Coca test stands should all be preserved. They each represent a unique part of the history of the cold war and later the space age where all are inextricably linked. Some of the test stands are considered to qualify for registration in the National Registry of Historic Sites, yet this is ignored. The Burro Flats Cave and its acknowledged remarkably rich and exquisitely preserved paintings, currently registered, is placed in jeopardy by the clean up. Other caves and known sites are similarly put in harms way for no reason.</p>	<p>Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. NASA will include an additional demolition alternative in the FEIS which would avoid the demolition of a test stand and associated control house. The identified archaeological resources will be avoided where possible, and NASA will develop an inadvertent discoveries plan.</p>

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Ronald	Ziman	<p>This wanton “scorched earth policy” is beyond any rationale. To me and my neighbors, it appears to be almost cruel and vindictive. Who are you hurting other than the environment, the people and future generations of Americans and foreign visitors who should be educated, see, learn and understand this amazing and diverse history? All these resources: the test stand and significant associated structures, Indian sacred sites, TCPs and archeological areas could and should be preserved within the AOCs. I am shocked at the apparent disrespect and irreverence of NASA and the US Government, ignoring all safeguards to protect tangible treasures of prior millennia. The ancient Chumash people gazed at the stars, recorded their observations and dreamed of visiting. Ironically, within steps of their past, what would have appeared to them to be fire-spitting “gods” were conceived that actually transport man to the heavens.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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Ronald	Ziman	<p>The cleanup of soil is astronomical (pun intended) with unfortunate and irreparable astronomical consequences. 80,000 truck trips to transport soil removed from 105 acres with the demolition debris of multiple structures added. Removal of this soil unavoidably removes all the plants and biota. Seeding with native plant species sounds all well and good, but no one knows if the natives will grow in soil with different biota and chemical characteristics that comes from another area. How inviting will this barren soil be for non-natives? Where is the soil coming from? That is not known at this time. Is there even enough soil to obtain that would replace 30% of what was removed? The 30% is a maximal amount. It could turn out to be less. What are the consequences to this? Where are they addressed in the DEIS?</p>	<p>The following potential offsite sources (others might be identified at the time of remediation) have been identified in the project vicinity in southern California:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. W. Gillibrand Company, located in Simi Valley, California • Rindge Dam, located in Malibu Canyon, California • Santa Paula Materials, Inc., located in Santa Paula, California • Grimes Rock, Inc., located in Fillmore, California • Tapo Rock and Sand Products, located in Simi Valley, California <p>These soils will need further evaluation to determine if they meet the 2010 AOC requirements. Evaluations as to the impacts of replacing with non-SSFL native soils are discussed in Section 4.4.1.3 of the EIS which says - "Once the soil was removed, the existing micro-ecosystem might never be restored. It can take years for native species to reestablish in disturbed areas, and the species composition would be different from what was originally there, despite reseeding with approved native plant seeds. Whenever possible, topsoil would be imported, along with backfill, to replace the remediated topsoil; however, the sources of native topsoil within the vicinity of SSFL are limited and are unlikely to supply enough topsoil to replenish the entire 39-acre area. If non-native soil were to be used, it would be unlikely to support the current plant distributions on SSFL. The impacts to native vegetation communities on SSFL from excavation of non-treatable soils to meet the LUT requirements would result in significant, negative, local, and long-term impacts (Biology Impact-2d)."</p>

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Ronald	Ziman	<p>Erosion from wind and rain will be substantial and unavoidable. Dust, not only from the trucks but from the prevailing north to south winds will carry infectious Valley Fever organisms (Coccidioidomycosis) and other pathogens into neighboring inhabited areas.</p> <p>Outbreaks of Valley Fever increase even after an earthquake. Removing plants and soil, and then replacing only part of the soil while hoping that native rather than non invasive species will grow and take hold in time to avoid disease is wishful thinking at best. As a physician I have had the unfortunate experience of caring for those with Valley Fever.</p> <p>Once acquired it is present for life and can kill despite the most aggressive treatment.</p> <p>For those who develop involvement of the central nervous system it is not only incurable, but results in the need for continuous treatments with toxic medications that are painful to administer directly into the spinal fluid. This is no minor matter. I have not seen this discussed anywhere in the NASA DEIS despite the fact that coccidioidomycosis is endemic in the San Fernando Valley and I am sure in the SSFL soils as well. Has it even been looked for there?</p>	<p>Valley fever is caused by a fungi, <i>Coccidioides immitis</i> or <i>Coccidioides posadasii</i>, found in arid desert soils. When the soil is disturbed, spores are released into the air and can be carried on the wind. People are exposed when they breathe in the spores. Most people who are exposed do not get sick; however, valley fever can cause flu-like symptoms and, in rare cases, cause meningitis and even death. The soils at SSFL have not been sampled for the fungi that cause valley fever. To meet the AOC cleanup requirements, approximately 500,000 cubic yards of soil will be disturbed. If cleanup alternatives other than soil removal could be used, the amount of soil disturbed would be reduced by approximately 180,000 cubic yards and the dust emissions reduced by approximately 19%. Release of dust during remediation and demolition will be controlled by wetting the soil, limiting the stockpile area to 0.14 acre and height to 8 feet, covering roads with gravel, etc., limiting speed of vehicles, placing tarps over or barriers around stockpiles of soil, ceasing loading during high winds or storms, and removing bulk material from trucks. After remediation, the previously vegetated areas will be planted with a native seed mix.</p>
Ronald	Ziman	<p>There are other organisms of concern that are also not discussed. Stagnant pools related to improper drainage from the extensive soil excavation enhance breeding for mosquito transmitted viral diseases such as Avian Flu and West Nile Virus. This impact is similarly ignored. The risk of other illnesses, such as equine encephalitis, will likely rise, not only for horses, but also people. Flies breeding in the stagnant pools carry parasites and other diseases. None of this was addressed in the DEIS. Changes in topography and water related soil erosion will choke the streams and creeks that come off the SSFL mountain into neighboring areas. Multiple deleterious and unforeseen consequences related to alteration of the stream beds have not been considered.</p>	<p>The analysis shows that excavation of large amounts of soils will have significant impact of biological and soil resources. Even though, the original topography may never be restored, NASA plans to restore the topography as much as possible. The availability of soils that meet the cleanup standards and the indigenous biological system may be limited preventing full restoration. NASA plans to prevent erosion during cleanup by wetting the soil, using covers</p>

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Ronald	Ziman	<p>The topography will be completely altered and with it the surface water flow and percolation needed to recharge ground water. The aquifers have not been adequately characterized and we are already seeing the “law of unintended consequences” related to the GWIM and pumping at the WS-09A well on NASA’s property. The aquifer’s water is being purposefully removed to lower the water table to dry the seeps and springs.</p> <p>Now Bell Creek, an historically perennial creek, is dry. Its well developed canopy with rich understory is not just in jeopardy, but dying. What will be its fate and state after erosion chokes the creek and the groundwater recharge is altered in unknown ways?</p> <p>How will these changes impact the character of the creek? Will it be better or will it destroy this fragile and beautiful habitat? What consequences will occur to the animals that use the creek and its water as part of their habitual migration? Has this really been investigated and adequately addressed in the DEIS? I not only think not, I know not, it has not.</p>	<p>The regulators are working with the SSFL parties to examine the Bell Creek drainage issues.</p>
Ronald	Ziman	<p>The SSFL is a critical point within the migration pathways connecting the coastal range to the inland forests and other wilderness areas. How will the animals fare when the land has been denuded, the plants eliminated, the soil biota completely changed and surface water and groundwater hydrology altered in ways that are not predictable? Open moon-space does not sustain the animals. It is not habitable for them any more than it would have been for the Chumash ancestors. No good will come of this cleanup as far as the animals and plants are concerned -- so much for the environmental concerns that are central to the title and purpose of this report.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p> <p>The impacts to wildlife in excavation areas will be significant both for species that are year-round and migratory. While the wildlife corridor map in the EIS shows that SSFL is not in the specific linkage area, we recognize that the federal site plays a role as an important habitat area. The EIS text will be revised to reflect the migration corridor may include SSFL (Sections 3.4.2, 4.4.1.2, and 4.4.1.3).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronald	Ziman	<p>How can mitigation of impacts be addressed when alternatives are not even included for consideration? Titling this document an “Environmental Impact Report (EIS)” has never been truer, but all the impacts are negative without considering any alternative mitigation that is normally included to protect the people and the environment. A supposed goal of government is to protect and preserve the environment for posterity. The proposed actions are going to do just the opposite.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>
Ronald	Ziman	<p>What of the damage to our roads, the predicted fatalities along the routes, the potential for contamination from trucks, the diesel pollution from the trucks themselves and the multiple deleterious impacts they will have on the neighborhoods and its inhabitants as they go through? All negative health and property impacts directly related to the way the cleanup is proposed, the dimension of which is multiplied further because of the arbitrary 2017 goal of soil cleanup. Actually the soil is really not being cleaned. It is being moved to another location, contaminating and polluting along its travel route, exposing ever more people to hazardous materials and then ultimately contaminating another area.</p> <p>Where is the justice to the community or the environment from this action? Add to this the cumulative burdens from Boeing’s and DOE’s cleanup efforts. How do you spell disaster? Answer: NASA DEIS.</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronald	Ziman	<p>The “decontaminated,” scarred and damaged land left behind would clearly be subject to “recontamination” as a result of the less strict clean up standards being applied to the adjacent Boeing owned property. Contamination will obviously be transported by air and water to properties neighboring Boeing including the NASA owned area at the SSFL as well as neighborhoods surrounding the SSFL, Bell Canyon among them.</p>	<p>The fact that Boeing's cleanup standard is different from NASA's is one of the many difficulties in implementing the 2010 AOC. NASA recognizes that there could be migration or cross-contamination of contaminants from Boeing areas at SSFL. NASA is working with DTSC (and with Boeing and DOE) to develop methodology to better implement this aspect of the AOC.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronald	Ziman	<p>To be applying 2 different cleanup standards within the same overall property makes no sense. This AOC defined NASA cleanup is to an impractical standard that has never been done anywhere else in the world – and probably never will be again. It is an arbitrary and impractical standard relative to public health and the environment. This cleanup standard is without justification. Simply put, it is irrational. In the name of clean up that has no rational basis you are destroying that which you are charged to protect and preserve. You are proposing to remove everything, destroying the environment and its unique history and irreplaceable archeology and, at the same time putting public health at risk. How can those who authored this document or those who have presented it maintain a straight face? What is needed is a rational, scientifically sound, risk based clean up.</p>	<p>NASA recognizes there is community concern regarding the AOC (cleanup to background) alternative. The impacts related to the AOC alternative have been presented in the EIS and several are significant. NASA acknowledges that impacts could be reduced by using risk-based alternatives. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronald	Ziman	<p>If I were to grade my property I would need to file a grading plan and water drainage plan with Ventura County. Yet we are presented with a plan involving an area hundreds of times larger than my lot, to be “graded” in an indefinite way. There really is no grading plan or drainage plan. It is not known if soil meeting the impossibly strict cleanup standards can be located to replace a mere fraction of what is to be removed.</p> <p>Considering the severity of the consequences, how can this all simply be allowed to happen? Alternative methods must be considered to effect a practical level of clean up that is risk based, not based on an arbitrary and overly strict standard that is beyond any clean up done anywhere in the world.</p>	<p>The EIS identifies significant impacts to four areas (potential for soil erosion, cultural resources, damage to biological resources, and impacts to roadways) along with other concerns (such as air quality, water resources, and health and safety). NASA believes that soil erosion can be mitigated through good stormwater management practices. Impacts to roadways can potentially be reduced, but not eliminated, if onsite soil treatment technologies are proven to meet 2010 AOC requirements. Cultural and biological resource impacts can only be reduced by minimizing the required cleanup area. However, NASA must continue to abide by its obligations under the AOC as drafted.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronald	Ziman	SB990 was struck down in part because of its arbitrary and unreasonably strict standards that are without peer. The AOCs are partly based on SB990. Applying the same reasoning as was applied to SB990, the AOCs themselves are at risk to be invalidated on the same grounds. Rather than undoing all the years of work that have ultimately brought us to where we are, I propose that the AOCs be preserved -- unlike what the DEIS is proposing for the NASA portion of SSFL. I propose that they be modified to incorporate risk based cleanup standards. The arbitrary 2017 completion date should be renegotiated as indicated by the CEQ, or at the least affirmed the 2010 Consent Order which requires that methods be in place by then. It is unrealistic to expect the completion of soil cleanup by 2017 and NASA should not be held to that. A realistic, achievable deadline should be renegotiated. Clean up can proceed over however many years with alternative sometimes serial in situ and ex situ techniques applied to the soil that would be far less destructive to the environmental, cultural and historical resources.	NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background.
Ronald	Ziman	Inherent in NEPA and CEQA is the end use. That should define the risk based cleanup standard. Ultimate use is being completely ignored in this DEIS. Given the fact that NEPA and CEQA have not even been started, let alone completed, there is no way to consider those documents' recommendations in this plan. As I said in the beginning, the process has been perverted by disconnecting NEPA and CEQA from the DEIS and the elimination of all but the 2 most extreme options.	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronald	Ziman	We are exposed from all pathways to substances arising from the SSFL and subject to whatever its effects may be. If there is any community that is in the line of fire and to be affected by the contamination of SSFL it would be Bell Canyon.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Ronald	Ziman	<p>WHEREAS Bell Canyon is the closest neighbor to the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)</p> <p>WHEREAS Bell Creek receives 90% of the watershed the SSFL</p> <p>WHEREAS winds blow soil material from the laboratory into Bell Canyon</p> <p>WHEREAS the NASA owns a 450 acre portion of SSFL</p> <p>WHEREAS NASA has recently released its Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)</p> <p>WHEREAS the DEIS only considers 2 extreme alternatives, "no cleanup" or "cleanup to background"</p> <p>WHEREAS the "no cleanup" option ignores those chemicals that require cleanup</p> <p>WHEREAS the "cleanup to background option" is not risk based</p> <p>WHEREAS the health, environmental, historical and cultural destructive consequences of the "cleanup to background" option that includes removal of 500, 000 cubic yards of soil, 320,000 of which will be trucked off site has not been fully identified and mitigated</p> <p>WHEREAS the "cleanup to background" option is paradoxically unnecessarily harmful to public health, the environment and the historical and cultural resources</p> <p>WHEREAS the "cleanup to background option will destroy the wildlife corridor going through NASA's property</p> <p>WHEREAS the "cleanup to background" option will newly grade 105 acres with neither drainage nor grading plan</p>	<p>NASA notes the opposition to following the AOC (as currently written) and cleaning up to background. Thank you for your comments and thank you for providing this information.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Pamela	Zuppo	<p>I'm writing to applaud NASA for having entered into a binding agreement with the State of California in 2010 to clean up all detectible contamination at the polluted Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In response to NASA's Draft Environmental Report on the SSFL cleanup, I now urge NASA to now fully and rigorously carry out the commitments made in that cleanup agreement. NASA should be commended for having entered into the 2010 cleanup agreement. Now it is time to, without further delay, implement this historic cleanup agreement, thoroughly and completely.</p> <p>NASA's portion of SSFL is contaminated with toxic chemicals including PCBs, perchlorate, dioxins, heavy metals, and various volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, all of which can produce harmful health effects. These materials can cause solid cancers and leukemias as well as developmental, genetic, neurological and immune system disorders.</p> <p>NASA's contamination at SSFL has the potential to impact communities near the site and beyond. Indeed, pollutants from the site have already migrated offsite. The best way to ensure that public health is protected is to clean up to background as NASA has agreed to do.</p>	Your comment is noted.

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lois	Zweben	Over decades, NASA contaminated the Santa Susana Field Lab with dioxins, PCBs, perchlorate, heavy metals, TCE and other volatile organic compounds. Hundreds of thousands of people live nearby. A federal study showed that people living closer to the site have higher rates of thyroid, bladder, blood and lymph cancers than people living further away.	<p>NASA respects public concern regarding offsite health issues. DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as USEPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm)</p> <p>NASA operations did not entail the use of perchlorate except as small ignitors that were placed in the engine. The perchlorate was encased in the ignitor and consumed during the rocket engine ignitions process. Soil and groundwater samples have been collected and analyzed for perchlorate within the NASA-administered property at SSFL due to the use of the ignitors. To date, perchlorate has not been detected in the soil at SSFL. For groundwater, perchlorate was detected at a low level in one well. The well was subsequently sampled for perchlorate and it was not detected. Therefore, NASA operational history with regards to perchlorate and sampling results indicate, to date, that perchlorate was not released to the NASA-administered property at SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
Lois	Zweben	<p>In 2010, NASA signed a legally binding agreement with California to clean up all contamination that could be detected. But Boeing, NASA's contractor at the site and owner of most of the site, has been pushing to block full cleanup of most of the site. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement recently released by NASA that barely mentions the contamination raises questions about whether NASA is trying to break out of the cleanup agreement it signed.</p> <p>It is critical that NASA live up to the commitments it made in the 2010 cleanup agreement. I strongly urge NASA to meet its responsibilities regarding the toxic contamination it created. Do what you promised to do-- fully clean up the site.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>
		<p>Through decades of gross violations of environmental rules, NASA badly contaminated its part of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory with very toxic materials, some of which have been transported off the property to neighboring areas. Studies have shown elevated cancer rates, both for people exposed on the site and for members of the public living nearby. After years of dragging its feet on cleanup, in 2010 NASA executed a binding cleanup agreement with the State of California, promising to cleanup all the contamination to background.</p> <p>NASA has now published a Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the cleanup. The EIS has created considerable consternation among the affected community, creating, frankly, the impression that, that some NASA personnel are working to sabotage the agreement NASA signed and is pledged to carry out.</p> <p>We want to be absolutely clear that NASA must live up to the AOC, every provision of it, with no effort at evasion or avoidance of obligations.</p>	<p>NASA remains committed to cleaning up the environmental contamination resulting from historical operations at the present federally owned portion of SSFL, which includes predominantly chemical contamination associated with the testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components in support of various government space programs and activities of the USAF and NASA. Demonstrably, in 2007, NASA entered into the CO with the California DTSC and other responsible parties to address investigation and remediation requirements at the site and, in December 2010, NASA entered into the AOC with DTSC. In order to meet the cleanup requirements of the CO and AOC, NASA has developed a strategy that involves working closely with DTSC and local community stakeholders to ensure transparency as NASA moves forward with this important cleanup project.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
		<p>The AOC requires all contamination to be removed, but the EIS considers leaving in place old rocket test stands, trying to call them historical. The problem is that that is where much of the contamination is located, in the soil beneath the stands. It is not possible to clean up the soil without getting those rusty structures out of the way. There is no discussion of how NASA could possibly clean up the contamination beneath the rocket test stands without getting them out of the way. Any such consideration should be removed from the EIS.</p>	<p>The test stands sit on top of bedrock which will not be removed during the cleanup. NASA is conducting sampling around the test stands to determine the location of contamination that needs to be cleaned up to meet the 2010 AOC and 2007 Consent Order. NASA is also evaluating in situ technologies that may be capable of removing contaminants without demolishing the structures.</p> <p>NASA is proposing to defer demolition of the historic Alfa and Bravo structures until such time as it can be determined whether any of these facilities, including test stands, must be demolished to achieve the required cleanup goals and a future owner has identified they are unwilling to retain any of those facilities. These determinations will be made in coordination with DTSC, SHPO, and others. The protection of public health and safety would take priority over protection of the historic and cultural sites.</p> <p>The test stands have been evaluated and identified as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Properties. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions on historic properties. Comments such as yours are considered during that process. The Programmatic Agreement (PA) and/or ROD will identify MMs selected to address the effects. Please refer to the PA and/or ROD for further information.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
		<p>Similarly, the AOC already provides protections for recognized Native American artifacts. For example, if the Burro Flats cave paintings could be impacted at all by the cleanup, which seems hard to believe, the AOC provides an exception to the cleanup to background requirement. But the EIS goes way beyond the AOC provisions and seems to raise the possibility of just declaring all of the contaminated soil throughout the 2850 acres of the site sacred and implies that then NASA might not comply with the AOC cleanup requirements all. This is unacceptable and would completely violate the agreement, which has an exception solely for artifacts, not some loose claim about the entire property where there are no such artifacts.</p>	<p>The Burro Flats site includes rock features and many soil features. An Indian Sacred Site was declared for the entire NASA portion of SSFL and extends beyond NASA's boundary. In accordance with NEPA and EO 13007 NASA must consider the impacts to the Sacred Site. NASA and DTSC will have to come to an agreement in regards to which areas are covered under the clause in the AOC referencing Native American artifacts.</p>
		<p>Additionally, the AOC already has provisions that would be triggered if the Fish and Wildlife Service were to issue a biological opinion requiring certain actions to protect endangered species. But the EIS seems to go far beyond what the AOC allows and appears to imply it would like to hide behind vague, generalized consideration of plants and other biological resources and not clean up contamination at the site even though there is no Fish and Wildlife requirement that would allow that under the AOC. This also would violate the agreement.</p>	<p>NASA analyzed the potential effects of cleanup to background on biological resources and recognizes that the impacts could be significant. Wetland, wildlife, and plant surveys were conducted in accordance with approved methodology. NASA has been in consultation with USFWS and has coordinated with other natural resource agencies, such as USACE with respect to wetlands. NASA believes that the assessment of impacts and findings are reasonable, based on the best information available to date. NASA will comply with the Biological Assessment and mitigations as concurred by the USFWS, however as a federal agency, is not required to comply with state and local policies. NASA is making efforts to cooperate with state and local policies when appropriate.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
		<p>NASA concedes that the Council on Environmental Quality, the agency responsible for assuring other agencies comply with the National Environmental Policy Act, directed that the EIS should not include "alternatives" that would involve breaching the AOC. Yet NASA, in the Draft EIS, goes ahead and includes several alternatives that would in fact breach the AOC, and in the guise of "alternatives not analyzed" goes ahead and analyzes them, throwing in inflammatory and inaccurate claims about how much they would reduce truck trips, etc. If NASA cannot keep its word to the White House Council on Environmental Quality, and Senator Boxer, how can the community have faith it will keep its word about the cleanup it committed to in the AOC? All of those non-compliant alternatives and their misleading truck estimates should be removed from the text.</p>	<p>The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL.</p> <p>These alternatives were included for full disclosure to the public to answer questions about the relative impacts of other cleanups allowed at other sites.</p>
		<p>The most egregious part of the draft EIS is its complete imbalance. The site is contaminated with all sorts of toxic materials, in soil, groundwater, and surface water, and the structures remaining at the site. There is almost no discussion of the contamination in the EIS, no real discussion of the environmental impacts of leaving, for example, vast quantities of TCE and other contaminants in the groundwater, a beneficial resource, or of leaving PCBs, dioxins, perchlorate, etc. in the soil. There is no discussion of the scores of violations of pollution limits cited by the Water Board when rain carries NASA's pollution offsite. The "No Action" alternative is almost silent about the real environmental issue here--the huge amounts of contamination NASA has created and which it has an environmental, moral, and legal obligation to clean up.</p>	<p>The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL. Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the Health and Safety section to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place (Section 3.9.5).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
		<p>There needs to be vast expansion of the discussion of the contamination itself, for example, the health effects of each of the pollutants that has been found at the site. Is it a carcinogen? Does it cause genetic damage? Does it lead to birth defects? Neurological damage? Immune system dysfunction? The great bulk of the EIS should be about the environmental impacts of the pollution damage NASA has done and the need to clean it up and how the No Action alternative would leave all that contamination continuing to damage the environment.</p>	<p>Details about past releases and the nature and extent of the contamination can be found in the RI reports that are referenced in the EIS and available on DTSC's website.</p>

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		<p>Each contaminant should be identified; its effects, environmental persistence, transport pathways, etc. fully described. How much of each is where? At what levels? There is no discussion of the UCLA School of Public Health studies finding that the contamination at the site resulted in excess cancers among the workers. There is no discussion of the study by the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) finding elevated rates of cancers of the bladder, thyroid, aerodigestive tract, and blood and lymph systems in people living offsite and associated with proximity to the site. There is no discussion of the extensive other study for ATSDR by Professor Yoram Cohen and his UCLA team showing that pollution from the site migrated offsite and at levels in excess of EPA acceptable limits.</p>	<p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p> <p>DTSC provided summaries to the various health studies that have been conducted over the years on its website (http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SSFLCancerStudyExposureAssessment.cfm). According to the DTSC summaries there were two UCLA studies, one in 1997 dealt with radiation exposures and a second in 1999 which dealt predominately with hydrazine exposures. Both were funded by DOE. Another study performed by the ATSDR, was published in 1999. According to DTSC's summary, "The preliminary results of the exposure pathway analyses for air, ground water and surface water, and soil and sediment indicate that it is unlikely that people living in communities near the site have been exposed to substances from the site at levels that would have resulted in adverse health effects."</p> <p>Additionally, DTSC conducted extensive reviews of environmental data relating to SSFL, including data collected by other government agencies, such as EPA. These data include environmental measurements relating to air, soil, groundwater, surface water, and drinking water. To date, DTSC has not found any evidence of offsite contamination from SSFL that has posed or would pose a risk to users of the Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park or residents of neighborhoods near SSFL. (see http://dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/SantaSusanaFieldLabFAQ.cfm).</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
		<p>To be clear, we are not advocating "risk assessment"; just the opposite. The whole purpose of the AOCs was to make the cleanup simple. The contaminants would be surveyed, assessed, and whatever was over background would be cleaned up. This draft EIS was supposed to be about how to do that, not whether to do it. Under NEPA, pollution of land or water is a major environmental impact, even if one declares the site uninhabitable or the water too polluted to utilize. And the end- use of SSFL is irrelevant; even if one could guarantee what it would be for the centuries the contamination would be there if not cleaned up. People live near the site, and no one talks of forcing them from their homes, declaring their communities uninhabitable and restricted to open space use. The people nearby have been impacted by the pollution , as evidenced by the increased cancer rates and studies showing offsite migration. They need to be protected. They need full cleanup. The EIS must thoroughly spell out the environmental damage NASA has done by all its pollution, and the significant negative impacts to the environment if NASA were to take "No Action" and breach its AOC commitments by not cleaning up the toxic mess it made.</p> <p>All this needs to be rectified. An honest EIS would focus in detail on the environmental impacts of the contamination to be cleaned up. This EIS doesn't do that, but seems intent on burying the real reason for the action--the extraordinary environmental damage done by NASA in contaminating its site and the need to repair that damage.</p>	<p>The purpose of conducting an EIS is to evaluate the environmental impacts from a proposed federal action. The proposed action is to demolish existing structures and to remediate soil and groundwater contamination on the NASA-administered property of SSFL.</p> <p>Based on these and other comments, NASA will amend the EIS to reflect the impacts of contaminants if left in place as well as include information summarizing the health studies previously conducted (Sections 3.9.5 and 3.9.6).</p>

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		<p>Instead, NASA exaggerates the truck traffic that would be needed supposedly to remove the contamination for disposal at toxic waste disposal facilities. If one looks carefully at the numbers, it is really pretty insignificant--a few trucks per hour. The EIS is silent about how many trucks have been going in and out of the site for decades. How much truck traffic was there when the facility was fully operating? How many car trips for workers?</p> <p>A careful review of the EIS shows a lot of exaggeration and double-counting about the trucks. For example, it counts both trucks taking contaminated soil or building debris, and adds to that trucks that might haul in clean fill. But there is no evidence NASA will need to bring in any fill, rather than simply regrade and use soil from the site, and NASA should commit to taking all possible steps to avoid needing any offsite soil. But if NASA needs any from offsite, the trucks going up to the site to haul away contaminated soil can haul up clean fill.</p>	<p>NASA has revised the DEIS estimates of the number of trucks based on additional information on demolition materials (Sections 2.2.1, 2.4.1, 4.5, 4.5.1, 4.7.1, 4.8.1, 4.11.1) . NASA may also have to modify the number of trucks based on success of pilot tests of in-situ and ex-situ treatment. However, based on current information, NASA has provided the best analysis based on information available.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
		<p>The purpose of an EIS in large measure is to identify mitigation measures. So, the EIS should focus on regrading and using on-site soil; but it doesn't. NASA should require the use of natural-gas or electric vehicles rather than diesel trucks to reduce air emissions and global warming. But it doesn't. The draft EIS should consider the use of rail, but it doesn't. There is no consideration of improving a fire road leaving the site and then taking by truck some of the shipments a different route, or taking the material that way to a rail spur. Again, the draft EIS doesn't do that. The EIS could identify additional routes once you get down Woolsey, but it didn't. And even for the three routes that were identified, NASA could require the trucks to be dispersed over those routes, so none gets more than a few trucks an hour. Again, the agency refuses to do that. NASA simply refuses to consider any mitigations to the trucks at all, saying it might add time or money. But that is not a reason to refuse to consider appropriate mitigations.</p>	<p>The number of trucks required is predominately a function of the volume of soil excavated and disposed offsite. NASA evaluated the possibility of building a conveyor system to get the soil to a train spur and transport via train to disposal facilities and building a new haul road. These options require prerequisite surveys, studies, engineering/designs, permits, and access across private property. These requirements preclude the concept from meeting the AOC requirements and thus not being a valid option. Section 4.5 in the EIS discusses transportation routes further (also see Alternate routes do exist, see Figure 4.5-1).</p> <p>The best way to reduce the number of trucks is to reduce the soil volume required to be transported offsite. NASA is evaluating several treatment technologies that have the potential to reduce the truckloads by 36% (9,500 truckloads). The technologies selected have a proven capability to treat the COC, but it is not proven that they can meet the 2010 AOC cleanup levels. These technologies continue to be studied, through ongoing field-scale and lab-scale tests planned for 2014, to evaluate their effectiveness to achieve the cleanup levels required by the 2010 AOC. Further information can be found in Section 2.2.2.3 Soil Cleanup Technologies of the EIS.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
		<p>Similarly, the draft EIS fails to adequately consider mitigations for the soil cleanup. These are not pristine areas in the first place. The contamination occurred in the areas of heavy NASA activity, where the soil had already been scraped away, structures like test stands constructed, and huge amounts of pollutants just dumped in the soil. But once it is cleaned, it needs to be restored. There is virtually no discussion about restoration, replanting with native vegetation, etc., so that the land NASA has damaged so badly is returned to its native state, how it was before it was injured so badly. Again, the EIS should detail those mitigation options and plans, and doesn't.</p>	<p>Please refer to Section 4.4 for numerous references to impacts of the cleanup on biological resources including both negative and beneficial impacts. Additionally Section 4.4.2 includes mitigation and BMPs intended to help reduce significant impacts.</p>

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First Name	Last Name	Comment	NASA Response
		<p>Instead of following NEPA and identifying the environmental impacts of the contamination and thus the need for the action and what the No Action alternative would result in if all that pollution is left unremediated, the EIS comes across as a piece of propaganda by some within NASA trying to blow up the agreement the agency signed. We note that on September 20 of this year, just a few days ago, NASA testified before the Science and Technology Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. NASA Associate Administrator Richard Keegan stated, "The draft EIS is open for public comment until October 1 and we expect the final EIS in November and NASA is committed to fulfilling our obligations under the AOC. There is sufficient funding in our FY14 request to accomplish all the activities that are planned for FY14 leading to fulfilling our commitments under the AOC." (emphasis added) Congresswoman Julia Brownley then followed up, confirming, "So, regardless then of what the IG may be recommending, your commitment is still to the agreement with the AOC." (emphasis added) To which Associate Administrator Keegan reiterated, "We are committed to the agreement under the AOC."</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>
		<p>If the draft EIS is any indication, however, there seem to be some at work at lower levels of NASA trying to sabotage or undermine what the agency has committed to, to the Congress, to the State of California, and to our communities. This cannot be tolerated.</p> <p>NAA is responsible for a huge amount of pollution at its property at SSFL. It solemnly signed a legally binding agreement to clean up all the contamination to background. It has reiterated its promises as recently as a few days ago to the U.S. Congress. We expect and demand and insist that NASA live up to its obligations under the AOC, completely and without any efforts to break those commitments.</p>	<p>Your comment is noted.</p>

Regulatory Agency Letters

Kathleen Martyn Goforth/EPA
Patricia Sanderson Port/U.S. Department of the Interior
Stephanie Jennings/U.S. Department of Energy
Caroline Hall/Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Carol Rowland-Nawi/State Historic Preservation Office
Edmund Pert/California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Craig Sap/California Department of Parks and Recreation
Christopher Stephens/Ventura County Resource Management Agency
Mike Villegas/Ventura County Air Pollution Control District
Vincent Armenta/Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Mitchell Englander/Los Angeles City Council

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

September 30, 2013

Allen Elliott
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
MSFC AS01, Building 4494
Huntsville, Alabama 35812

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California. (CEQ# 20130227)

Dear Mr. Elliott:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California. Our comments are provided pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), our NEPA review authority under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, and the provisions of the Federal Guidelines promulgated at 40 CFR 230 under Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

We acknowledge the complexity of the cleanup of NASA administered federal land at the Santa Susana Field Lab. The proposed action has three major components: demolition of buildings and structures; soil removal, including multiple treatment options; and groundwater cleanup, which also includes treatment options. The DEIS explains that NASA must satisfy the requirements of the Agreement on Consent it signed in 2010 with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, which includes a requirement to remove contaminated soil that exceeds soil concentration limits based on factors such as background values and detection limits. The Proposed Alternative represents that action, and we understand that the Council on Environmental Quality has advised that NASA is not obligated, under NEPA, to consider other alternatives, given NASA's commitment in the AOC to cleanup chemical and/or radiological contaminants to local background levels.

0244-01

We agree that cleanup of radioactively contaminated soil to background is imperative. EPA and DTSC have cooperatively overseen the cleanup of radioactive contamination to background at, for example, Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard and McClellan Air Force Base. For chemical contamination sites, EPA, as well as DTSC, typically performs soil cleanups to health-based levels, unless background concentrations exceed those health-based levels.

We are concerned about the impacts associated with NASA's proposed removal, transport, and disposal of the large volume of soil that is chemically contaminated at levels below risk-based thresholds. At other cleanup sites, including adjacent non-federal portions of the Santa Susana site, nearly two-thirds of the soil with comparable levels of chemical contamination would be left in place. The increase in traffic and associated air emissions that would result from this action

0244-02

would create an unnecessary added burden to communities with environmental justice concerns near the potential receiving facilities, such as Kettleman City and Buttonwillow, as well as to the local community at the cleanup site. Based on the information provided in the Draft EIS, NASA proposed soil removal would require 52,000 (one-way) truck trips, compared to the 19,000 truck trips that would be required for cleanup to residential standards. As the Draft EIS also notes, this would be in addition to the 40,000 truck trips that Boeing and the Department of Energy will need to haul waste to disposal facilities from their portions of the Santa Susana site. Additionally, the total volume of soil would consume a notable portion of the hazardous waste landfill capacity in the State of California. DTSC has announced a commitment to reduce by half the amount of hazardous waste disposed in the State by the year 2025, and EPA supports that effort.

0244-03

Based on the above concerns, we have rated the DEIS as Environmental Concerns – Insufficient Information (EC-2). We recommend that the Final Environmental Impact Statement offer a specific preferred treatment option for soil removal and groundwater cleanup. The enclosed Detailed Comments elaborate on our concerns and include additional recommendations regarding contaminated soil, water resources, air quality, traffic, cumulative impacts, cost, preservation of historic resources, and greener cleanups.

0244-04

As you know, NASA has trust responsibilities to the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians. We encourage NASA to continue to consult with the tribe and address their concerns about the archaeological investigation performed to date. If NASA determines that any part of the federal land is a Sacred Site or Traditional Cultural Property, we also encourage you work proactively with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control and tribal representatives to mitigate the project's impacts.

0244-05

EPA appreciates the opportunity to comment on the DEIS. When the FEIS is released, please send one electronic and one hard copy to the address above (mail code: CED-2). If you have any questions, please contact me at (415) 972-3311, or have your staff contact Tom Kelly, the lead reviewer for this project. Tom can be reached at (415) 972-3856 or kelly.thomas@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Kathleen Martyn Goforth, Manager
Environmental Review Office

Enclosures: EPA's Detailed Comments
Summary of the EPA Rating System

cc (via email): John Jones, Department of Energy
Ray Leclerc, Department of Toxic Substances Control
Cassandra Owens, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
Susan Nakamura, South Coast Air Quality Management District
(continued on next page)

cc (continued):

Sam Cohen, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians
David Dasler, Boeing
Dan Hirsch, Committee to Bridge the Gap

EPA DETAILED COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR PROPOSED DEMOLITION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP ACTIVITIES AT THE SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY VENTURA AND LOS ANGELES COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA (CEQ 20130227), September 30, 2013

Contaminated Soil

Landfills

The proposed alternative would remove or treat contaminated soil above the Look Up Table values (p. 2-14), which are based on factors such as background concentrations and detection limits. In its notice of intent to prepare an EIS, NASA proposed several alternatives based on various health-based cleanup levels (e.g. residential, industrial and recreational scenarios), in addition to the proposed alternative (p. 2-34 to 36). These alternatives would have affected the soil removal action, but not the demolition or groundwater cleanup actions. Based on comments received, NASA decided to limit its evaluation of alternatives to the proposed alternative and the no action alternative, since only the proposed alternative would fulfill NASA's obligations under its 2010 Agreement on Consent (AOC) with the California Department of Toxic Substance Control to clean up the site to background (p.1-7).

While there are merits to remediating contaminated soil to background, such an approach inevitably involves trade-offs. For example, Table 2-4-2 in the DEIS indicates that a health-based alternative, sufficient to allow residential reuse of NASA administered federal property, would require removal of just over a third as much of the contaminated soil volume as would the proposed alternative. Correspondingly, such an alternative would only need just over one third of the 52,000 (one-way) truck trips, greatly reducing traffic and air quality impacts to the surrounding community and those along the disposal transportation routes. It is reasonable to expect that it might also reduce the significant impacts, acknowledged in the DEIS, to native vegetation communities and high-priority conservation habitats.

In the proposed alternative, the amount of soil to be removed from the NASA property (320,000 to 500,000 cubic yards per Table 2.2-5 and 2.2-6) is not only a large quantity for one site to generate, but large relative to the total volume of hazardous waste generated in California. Annually, about 300,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and 600,000 cubic yards of waste are placed in California landfills.¹ While Table 2.2-4 indicates that 80% of the contaminated soil will be placed in hazardous waste landfills, another 10% of the total may not be hazardous waste, but could still be transported to a hazardous waste landfill. In addition, demolition will generate 43,152 tons of hazardous concrete for transport to a hazardous waste landfill.

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control recently committed to reducing disposal by 50% at both of the state's hazardous waste landfills -- Clean Harbors

0244-06

¹ Department of Toxic Substances News Release, July 2, 2013, <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/PressRoom/upload/News_Release_T-12-13.pdf>

Buttonwillow and Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills Facility -- by 2025.² NASA's soil removal could consume as much as 4% of the permitted capacity at CH Buttonwillow or 8% of the volume at CWM Kettleman Hills pending expansion of that facility.³ NASA's contaminated soil could increase total annual disposal at these facilities collectively by more than 60% for two years. These estimates do not include contaminated non-hazardous soil, nor concrete contaminated with hazardous waste, from demolition.

The DEIS does not discuss coordination with these facilities or with U.S. Ecology in Beatty Nevada, the other hazardous waste landfill identified in the DEIS. While all three facilities have large permitted capacities, NASA should verify that they have current landfill space available to accept such large quantities of waste. If CH Buttonwillow is selected for both hazardous and nonhazardous waste, NASA would consume nearly 50% of the facility's current 950,000 cubic yard capacity. For U.S. Ecology, which has approximately 1.1 million cubic yards of capacity, NASA waste would consume nearly 36% of the facility's landfill volume.⁴ To accept waste on the schedule proposed in the DEIS, the facility may need to speed the construction of additional landfill space.

Please note that the discussion above does not consider waste generation by the Department of Energy (DOE) or Boeing at the other portions of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site. Boeing and DOE are expected to increase the quantity of contaminated soil to be removed by more than 65% (387,585 cubic yards per Table 4-13.1). The DEIS does not identify the disposal location for that waste.

Recommendation:

The FEIS should summarize NASA's discussions with receiving facilities regarding their ability to handle the potential volumes of contaminated soil from the proposed alternative. NASA should consider shipment to multiple facilities as a means to reduce impacts at the receiving facilities. To the extent possible, NASA should coordinate with Boeing and the Department of Energy on their remediation projects (e.g. schedules, disposal facilities and changes in soil volumes), so that its FEIS may contain as comprehensive a discussion of cumulative impacts as possible.

Treatment Options

The soil removal action, a component of the proposed alternative, includes many treatment options (Section 2.2.2.3). While we understand the urgency to complete soil removal by 2017 to comply with NASA's Agreement on Consent with DTSC (p. 1-7), the options of the DEIS create substantial uncertainty regarding the impacts of the proposed action, which should be avoided in the FEIS.

0244-07

² Department of Toxic Substances News Release, July 2, 2013, <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/PressRoom/upload/News_Release_T-12-13.pdf>

³ According to DTSC July 2 News Release, the CWM Kettleman expansion is 5 million cubic yards, according to Clean Harbor's Fact Sheet (http://clark.cleanharbors.com/ttServerRoot/Download/12381_FINAL_Buttonwillow_CA_Facility_FS_030108.pdf), the Buttonwillow facility has a 10 million cubic yard permitted capacity. See Table 2.4-5 for the volume that could be sent to these facilities as part of the proposed alternative.

⁴ Per the estimate of EPA's permitting staff familiar with U.S. Ecology

Recommendation:

The FEIS should identify one preferred treatment option for contaminated soil.

Environmental Justice

While the DEIS considers environmental justice impacts near the Santa Susana Field Lab, it specifically eliminated consideration of the effects around designated landfills and disposal facilities (Table 2.5-1). The DEIS states that “siting and licensing of these facilities includes consideration of the potential effects of bringing designated and permitted waste to the sites.” In view of the burden imposed on the communities near receiving facilities, particularly in light of the cleanup to background, a more detailed evaluation of environmental justice impacts would be valuable for those communities. Additionally, a facility permit could be many years old, offering NASA an opportunity to implement more recently developed mitigation measures. DTSC’s proposed permit for CWM Kettleman Hills, for example, would require trucks hauling waste to the facility to meet 2007 emissions standards immediately, and meet 2010 emissions standards by 2018.⁵

0244-08

Recommendation:

The FEIS should consider impacts to communities with environmental justice concerns near facilities receiving substantial quantities of waste from demolition and soil removal. The FEIS should also commit to using on-road heavy duty diesel trucks that meet or exceed EPA’s emissions standard for 2010.

Radioactive Waste

The DEIS estimates that the proposed action will generate 50,000 cubic yards of mixed waste, both low level radioactive and hazardous waste (Table 2.4-2), but does not indicate the source of radioactive contamination. While the DEIS mentions the potential for mixed waste from contaminated industrial or research waste, it also mentions that NASA operations did not use or generate radioactive waste (p. 2-12). Demolition wastes appear to contain minor amounts of radioactive waste, such as smoke detectors, batteries in emergency lighting, exit signs, electric control panels, and building surfaces, equipment and or debris (radiological materials) (p. 3-48). The list of demolition wastes (Table 2.2-2), however, does not include large quantities of radioactive waste and the amount of demolition waste is shown as a separate quantity from that of contaminated soil estimated in Table 2.4-2.

0244-09

Recommendation:

The FEIS should clarify the composition of the material that NASA expects to comprise the 50,000 cubic yards of mixed waste (Class A low-level radioactive waste and hazardous waste).

⁵ Community Notice regarding the Kettleman Hills Facility, DTSC, July 2013 <
http://dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/Projects/upload/Kettleman_FS_ExpansionDecision_0713.pdf>

Waste Management

NASA's Santa Susana Field Lab website discusses a past waste shipment from the site that was halted due to concerns that the receiving facility was not appropriate for the waste.⁶ Based on our historic involvement with the site, we are aware that this was not an isolated incident. We recommend as much transparency in the matter of waste composition and management as possible. NASA would be better served to hear concerns regarding receiving facilities following publication of the FEIS or the public release of BMPs, than much later in the soil removal process, when delays may hinder NASA's ability to meet its commitment under the 2010 AOC.

0244-10

Recommendations:

The FEIS should include, or commit NASA to develop and publicly release, best management practices that include the following:

- a description of debris and soil screening or testing procedures for radiation and chemical contamination
- a decision matrix that identifies specific facilities or types of facilities (e.g. solid waste landfill, hazardous waste landfill) for debris and soil based on the screening or testing protocol. Particular focus should be given to debris and waste that may be contaminated, but not regulated by EPA or the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (e.g. hazardous waste exceeding background levels of radionuclides, soil exceeding the Look-up Table values that is not considered hazardous waste etc.).

Water Resources

Groundwater Cleanup

The DEIS does not describe groundwater cleanup in the same level of detail as it does demolition and soil removal. The description of the no action alternative for groundwater cleanup, described as a "groundwater interim measure and interim source removal," (p. 2-33) does not show the location of the current extraction well, the lateral or vertical volume the well is intended to capture, the volume of water removed from the aquifer, or the weight of trichloroethylene (TCE) removed from groundwater over time; nor does it describe the treatment method for extracted groundwater or identify its discharge location.

0244-11

The DEIS includes one figure showing the two-dimensional extent of trichloroethylene (TCE) in groundwater (Figure 2.2-4). Even though other contaminants are mentioned, such as TCE degradation products and n-nitrosodimethylamine (p. 2-27), none are mapped. The DEIS does not discuss the thickness of groundwater contaminant plumes. It mentions treatment of metals as an advantage of pump and treat technology but does not indicate elsewhere that groundwater is contaminated by metals. From the reports cited by the DEIS, such as RCRA Facility Investigation reports (p. 3-42), we presume that a considerable

⁶ See email from James Elliott, NASA to Cassandra Owens, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board at http://ssfl.msfc.nasa.gov/documents/comm/Elliott_to_Owens.pdf

amount of additional information that would be useful for disclosure and decision making could have been summarized in the DEIS.

The DEIS does not discuss criteria for selecting a groundwater cleanup remedy. What factors will NASA or DTSC consider in deciding between the technologies described in the DEIS (e.g. short and long term effectiveness; reduction in contaminant mobility, toxicity or volume; implementability; community acceptance)? The timeframe for treatment technologies is discussed (e.g. pump and treat technology would take “decades to centuries” achieve groundwater cleanup levels, p. 2-28), but further refinement of the estimates would increase the value of this information. While the DEIS discusses the advantages of each technology, it does not consider disadvantages. At some VOC sites, depending on the geochemistry, In-Situ Chemical Oxidation and Enhanced Bioremediation can break down TCE to form vinyl chloride, which is more toxic (i.e. has a lower Maximum Contaminant Level) than TCE.

The DEIS does not include actual or preliminary groundwater cleanup levels. It does clarify that the values will be based on a standardized risk assessment methodology (p. 2-27), but provides little additional information. For example, it is not clear whether the methodology only considers groundwater as a potential source of drinking water, or also considers vapor intrusion into buildings where contaminated groundwater contains volatile organic compounds at shallow elevations.

The DEIS does not discuss contamination of the vadose zone (soil and bedrock above the saturated zone or water table) below the depth of soil removal. Contaminated vadose zone soil may pose a continuing source of groundwater contamination. We note that some of the technologies considered, such as soil vapor extraction, may be capable of effectively removing vadose zone contamination, depending on the local geology.

Energy use can be a major cost and environmental impact of the operation and maintenance of a groundwater remedy. The document appears to recognize this, as the description of remedy options includes alternative energy, such as solar arrays (p. 2-28); however, the DEIS does not provide the energy use of the existing groundwater treatment system or an estimate for the proposed alternatives. The DEIS does state, “groundwater response actions should occur in 2016 and 2017, with long-term groundwater O&M [Operation and Maintenance] following” (p. 2-44), but it does not estimate the associated priority pollutants or greenhouse gas emissions. As noted in our air quality comments, below, NASA’s conformity determination should consider the groundwater cleanup emissions in 2016 and 2017.

Recommendations:

The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) should include:

- a thorough discussion of the no action alternative that includes the current groundwater extraction and treatment system, its energy use and a discussion of its effectiveness;
- an expanded discussion of the site’s geology;
- an explanation of three-dimensional groundwater flow and contaminant migration at the site;

- a more thorough description of source areas (e.g., test stands, evaporation ponds, landfills, leach fields, etc.) and vadose zone contamination;
- a description of the interaction of groundwater and surface water, including the location of surface seeps;
- an estimate of air emissions (priority pollutants and GHGs) associated with each treatment technology;
- a map of conceptual well networks necessary to implement potential groundwater cleanup technologies;
- the groundwater cleanup levels, based on a standardized risk assessment methodology. NASA should ensure that the methodology includes consideration of vapor intrusion into buildings where contaminated groundwater contains volatile organic compounds at shallow elevations;
- the goals or criteria that will be used in evaluating the vadose zone and groundwater cleanup technologies,
- a brief summary comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of each technology; and
- identification of NASA's preferred groundwater cleanup technology.

For purposes of presenting groundwater information in the DEIS more effectively, we suggest that NASA consider, as an example, a presentation that is posted on the Department of Energy (DOE) website, at: http://etec.energy.gov/Library/Main/GWU--May_5_Beth_Parker_Final_Handout--Full_Page.pdf. EPA cannot speak to the accuracy of the presentation; we note only that it provides a detailed discussion of the site's groundwater contamination in an easy to understand format. While the presentation does not include any information about options for groundwater cleanup, we encourage NASA to consider its format and level of detail as guides for providing more detailed groundwater concepts.

Surface Water

As the DEIS discusses, the entire site, not just the NASA property, is covered by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's permit for the facility.⁷ The DEIS notes permit violations occurring from 2006 to 2009 at NASA outfalls due to contaminants in soil and sediment, such as dioxins (p. 3-42). It mentions an Interim Source Removal Action, conducted at the direction of the Regional Board for Outfalls 8 and 9, as a cumulative impact (p. 4-155 to 156). Interim Source Removal Action reports indicate that NASA and Boeing are using an expert panel to prioritize the need for Best Management Practices (BMPs) in areas draining to these outfalls, to assist in development of BMPs, and to evaluate the success of BMP implementation.⁸

NASA has excavated 4,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil, and expected to remove another 7,580 cubic yards by the end of this year at the Expendable Launch Vehicle area,

0244-12

⁷ Waste Discharge Requirements for the Boeing Company, Santa Susana Field Lab, Order No. R4-2010-0090, NPDES No. CA0001309, California Regional Waste Quality Control Board, Los Angeles, Region, April 6, 2010, Revised May 20, 2010 and June 3, 2010.

⁸ See http://www.boeing.com/boeing/aboutus/environment/santa_susana/isra.page.

the Sewage Treatment Plant, the former Liquid Oxygen Plant and an area identified as A2LF (p. 4-156). The DEIS notes that the cleanup levels are consistent with DTSC's values, except for dioxins which are elevated in the area due to past wildfires. It does not provide a map of these areas nor indicate whether additional soil removal is required for NASA property in the Northern Drainage, which leads to Outfall 9.

Some of NASA's property in the Southwestern Drainage drains through Boeing-owned property back onto NASA property where it flows to Outfall 18 (Figure 3.6-1). (See NASA-Boeing Cross Contamination below.) The Regional Board's Stormwater Permit describes a sophisticated temporary treatment system at the Silvernale Pond, upstream of Outfall 18, which includes filtration, metals precipitation, and activated carbon treatment prior to discharge. The DEIS does not include a description of this system.

Based on discussions with the Regional Board, our review of their permit, and our limited review of the Interim Source Removal Action reports, surface water appears to be a subject of substantial focus for the entire Santa Susana Field Lab. This focus is not apparent from the DEIS. While the DEIS includes a mitigation measure (Water BMP-1, p. 4-80) to develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and Erosion Control Plan (i.e. collections of BMPs), it provides no specific information on current or past BMPs.

Recommendations:

The FEIS should include

- a more comprehensive description of the interim source removal action, including BMPs developed through that process;
- a discussion of coordination between the interim source removal, demolition, and soil removal actions, including a map showing remaining demolition and soil removal actions in the Northern Drainage;
- a summary of BMPs currently in place, outside the Northern Drainage, to control the movement of contaminated sediment as well as any planned BMPs that will be used during demolition and soil removal; and
- a more recent description of compliance with the Regional Board's permit. NASA should consider engaging the expert panel on additional BMPs (if necessary) to control its stormwater discharges from active demolition and soil removal for the Northern and Southwest Drainages. EPA has an interest in the facility's BMPs and the description of these measures in the FEIS. Please contact Cindy Lin, at 213-244-1803 lin.cindy@epa.gov, if you would like our assistance.

NASA-Boeing Cross Property Contamination

Boeing and NASA appear to be using different standards for soil remediation. As risk-based standards may allow more contamination to remain at the site than the Look-Up Table values, post-cleanup concentrations of soil contamination will differ between Boeing-owned property and NASA-administered federal property. Figure 3.6-1 appears to show that federal property drainages extend into Boeing property, and Boeing drainages extend into federal property.

0244-13

The DEIS does not describe the timing of cleanup for the two properties. If Boeing completes soil removal prior to NASA, contamination from the NASA property might migrate to Boeing property. While the same is true for Boeing contamination to migrate onto federal land, we are particularly concerned that, following the remediation of both properties, Boeing's property may still pose a risk of contamination to federal property.

Recommendation:

The FEIS should discuss the timing of the cleanup for the Boeing and NASA properties, as well as measures to prevent cross-contamination (pre-and post remediation) to Boeing and federal property.

Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.

The extent of jurisdictional waters of the U.S. (waters) is unclear in the DEIS. Figure 4.10-1 shows the potential impacts of the project to streams and ponds from the estimated soil cleanup activities. Several of these features are not identified in the Appendix G Wetlands Delineation Report or Figure 3.4-5 (Wetlands). In addition, Figure 3.4-5 identifies many of the features as man-made, which, according to the discussion in Section 3.4.5, are not considered as part of the impacts analysis. Also, the discussion of wetlands in section 3.4.5.1 appears to only consider aquatic features, such as palustrine and riverine wetlands that meet the three parameter wetlands test. Based on the information provided, it is difficult to determine the extent of jurisdictional features at the project site and whether the features are wetlands or non-wetland waters.

0244-14

Additionally, the DEIS does not sufficiently describe the condition and functions of the wetland and non-wetland waters on the project site. An approved assessment method, such as the California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM), should be used to measure baseline conditions as this type of information will be needed as part of the 404 permit application to the Corps.

We also note that the DEIS does not include potential mitigation measures to offset unavoidable impacts to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. Mitigation measures in the DEIS are limited to Table 6.1-1, which includes best management practices such as erosion control, revegetation, and permits from the Corps and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The DEIS does not address how lost functions of jurisdictional waters could be offset through on-site restoration or through the purchase of credits at an approved mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program. As part of the 404 permit application, and to comply with the Corps/EPA 2008 Compensatory Mitigation Rule, NASA will be required to submit a detailed draft compensatory mitigation plan for approval by the Corps.

Recommendations:

The FEIS should:

- clarify the extent of features, by wetland and non-wetland waters, including any that are manmade, and include a figure that identifies areas of permanent and temporary impacts; (If possible, this information should be based on an

approved jurisdictional determination from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.)

- describe the condition and function of jurisdictional waters and other waters at the site;
- include an assessment of the conditions and functions of the waters using an approved assessment method;
- identify potential compensatory mitigation measures that NASA may propose in the CWA 404 permit application to offset unavoidable impacts.

Air Quality

General Conformity is intended to ensure that actions taken by federal agencies in nonattainment and maintenance areas do not interfere with the state's plans to meet the national standards for air quality. The DEIS concludes that the proposed alternative may exceed General Conformity de minimis thresholds in several counties (p. 4-110), so a general conformity analysis is required for the proposed alternative. The DEIS continues on to state, "the quantity of NO_x offsets purchased by NASA would equal the quantity by which the General Conformity de minimis threshold values were exceeded." Please note that a project using offsets to demonstrate conformity must fully offset its emissions (i.e. to 0), not offset the emissions to the de minimis thresholds.^{9,10}

0244-15

The DEIS also states that "Groundwater response actions should occur in 2016 and 2017, with long-term O&M [Operation and Maintenance] following." (p. 2-44). If peak emissions occur in 2016 and 2017, per Tables 4.7-3 and 4, then the General Conformity analysis should consider the emissions from groundwater cleanup response actions along with soil removal. The DEIS states, "the impacts to air quality and climate change from the groundwater remedial technologies are described qualitatively in the following text..." (p. 4-107). Additionally, the General Conformity Table of Appendix H includes demolition, excavation, and offsite disposal, but not groundwater response actions (p. H-17).

The DEIS discusses but does not commit to a mitigation measure to use newer model year trucks to reduce local criteria pollutants and GHGs (Air Quality Mitigation Measure – 2, p. 4-111). The DEIS also discusses the use of offsets to comply with General Conformity. NASA is likely to find cleaner trucks a cost effective project element to reduce the amount of offsets required by Air Districts.

Recommendation:

If NASA plans to use offsets to demonstrate compliance with General Conformity: the FEIS should commit to fully offset emissions (i.e. to zero) of any pollutants for which the projected emissions would exceed the de minimis thresholds. NASA should begin discussions with the appropriate air quality management districts on the emission offsets as soon as practical. The FEIS should include emissions from groundwater response actions in 2016 and 2017 in the General Conformity analysis.

⁹ 40 CFR 93.158

¹⁰ See Question 27, General Conformity Guidance: Questions and Answers, U.S. EPA, July 13, 1994

in addition to emissions from demolition and soil removal actions. The FEIS should also commit to using on-road heavy duty diesel trucks that meet or exceed EPA's emissions standard for 2010 and raise awareness of California's anti-idling rule among drivers (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/truck-idling/factsheet.pdf>).

Traffic

Reasonably Expected Route

The DEIS shows a truck route leaving the facility. Trucks would travel primarily on Woolsey Canyon, Valley Circle Boulevard, and Roscoe Boulevard and either split between routes that travel north and south on Topanga Canyon Boulevard (Figures 4.5-1 and 3) or favor a southern route (on Topanga Canyon Boulevard) by a 4 to 3 ratio for the maximum soil removal (Figure 4.5-2). We are concerned that the truck routes described for soil removal may not represent a reasonably expected route.

0244-16

The majority of the waste generated during soil removal would be hazardous waste (80% per Table 2.4-2). Two of the three hazardous waste facilities that could accept hazardous waste are northeast of the site. To reach these sites, a route traveling south on Topanga Canyon Boulevard to I-101 and I-405 would appear to take trucks several miles further on highways likely to be as crowded or more so than I-118. Even for waste traveling to U.S. Ecology in Beatty, Nevada, or Energy Solutions Landfill in Clive, Utah, the route suggested by Google Maps would travel north on Topanga Canyon to I-118.¹¹ The DEIS does not explain whether there are overriding considerations that would warrant selection of a less direct route. For hazardous waste, only trucks destined for DeMenno Kerdoon would likely travel south on Topanga Canyon Boulevard, per the Google Maps suggested route, and that facility accepts only petroleum contaminated soil, which may not even be hazardous waste.

Closer to the Santa Susana Field Lab, the DEIS identifies several possible routes as Region of Influence Roadways. Although Box Canyon Road and Plummer Street appear to offer a slightly shorter route to I-118, the DEIS does not clarify the reason for assuming that all trucks will use Roscoe.

Recommendations:

The FEIS should:

- designate truck routes, particularly for the largest (Class VIII) trucks;
- explain the reason(s) more trucks would not travel North on Topanga Canyon Boulevard;
- evaluate the possible effects of landfill selection (or other receiving facility) on the truck route to ensure that all reasonably foreseeable traffic analyses are considered;

¹¹ The Initial recommendation for a route to Beatty Nevada would travel through Death Valley National Park. The recommended southern route, through Barstow, would be on I-118 rather than I-405.

- to the extent possible, based on coordination with Boeing and the Department of Energy, NASA should update its traffic analysis to consider the cumulative impacts; and
- offer rideshare or carpool program for construction workers to further reduce traffic impacts.

Effects and Potential Safety of School Children

We commend NASA for its consideration of the impact of truck traffic on school children. As the analysis is novel, we offer some recommendations for improvement. We noted that the DEIS did not include childcare centers, preschools, parks nor recreation centers in its evaluation of truck traffic and children. While fewer children may walk to these facilities than to schools, their safety is relevant for consideration. Additionally, the DEIS does not consider the role of crossing guards at intersections near schools, nor educational outreach to schools, childcare centers and residents.

0244-17

Recommendation:

The FEIS should:

- consider childcare centers, preschools, parks and recreation centers as well as schools in the evaluation of truck traffic and potential exposure to children;
- provide additional funding for crossing guards, if busy intersections near schools are not currently staffed;
- target outreach material about the construction schedule and truck routes to schools and childcare centers and residents.

Cumulative Impacts

As the Cumulative Impacts Section (4.13) mentions, DOE and Boeing are also actively cleaning up soil and groundwater at their portions of the Santa Susana Field Lab. While the DEIS provides additional waste volumes and trucks for the Boeing and DOE cleanup, it does not model the cumulative impacts to children, traffic, and air quality. A cumulative model of these impacts is likely to be of much more interest and value to the public than the individual analysis of impacts from NASA, Boeing, or DOE.

0244-18

Recommendation:

To the extent possible, in coordination with Boeing and the DOE, NASA should update its analysis to consider the cumulative impacts (including Boeing and DOE soil removal) on traffic, children and air quality.

Cost

Many factors should be considered in making a remedy selection for soil removal. For example, EPA uses nine criteria to evaluate cleanup alternatives under the Comprehensive

0244-19

Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, commonly known as Superfund.¹² For the most part, the DEIS and the public comment period address these factors, except cost. The cost of a cleanup should play an important role in screening and selection of alternatives.¹³ The DEIS contains no information on the cost or cost-effectiveness of the treatment technologies for soil removal.

Recommendation:

The FEIS should include an estimate of the cost for each element of the cleanup (i.e. demolition, soil remedial activities and groundwater remedial activities), as well as the options within each element (e.g. soil excavation and off-site disposal, soil excavation and ex-situ treatment, soil vapor extraction etc.

Preservation of Cultural Resources

The proposed alternative would include retention of one test stand (Cultural Mitigation Measure-1, p. 4-25). The DEIS describes potential hazardous material that may be encountered during demolition of structures, such as lead painted surfaces, asbestos insulation and ceiling material, and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs) contained in caulk and paint (Table 3.8-1). The DEIS does not appear discuss the removal, encapsulation or other methods to minimize hazards associated with retained historic resources.

0244-20

Recommendation:

To enable broader access to the retained historic resources, Cultural Mitigation Measure-1 should include a commitment to remove, encapsulate or otherwise prevent visitor exposure to, potential hazards, such as lead paint, asbestos and PCBs.

Greener Cleanups

Greener Cleanups refers to an approach at remediation sites in which EPA seeks to understand the environmental footprint resulting from site activities and identify opportunities to reduce that footprint. EPA has developed Principles for Greener Cleanups,¹⁴ Best Management Practices (BMPs) for greener cleanups,¹⁵ and a Methodology for quantifying the environmental footprint of a cleanup.¹⁶ Each of these resources may be

¹² See A Guide to Preparing Superfund Proposed Plans, Records of Decisions, and Other Remedy Selection Decision Documents, U.S. EPA July 1999.

¹³ The Role of Cost in the Superfund Remedy Selection Process, U.S. EPA, September 1996
<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/policy/cost_dir/cost_dir.pdf>.

¹⁴ see http://www.epa.gov/oswer/greenercleanups/pdfs/oswer_greencleanup_principles.pdf

¹⁵ BMPs are listed at <http://www.clu-in.org/greenremediation/>.

¹⁶ Methodology for Understanding and Reducing a Project's Environmental Footprint, U.S. EPA, February 2012 (EPA-542-R-12-002

<http://www.clu-in.org/greenremediation/methodology/docs/GC_Footprint_Methodology_Feb2012.pdf> and Overview of EPA's Methodology to Address the Environmental Footprint of Site Cleanup, U.S. EPA, March 2012, EPA-542-F-12-023,

<http://www.clu-in.org/greenremediation/methodology/docs/GR_Overview_of_Footprint_Methodology_FS_3-29-12.pdf>

of use for the activities at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory. Broadly speaking, the resources address the following aspects of a cleanup:

- Total Energy Use and Renewable Energy Use
- Air Pollutants and Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Water Use and Impacts to Water Resources
- Materials Management and Waste Reduction
- Land Management and Ecosystems Protection

The DEIS already addresses many aspects of Greener Cleanups. These include estimated greenhouse gas emissions (for demolition and soil removal), and estimated waste generation volumes, as well as measures to be taken for fugitive dust control, stormwater management, and reuse of demolition debris.

We offer the Principles, BMPs, and Methodology for use at remediation sites on a voluntary basis, but we also note that these resources may help to identify additional topics that should have been included in the DEIS, and should be included in the FEIS, depending on the potential significance of the impact [40 CFR 1502.2(b)]. For example, the DEIS does not consider: quantifying certain aspects of the remedy such as the amount of water and materials used; extending the scope to off-site support activities, such as laboratory analysis and waste management; and identifying opportunities for reduction for these aspects of the remedy. Karen Scheuermann is available to assist NASA in understanding and applying the Greener Cleanups approach at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory. Ms. Scheuermann can be contacted at (415) 972-3356 or scheuermann.karen@epa.gov. We also note that DTSC's *Advisory for Green Remediation*¹⁷ is compatible with EPA's Principles for Greener Cleanups.

0244-21

Recommendation:

NASA should consider EPA and DTSC resources for Greener Cleanups and take advantage of any aspects of these resources that may be beneficial in the cleanup of the Santa Susana Field Lab.

¹⁷ Interim Advisory for Green Remediation, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, December 2009 < http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/OMF/upload/GRT_Draft_Advisory_-20091217_acl.pdf >

SUMMARY OF EPA RATING DEFINITIONS*

This rating system was developed as a means to summarize the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) level of concern with a proposed action. The ratings are a combination of alphabetical categories for evaluation of the environmental impacts of the proposal and numerical categories for evaluation of the adequacy of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

"LO" (Lack of Objections)

The EPA review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the proposal. The review may have disclosed opportunities for application of mitigation measures that could be accomplished with no more than minor changes to the proposal.

"EC" (Environmental Concerns)

The EPA review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment. Corrective measures may require changes to the preferred alternative or application of mitigation measures that can reduce the environmental impact. EPA would like to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

"EO" (Environmental Objections)

The EPA review has identified significant environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no action alternative or a new alternative). EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

"EU" (Environmentally Unsatisfactory)

The EPA review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that they are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts. If the potentially unsatisfactory impacts are not corrected at the final EIS stage, this proposal will be recommended for referral to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

"Category 1" (Adequate)

EPA believes the draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action. No further analysis or data collection is necessary, but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information.

"Category 2" (Insufficient Information)

The draft EIS does not contain sufficient information for EPA to fully assess environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the EPA reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analysed in the draft EIS, which could reduce the environmental impacts of the action. The identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussion should be included in the final EIS.

"Category 3" (Inadequate)

EPA does not believe that the draft EIS adequately assesses potentially significant environmental impacts of the action, or the EPA reviewer has identified new, reasonably available alternatives that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analysed in the draft EIS, which should be analysed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts. EPA believes that the identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft stage. EPA does not believe that the draft EIS is adequate for the purposes of the NEPA and/or Section 309 review, and thus should be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised draft EIS. On the basis of the potential significant impacts involved, this proposal could be a candidate for referral to the CEQ.

*From EPA Manual 1640, Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Pacific Southwest Region
333 Bush Street, Suite 515
San Francisco, CA 94104

IN REPLY REFER:
(ER 13/0532)

Filed Electronically

27 September 2013

Allen Elliot
Santa Susana Field Laboratory Project Director
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASA MSFC AS01, Building 4494
Huntsville, Alabama 35812

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities for the NASA administered portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), Ventura County, California.

Dear Mr. Elliot:

The Department of the Interior has received and reviewed the Draft EIS prepared by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the proposed demolition and environmental cleanup activities for the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) in Ventura County, California. The Draft EIS identifies and analyzes a no-action alternative and one action alternative for cleanup to background.

In National Park Service's (NPS) scoping letter dated September 22, 2011, NASA was asked to consider three topics relevant to conservation planning at the site:

0225-01

1. NPS manages the National Register of Historic Places. SSFL was a center of scientific research during the Cold War and during early to recent space exploration; several structures from this era remain on the site. The 2008 NASA Historic Resources Survey and Assessment (revised 2009) concluded that nine structures and three historic districts are eligible for the register. In addition, SSFL contains a prehistoric site complex that was listed on the National Register in 1976.
2. SSFL is adjacent to the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. As such, it provides a wildlife linkage between lands within the NPS boundary and the adjacent Simi Hills and Santa Susana Mountains. SSFL also contains archeological sites related to archeological sites found within the NPS boundary.
3. SSFL is part of the Rim of the Valley Special Resource Study (RIVA SRS), authorized by Congress in the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-229-May-2008).

The NPS is concerned that the Draft EIS inadequately addresses these three topics. Furthermore, NPS finds that expressed purpose and need will not be fulfilled by the action alternative, as currently proposed. Our concerns and suggested modifications are summarized below; in addition we have enclosed a table with more detail on specific issues and text corrections.

0225-02

SSFL's and the NASA component's location within the greater public park land and open space setting is not adequately disclosed (Affected Environment).

0225-03

There is no regional vicinity map to illustrate the contextual setting of SSFL and the NASA portion among protected parkland, open space, and surrounding communities. The attached Figure 1 clearly illustrates the nexus of the proposed Project site and the surrounding regional parkland and open space setting. Maps in the Affected Environment and Appendices D and E either have no parkland identification or are missing several areas of public park land and protected open space. None of the maps includes the NPS-SMMNRA boundary. The SMMNRA boundary is shared with the southwestern boundary of SSFL. As noted previously, SSFL is ecologically continuous with the NPS-administered SMMNRA. The prehistoric archaeological sites are also connected to the greater prehistory and Native American cultural heritage of the Simi Hills and Santa Monica Mountains. It is critical to illustrate the parkland setting to more accurately disclose the project's potential for impacts to natural and cultural resources beyond the boundaries of SSFL and the NASA portion and to more fully disclose the site's current and potential future role in the region's ecology and recreation.

The Draft EIS has an incomplete description of important cultural resources in the Affected Environment (Section 3.3) and defers essential treatment to the subsequent planning (Section 4.3).

0225-04

The action alternative, as currently proposed, would remove National Register-eligible historic cultural resources and potentially encroach upon and/or destroy prehistoric cultural resources. The effects on cultural landscapes, traditional cultural properties, and the Native American sacred site are uncertain because of the limited information provided in the Draft EIS.

The impacts to cultural resources clearly are adverse and significant for both historic architectural features and archeological resources. Section 106 consultation is still underway. The Draft EIS only suggests mitigation measures that might be considered, with nothing certain and final impacts stated as "Pending consultation" in Table ES-4. Thus, both the impact analysis of cultural resources and consideration of mitigation measures are difficult to evaluate. Because of the preliminary nature of information on archeological resources, clean-up impacts, and mitigation measures, the EIS does not allow for meaningful public input on cultural resource impacts. Instead, the only option for input is through participation in the limited group composed of community consulting parties that advise NASA on Section 106.

0225-05

The Draft EIS does not have complete information on any aspect of the cultural resource setting. The impacts on archeological resources are uncertain because very limited information is available on the significant site complex associated with the Burro Flats Painted Cave, much of the data being extremely outdated. In addition, the analysis of impacts to cultural resources is also likely inadequate because of the limited soil testing for contaminants in areas rich in archeology, such as the Burro Flats area. Should testing at the outer limits of the cleanup footprint indicate additional soil removal to reach the Look-Up Table values, additional impacts to archeological resources would follow. These uncertainties increase the need to presently

0225-06

identify feasible mitigation measures for the extensive archeological resources in this site complex. The ongoing Traditional Cultural Property and cultural landscape studies and the ongoing consultation on the Native American Sacred Site make impacts and appropriate assignment of mitigation measures even more difficult to consider.

The inventory of architectural resources representing the rocket test stands and related facilities is not well described in the Draft EIS, although an in-depth study was conducted by NASA contractors. Lack of comprehensive descriptions of the nationally significant historic districts and lack of images of the test stands make it difficult for readers of the EIS who have not visited the site to understand the full potential of these historic resources and the possible impacts of their removal.

0225-07

The Draft EIS presents the possibility that some historic structures could be preserved, however it does not define how preservation of any structures would be reconciled with project goals and objectives. The Purpose and Need statement requires cleanup to background levels and the project description calls for complete demolition and hauling away of virtually all structures.

0225-08

The Draft EIS has substantial shortcomings in describing biological resources and characterizing the severity of the proposed action's impacts. The Draft EIS also does not disclose adequate, feasible mitigation measures for either cultural resources or biological resources.

0225-09

The Draft EIS indicates implementation of the action alternative would have mostly significant negative impacts and some moderate negative impacts on almost all resource categories that offer benefits to resources on neighboring NPS lands. Executive Summary Table ES-4 lists significant, negative, regional, long-term impacts on biological resources from project implementation. Environmental Consequences Section 4.4.1.3 (pg. 4-35) supports the finding. However, Table ES-4 also lists a moderate, beneficial, regional, long-term impact attributed to increasing the area of undeveloped habitat and from removing contamination. After mitigation, the Draft EIS finds impacts from the action alternative on the majority of topics are mostly at the level of impact of the no action alternative (Table ES-4).

0225-10

We find this conclusion to be potentially incorrect due to the insufficiency of biological resource surveys and the potentially incorrect assumption that remediated areas will recover their biological diversity and ecological function. Extensive research in remediation of abandoned mine sites indicates that restoration of functional soil and vegetation communities after remediation is extremely difficult to achieve. However, the post-mitigation final impact level on both cultural and biological resources is still pending agency consultations. NPS finds the action alternative, as currently proposed, has the potential to have great irreversible negative impacts on native habitat and associated flora and fauna and wildlife movement.

The Draft EIS undervalues the NASA property's open space and habitat contribution to wildlife movement through the greater SSFL and surrounding open space setting (Section 3.4.2).

0225-11

NPS cannot overemphasize that SSFL, including the NASA property, contributes to habitat connectivity owing to juxtaposition with contiguous open space and park land and because of the diversity and overall quality of the on-site native habitat.

The Draft EIS states:

“SSFL habitat and species diversity, physical attributes, and geographic location make the area a potentially important route for species migrations. Open space at SSFL could play a role for habitat linkage among the Santa Susana Mountains, the Simi Hills, and possibly, the Santa Monica Mountains (NASA, 2011b). However, the NASA-administered portions of SSFL are outside of the critical habitat corridors in the region identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (Figure 3.4-2) (Ventura County, 2005)” (pg. 3-23).

There are several errors in this statement. The citation is incorrect and fails to reference the key report on the habitat linkage between the Sierra Madre and the Santa Monica Mountains (South Coast Missing Linkages Report, Penrod, et al. 2006). The presentation that SSFL could only “possibly” play a role connecting habitat into the Santa Monica Mountains illustrates a lack of familiarity with research on habitat connectivity in this region. The exclusion of NASA property from the habitat linkage is overly conservative and presents a narrow interpretation of the complex set of factors used to model and map a wildlife habitat linkage.

The Environmental Consequences assessment of wildlife impacts (Section 4.4.1.3, pg. 4-36) perpetuates the Affected Environment’s inaccurate presentation that the NASA portion of SSFL is not part of any wildlife movement corridor. By asserting that the NASA property is not part of a wildlife movement corridor, the Draft EIS inappropriately lacks analysis of effects on wildlife movement through the cleanup areas.

The Draft EIS minimizes the extent of impacts on several sensitive species owing to non-systematic wildlife surveys.

0225-12

The Draft EIS bases impacts on listed species on wildlife surveys that were opportunistically conducted during the special-status plant surveys (Appendix E, Section 2.2, pg. E-28). Therefore, no USFWS or other rigorous protocols were followed when looking for species that were endangered, threatened, or of special concern. Appropriate survey protocols may have led to discovery of several more sensitive species than observed in the fall 2010 and spring 2011 biological surveys, with associated negative impacts to those species.

The Environmental Consequences’ contaminant impacts on wildlife are not substantiated (Section 4.4.1.3) and impacts from loss of native habitat are not considered.

0225-13

The Draft EIS states that contaminants on-site, such as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), could result in wildlife mortality owing to ingestion that becomes concentrated in animals higher in the food chain. This may be occurring at the site, although the Draft EIS offers no studies to substantiate contaminant levels in wildlife either residing within or moving through the site. It is possible that a more significant impact could result from the removal of native habitat and soils and following habitat type conversion than the negative impact of ingestion of contaminated vegetation or soils.

The subsequent EIS should provide an analysis of the impacts of contaminant ingestion on wildlife based on contaminant levels in vegetation and typical ingestion rates and possible accumulation rates in the food chain versus impacts on wildlife from the complete loss of native habitat for the foreseeable future.

The Draft EIS references an inadequate vegetation survey and obscures the importance of rocky outcrop habitat by including it within other vegetation types.

0225-14

The Draft EIS refers only to Appendix D, the 2010 fall field work report dated February 2011. However, Appendix E does provide a more extensive list of species observed in spring, 2011, and the information is presented accurately and more comprehensively. Relevant information in Appendix E should be incorporated in the analysis prepared for the subsequent EIS.

Rocky outcrop habitat should be included as a habitat type in Table 3.4-1. The incorporation of rocky outcrops into other types, as presented in Appendix D, limits the disclosure of rocky outcrop habitat as a critical substrate for the state-listed Santa Susana tarplant. Appendix E has a much more comprehensive description of the rocky outcrop habitat on-site and its value as substrate for the Santa Susana tarplant. The Draft EIS project description and impact analysis notes that excavation of rocky outcrops would be avoided, yet rocky outcrops are part of other habitat types that will be destroyed during soil removal. The rare plant surveys conducted also incorrectly conclude that no *Astragalus brauntonii* (Braunton's milkvetch) is present on site.

This species has an extensive and long-lived seedbank and NPS and others' research indicates that it can appear in sites where it was not previously seen after a vegetation clearing event such as a fire. The fact that appropriate habitat is present should be taken as an indication that the species may be present and impacts to the species from clean up may occur.

Inadequacy of Mitigation measure Biology BMP-1 (Section 4.4.2).

0225-15

Mitigation measure Biology BMP-1 should not be considered either a best management practice (BMP) or a mitigation measure for the irreversible effects of habitat and native soil removal. Biology BMP-1 recommends reseeding with a commercially available native seed mix that is of the same composition of plants that currently exist at SSFL. A three-year implementation program is recommended, with a goal of 50% native cover at the end of the timeframe. The Draft EIS offers no long-term management plan for restoration. Lack of long-term monitoring is a primary reason for revegetation failure. In addition, obtaining native seed can be difficult and ensuring genetic appropriateness of seed is also difficult.

Numerous invasive species are also present on site and are likely to colonize disturbed soils and outcompete native plants seeded on disturbed soils. NPS finds that it is likely that Biology BMP-1 would result in habitat type conversion and loss of biodiversity.

Biology BMP-1 should also not be considered an effective mitigation measure for long-term wind and water erosion. Without the long-term monitoring and ongoing treatment, erosion of soils would become a long-term negative impact if restoration of plant cover is not successful.

The action alternative project description does not identify any confirmed replacement soil source.

0225-16

The proposed action would replace removed soils at a backfill volume of one-third of the removed volume. The Draft EIS lists potential sources of backfill topsoil (Section 2, pg. 2-19), but fails to analyze whether the suggested sources would be the same soil type(s) as removed soils and whether or not the soils would be guaranteed uncontaminated and free of invasive weed

seeds. Given that soil treatment is the key element in the cleanup action alternative, a clear identification of the replacement soil source and its suitability is a critical factor in defining a viable cleanup program which needs to be included in the subsequent EIS.

The soils impact analysis does not take into account indirect impacts of remedial grading (Section 4.2).

0225-17

The 500,000-cubic-yard estimated maximum soil removal could be significantly increased based on the need to resolve unforeseen unstable soils. There is also an inherent risk of determining the point at which the soils meet the Look-Up Table's background levels and limits on detectability. Unanticipated expansion of the grading footprint has the potential to exacerbate potential impacts on archaeological resources or sensitive species and native habitat.

Supplemental or the final EIS should consider Santa Ana wind events to fully assess fugitive dust impacts (Section 4.7).

0225-18

The Draft EIS asserts that fugitive dust is likely to be deposited within or near the project site (pg. 4-104). The Draft EIS fails to consider Santa Ana high-speed wind conditions that occur throughout the year, and mostly during the fall through early winter months. Santa Ana winds come from the northeast and would carry contaminated fugitive dust onto state and federal park land within SMMNRA in the Simi Hills southwest of SSFL. The subsequent EIS should fully consider how to contain contaminated fugitive dust during Santa Ana high-speed winds and low humidity conditions when 105 acres of ground surface may be exposed.

Supplemental or the final EIS should address land use as an impact topic (Section 2).

0225-19

Land use as an impact analysis topic was dismissed (Table 2.5-1). The Draft EIS states: "Existing and proposed land uses do not conflict with federal or state land use plans, policies, regulations, or laws. Therefore, no impacts to land use would occur". NPS has several concerns about dismissing land use from impact analysis.

The NPS Rim of the Valley Corridor Special Resource Study is not referenced.

0225-20

As set forth by Congress, the purpose of the special resource study is to determine whether any portion of the Rim of the Valley Corridor study area is eligible to be designated as a unit of the National Park System or can be added to an existing NPS unit through a boundary adjustment to Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. The NPS anticipates providing the public with a draft study report early in 2014, and the final report will be transmitted to Congress at the end of 2014. NPS staff is currently completing environmental analysis of a range of alternatives and developing recommendations for the study area. All of the preliminary alternatives include SSFL and the NASA property, and consider the cultural resources at SSFL nationally significant.

The study also recognizes the natural landscape at SSFL that contributes to the critical habitat linkage between Los Padres National Forest and the Santa Monica Mountains. The NPS urges that the forthcoming study be referenced in the subsequent EIS under a land use topic that informs the public of this and other studies or plans which may be affected by the action alternative.

NPS finds the resulting landscape from cleanup to background needs to consider impacts to the management goals and objectives of surrounding park agencies.

0225-21

The greater land use setting around SSFL is largely public native open space parkland—the vast majority of which is managed by agencies with missions to preserve and protect natural and cultural resources and to provide resource-dependent public recreation. SSFL open space is continuous with both the ecological and cultural resource setting associated with NPS-administered Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. In its current state, SSFL provides ecological benefits for NPS and other park lands. These benefits include wildlife corridors and population “reservoirs” of rare plants. The subsequent or final EIS needs to consider the project’s consequences for the surrounding parkland land use and other agencies mandates for managing these parklands.

The possible action by Congress affecting the future of the SSFL area should also be considered.

In conclusion, the NPS finds the Draft EIS does not adequately address the stated Purpose and Need for the project.

The stated need for the proposed action is “to protect human health and the environment, to meet the requirements of the 2010 AOC by the completion date of 2017, to reduce ongoing maintenance costs, and to prepare the property for disposition” (Section 1.2).

The action alternative, as currently proposed, does not fully meet the stated need to protect the environment.

0225-22

Based on our previous comments on the inadequacy of biological surveys, the inadequacy of evaluation of impacts, and the inadequacy of mitigation measures, we are concerned that the action alternative, as currently described, is not capable of meeting the goal of protecting the environment. Although the action alternative would remove contaminants – a benefit – as currently proposed it also would adversely impact soils, habitats, corridors and vegetation – long term unacceptable consequences.

The action alternative seeks to achieve “background levels” for contaminants at the site. Based on the need to remove or treat 500,000 cubic yards of native soil, the resulting disturbance will render the landscape into an unnatural assemblage of vegetation, soils, topography, and wildlife diversity, and the overall aesthetic and ecological condition will be artificially disjointed from the surrounding natural parklands. In this sense, the post-cleanup environment would be very unlike the reference sites on NPS lands within the SMMNRA used for the chemical and radiological background level studies. Indeed, the proposed cleanup may exacerbate negative site conditions, such as non-native invasive plant proliferation, habitat type conversion, and reduced wildlife diversity.

The Draft EIS does not demonstrate the project would reduce maintenance costs.

0225-23

NPS did not find in the Draft EIS adequate discussion of the costs to be incurred in order to adequately implement the action alternative. Therefore, it is unclear whether the action alternative, as currently described, is capable of achieving the stated need to reduce maintenance costs, particularly compared to the no action alternative.

The NPS appreciates the opportunity to provide comments about information needed in order to prepare the subsequent EIS. For clarification, if needed, regarding our comments, or for further assistance in addressing these concerns and recommendations, please contact David Szymanski, Superintendent, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, (805) 370-2344.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patricia Sanderson Port". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "P".

Patricia Sanderson Port
Regional Environmental Officer

Enclosures:

NPS Figure 1. Regional Map of SSFL Parkland and Open Space Context

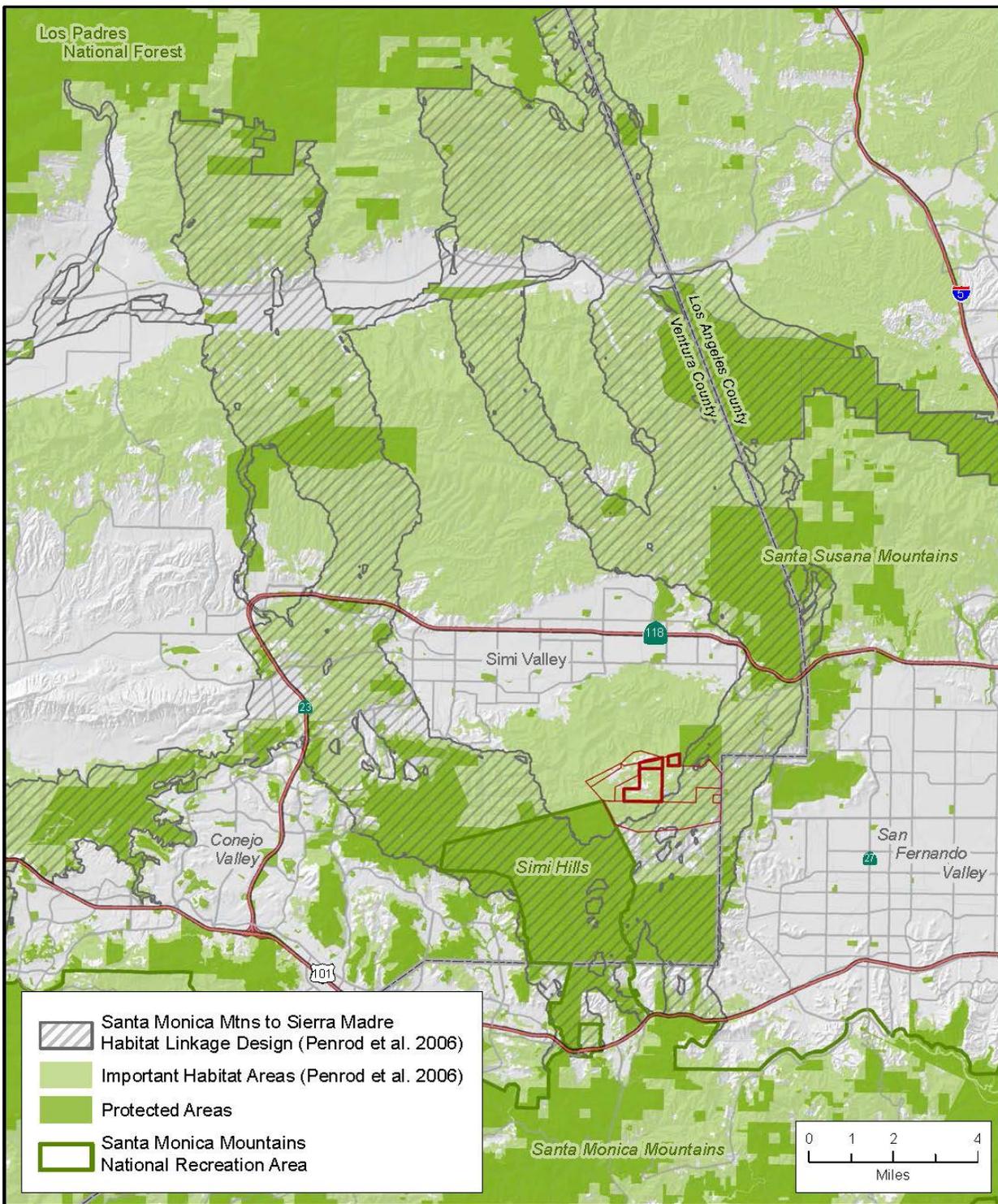
NPS Table 1. Detailed Comments

cc:

Director, OEPC

Regional Director, NPS, San Francisco, CA

OEPC Staff Contact: Lisa Chetnik Treichel



NPS Figure 1. Regional Map of SSFL Park Land and Open Space Setting. Santa Monica Mountains to Sierra Madre Habitat Linkage Design and Important Habitat Areas (Penrod et al. 2006) shown in context of existing park land. Santa Susana Field Lab parcels are shown in red, with NASA properties highlighted. Data sources: South Coast Missing Linkages, California Protected Areas Database (CPAD 1.9), NPS, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy.

NASA Draft EIS for Demolition and Cleanup of Facilities on NASA-owned portion of
Santa Susana Field Laboratory

NPS Table 1. Detailed Comments

Date: September 19, 2013 Page 1 of 10

No.	Page Number, Section, or Reference	Comment/Proposed Revision	
1.	Regional Park Land Setting Affected Environment Section 3 and Appendices D & E	Maps in Section 3 and Appendices D and E either have no parkland identification (Figures 3.4-2, Wildlife Migration Corridor and 3.10-1, Transportation Network), or are missing several areas of public parkland and protected open space (Figure 3.12-3). Several maps in the Draft EIS appendices are also absent any parkland identification (Appendix D, E). None of the maps include the NPS-administered Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area boundary. The SMMNRA boundary is shared with the southwestern boundary of SSFL.	0225-03
1.	Cultural Resources Executive Summary pg. ES-7 Table ES-4, pg. ES-12	The Executive Summary states “Demolition would have a significant, negative, local, and long-term impact to all of the historic architectural resources.” The historic structures have been deemed eligible for the National Register. Thus, the impact would be beyond local since the Determination of Eligibility deemed the test stand resources were of national significance. Impact would be national.	0225-24
2.	Cultural Resources Affected Environment Section 3.3	<p>The archaeological resources in Area II have been identified through surface surveys in a heavily vegetated and rugged, sometimes inaccessible landscape that precludes reliable identification of archeological resources in much of the project area. The Draft EIS assumes that subsurface archeological resources throughout the developed areas are likely to be disturbed. At the one clearly significant archeological site complex (Burro Flats Painted Cave), site boundaries were left undetermined. Either a thorough review of the existing documentation or intensive surface survey/mapping would have resolved this, but neither appears to have been conducted. The 1975 National Register nomination form, based on a 1973 archeological survey report, describes a huge midden area within the extensive site complex (CA-VEN-1072) that should have been mapped in order to define the affected environment at this location. As described in the Draft EIS and the associated cultural resource study (Appendix C), the site would appear to be focused on the main pictograph panel, but the midden area could be an equally significant site component, one that might contain buried house structures and human burials. At present, all knowledge about this area is based on unpublished and largely unanalyzed data collected by avocational and field school excavations over a half century ago.</p> <p>The boundaries for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians’ Sacred Site have not yet been determined, and it is unclear how this applies to the Area of Potential Effect. The Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP) and Cultural Landscape Assessment are still underway to determine whether there is a TCP that is eligible for listing on the National Register. Without additional information, it is impossible to know how these potential resources comprise portions of the affected environment.</p>	0225-25 0225-26
3.	Cultural Resources Appendix C-51 Section 6.1.2	Statement that limited Holocene soils are present in most of APE is questionable. North 1/3 of area has several areas of deep soils.	0225-27
4.	Cultural Resources Appendix C-52	Recommended plan for dealing with “unanticipated discoveries” at VEN-1072 is inadequate for an eligible archeological site that has demonstrated subsurface potential of great significance. The recommended approach would barely suffice for twentieth-century style “salvage archeology.”	0225-28

NASA Draft EIS for Demolition and Cleanup of Facilities on NASA-owned portion of
Santa Susana Field Laboratory

NPS Table 1. Detailed Comments

Date: September 19, 2013 Page 2 of 10

5.	Cultural Resources Appendix C-52 Section 6.1.4 Affected Environment Section 3.3.3.1, pg. 3-15	Sacred Site is assumed to encompass the entire APE. What is this based on? Santa Ynez has expressed concern about VEN-1072 and the documented Native American occupation which is clearly focused on the south 1/3 of APE.	0225-29
6.	Cultural Resources Appendix C-52 Section 6.1.5 Affected Environment 3.3.3.2, pg. 3-15	TCP study is underway, but no results are provided in draft EIS. It is not clear if there is a TCP at this point. How relevant is the TCP to the DEIS. The survey report and EIS may be premature at this stage of TCP identification.	0225-30
7.	Cultural Resources Appendix C-36-37	The description of the Burro Flats Painted Cave (CA-VE-1072) is extremely superficial, as is the summary of previous work conducted there. The authors claim to have fully re-documented the site complex to resolve inconsistencies and problems with previous work, when these issues were actually resolved in 1991 by Al Knight and colleagues. Although Knight's work and subsequent publications are not acknowledged, his nomenclature for incorporating multiple previous site designations into a single complex (VEN-1072) is adopted. The 2007 record by CH2MHill is actually very limited and produced little new information except for a new map of the site superimposed on aerial imagery. The south and west site boundaries are undefined, although the report elsewhere includes recommendations that imply that basic site parameters including site boundaries have been determined.	0225-31
8.	Cultural Resources DEIS Section 3.3.3.3 pg. 3-16	Again, the EIS states that numerous multiple sites were re-recorded in 2007 to form one larger site (VEN-1072) and reduce misinterpretations and inconsistencies. In fact, this work was conducted over a decade earlier by Al Knight as independent research that was permitted by NASA, but done for purposes of Section 106 compliance or with any linkage to the current undertaking.	0225-32
9.	Cultural Resources Environmental Consequences Section 4.3.1.1 pg. 4-17	Demolition of buildings and facilities is said to be a minor impact and no adverse effect because of previous disturbance, including piping and other facilities in and around VEN-1072. However, intact subsurface archeological deposits are routinely found adjacent to areas which have previously been trenched and otherwise impacted for installation of utilities. With no prior subsurface evaluations of depth, character, and integrity, the currently existing data from the site indicate that adverse effects are much more likely to occur. Because of partial loss that has already occurred, the remaining archeological resources at this extremely important site are especially important.	0225-33
10.	Cultural Resources Environmental Consequences Section 4.3.2 pg. 4-25	Regarding Measure #3, suggesting a "more in-depth ethnographic study" that would build on the 2013 TCP study is meaningless when all that has been said at this point is that the TCP study is currently underway. There is no reason to believe that additional subsequent research would be productive without knowing anything about what has already been learned from this type of research.	0225-34

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11.	Cultural Resources Environmental Consequences Section 4.3.2 pg. 4-25	Regarding Measure #4, “use of local archeologists and anthropologists with knowledge of the area” to determine site boundaries and gain a better scope of the site sounds like work that should have already been done before impacts could effectively be evaluated. It also imposing on the local community to help NASA do work that is normally a very intensive and sometimes expensive professional service done by paid contractors. This sounds like suggesting that a volunteer effort to remedy current deficiencies in site knowledge would somehow help mitigate partial destruction of VEN-1072. These deficiencies are not unanticipated. They have been discussed in previous 106 Consulting Party discussions, and the NPS Cultural Resource Manager at SMMNRA has suggested twice in those conversations that new fieldwork and testing were needed to define site parameters. In one conversation, NASA agreed to arrange site testing at VEN-1072 to remedy the deficiency. That clearly has not taken place.	0225-35
12.	Cultural Resources Environmental Consequences Section 4.3	The Draft EIS suggests that total demolition of the historic architecture might not be necessary if preserving one or more historic structures is selected as mitigation for the removal of other historic resources. What technical constraints are involved? Exactly where preservation-over-demolition might be feasible is not identified in the Draft EIS. If one test stand could be preserved, why not preserve more of these nationally significant structures? Suggested mitigations for impacts to prehistoric archeological resources actually consist of remedial documentation to provide information that typically is used for planning data recovery or other mitigation measures commensurate with an undertaking of this type and scale. As described also in the Affected Environment, the existing data are not adequate for scoping and designing effective mitigation for impacts.	0225-36
13.	Biological Resources Affected Environment Wildlife “Migration” Corridors Section 3.4.2	Figure 3.4-2 illustrates the habitat linkage area, but lacks habitat quality information and does not show park land and open space in the vicinity of the property. Thus, the figure does not adequately illustrate the location of this property in the context of existing parkland and important habitat. Please see attached NPS Figure 1 for a more accurate illustration of the greater park land and open space setting.	0225-37
14.	Biological Resources Affected Environment Wildlife “Migration” Corridors Section 3.4.2	The citation upon which the Draft EIS statement is based incorrectly references U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as the source for critical habitat corridors in the region. USFWS maps critical habitat for listed species and is not responsible for mapping critical habitat linkages for wildlife movement. The correct reference would be the South Coast Missing Linkages project report (Penrod et al. 2006: Penrod, K., C. Cabañero, P. Beier, C. Luke, W. Spencer, E. Rubin, R. Sauvajot, S. Riley, and D. Kamradt. 2006. South Coast Missing Linkages Project: A Linkage Design for the Santa Monica-Sierra Madre Connection. Produced by South Coast Wildlands, Idyllwild, CA. www.scwildlands.org, in cooperation with National Park Service, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, California State Parks, and The Nature Conservancy.). The South Coast Missing Linkages report was the product of a major collaborative effort among a dozen governmental and non-governmental organizations. This landmark report on wildlife habitat linkages is not cited in the Draft EIS.	0225-38
15.	Biological Resources Affected Environment Wildlife “Migration” Corridors Section 3.4.2	The Draft EIS’s statement that “SSFL <i>could</i> play a role for habitat linkage among the Santa Susana Mountains, the Simi Hills, and <i>possibly</i> into the Santa Monica Mountains” (pg. 3-23) (emphasis added) is incorrect. The South Coast Missing Linkages report identified the entire SSFL, including the NASA portion, as an important habitat area containing habitat for 19 of the 20 species considered in the habitat linkage analysis (the 20th species was the southern steelhead trout; the study found no currently existing habitat for this species in the area studied). SSFL presents a continuum of native habitat types; there is nothing distinguishing habitat on the 451-acre NASA property versus the rest of the 2,850-acre site and its service to wildlife living within or moving through SSFL and beyond into parkland within Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. With that observation, the South Coast Missing Linkages report included open space within SSFL in a priority habitat linkage design connecting the <i>Santa Monica Mountains</i> through the Simi Hills and Santa Susana Mountains to the Sierra Madre.	0225-39

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16.	Biological Resources Affected Environment Wildlife "Migration" Corridors Section 3.4.2	The Draft EIS's statement that the mapped habitat linkage excludes the NASA property is overly conservative and presents a narrow interpretation of the complex set of factors upon which to map a wildlife habitat linkage. The Missing Linkage report's mapped linkage area was defined through delineation of the top one percent (1%) of habitat as identified by a GIS least-cost model. The modeled linkage does not mean that areas outside the critical linkage map are unimportant to the wildlife corridor. The mapping also does not imply that outside areas are unimportant habitat or unimportant to wildlife movement. The fact that the NASA property is not included in the critical linkage map only means those parcels were not selected as the top 1% of the habitat. The NASA portion of the SSFL is immediately adjacent to the 1% critical habitat linkage area and appears in the South Coast Missing Linkage report's 3% and 5% habitat linkage areas.	0229-40
17.	Biological Resources Affected Environment Wildlife "Migration" Corridors Section 3.4.2	The Draft EIS uses the phrase "wildlife migration corridor" throughout the document, although this phrase presents a limited purpose for protecting habitat for wildlife movement. The appropriate phrase is "wildlife habitat linkage."	0229-41
18.	Biological Resources Special Status Wildlife Appendices D and E	<p>The Fall 2010 (Appendix D) and Spring 2011 (Appendix E) biological surveys did not conduct systematic wildlife surveys (see Appendix E p. E-28 for information). Surveys were for vegetation, and wildlife that was encountered was incidentally noted. Therefore, no USFWS or other rigorous protocols were followed when looking for species that were endangered, threatened, or of special concern.</p> <p>For sensitive, threatened, or endangered birds: Point counts, area searches, and nest searches should have been conducted.</p> <p>For sensitive, threatened, or endangered aquatic amphibians: Stream surveys during the day and night should have been conducted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California red-legged frogs (<i>R. draytonii</i>) - The local population of <i>R. draytonii</i> is about 3.5 miles away from SSFL. Movements of frogs from the local population to sites less than 1 mile away have been documented every year since 2009. It is unknown whether adult frogs would travel the 3.5 miles to SSFL, but USFWS survey protocols should be followed to determine if there are <i>R. draytonii</i> on the NASA property. Suitable breeding and year-round habitat exists on the property. <p>For sensitive, threatened, or endangered terrestrial herpetofauna: cover boards, visual surveys, transect walks, pitfall trapping, or comparable census methods should have been conducted.</p> <p>For sensitive, threatened, or endangered Desert woodrats: Sherman trapping at nests should have been conducted.</p> <p>Incorrect Information in Appendix D Table 2 (p. 4-10 to 4-12):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain garter snake (<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>) is not found in this area. Most likely, the surveyors saw a two-striped garter snake (<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>) and misidentified it because they were not familiar with the local species. • Bobcat species name should be <i>Lynx rufus</i>. • Mountain lion species name should be <i>Puma concolor</i>. • Wild pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) has not been detected before in this area. It is highly unlikely that wild pigs are in the area of SSFL because they have not been detected in other park sites like Cheeseboro Canyon or Upper Las Virgenes Canyon. The report does not say what the "sign" of pigs was. NPS staff will follow up on this. 	0229-42

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19.	Biological Resources Affected Environment Special Status Wildlife Section 3.4	<p>Species that were not detected does not mean they were not there. Survey methods were not appropriate to make the conclusions that are made in this table and in Appendix D and E (see below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desert woodrat (<i>Neotoma lepida</i>) - not detected during observations but highly unlikely that woodrat species in SSFL is this species of special concern, as the habitat is highly suitable to this species. Without night surveys and trapping, there is no way the surveyors could have determined what species of woodrat was found. - Fairy shrimp species - not detected during observations but no aquatic surveys (i.e. dip net, kick net) were done. - Spadefoot toad (<i>Spea hammondi</i>) - personal communication from a reliable source (local biological consultant) told me (K. Delaney) that ponds at SSFL Area IV were breeding grounds for this species. SSFL has highly suitable habitat for this species, it has been documented in the CNDDB in this area, and individuals have been captured in the Simi Hills (by NPS) and at Chatsworth Nature Preserve (by Southwestern Herpetological Society) within the last 10 years. It is possible that this species could also be found on the NASA property. - Coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>) - suitable habitat is found nearby. More extensive surveys during the spring breeding season should have been done to confirm non-detection of this species. 	0229-43
20.	Biological Resources Environmental Consequences Special Status Wildlife Section 4.4 pp. 4-30, 4-31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fairy shrimp: Finding of “no expected impacts” is premature given no surveys were done for these species. - Coast horned lizard: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three juvenile lizards were observed during the surveys, the report only states the 1 lizard seen during Fall 2010 surveys. 2. The conclusion that the population of coast horned lizards is small because only 1 individual was observed during surveys is incorrect. A population size cannot be determined from a few incidental observations. 3. The observation of juvenile lizards suggests a healthy breeding population of this sensitive species 4. The impact of the proposed action on this species would be <u>moderate to significant</u>, <i>negative</i>, <i>local</i>, and <i>short term</i>. - Two-striped garter snake: NPS finds the proposed action on this species would also be <u>moderate to significant</u>, <i>negative</i>, <i>local</i>, and <i>short term</i>. 	0225-44
21.	Water Resources Wildlife Environmental Consequences Section 4.6	All actions that affect surface water (ponds and streams) would affect native amphibian breeding habitat. Native amphibians known to breed on the property include the Western toad, Pacific tree frog, and spadefoot toad. Effects from the proposed action to surface water would have <i>significant</i> , <i>negative</i> , <i>local</i> and <i>short term</i> impacts to native amphibian breeding.	0225-45
22.	Biological Resources Wildlife Affected Environment Table 3.4-3	Please correct typo: “gnatcatcher” is misspelled.	0225-46

23.	Environmental Consequences Biological Resources Section 4.4.1.3 Section 6 Biology BMP-1	<p>Biology BMP-1 is unrealistic. Removal of 500,000 cubic yards of soil would be akin to a quarrying operation, thereby removing all native substrate and rendering no opportunity for soil crust regeneration and associated native recolonization. Studies of native revegetation efforts at mining reclamation sites have found lack of success, and typically the result is conversion to non-native plant populations and loss of native diversity (“<i>Does post-mining rehabilitation restore habitat equivalent to that removed by mining? A case study from the monsoonal tropics of northern Australia.</i>” Author S. Gould. Wildlife Research 38(6) 482-490, November 2011). Soil properties (physical, chemical, organics like roots that hold soil together, microbial properties) need to be similar to the native soils. Replacement soils would be unconsolidated and subject to wind and rain erosion, particularly when vegetation is not yet established. What metrics would be used to determine soil integrity and to what extent would the replacement soils be compacted during installation?</p> <p>Biological soil crusts are particularly important in arid and semi-arid places, including many areas of soils in the Santa Monica Mountains and Simi Hills. The following link to a study on soil crusts describes the importance of soil crusts to plant establishment: http://sbcs.wr.usgs.gov/products/pdfs/Belnap_et_al_ch21_Influence_on_soil.pdf.</p> <p>Removal of the top two feet or more of native soils would also eliminate the native seed bank. The proposed seeding alone would not be sufficient. Plantings from local sources of stock would be necessary. Control of invasive plant propagules would be important to avoiding noxious plant spread, assuming the imported replacement soils could be deemed weed-free.</p> <p>Long-term site maintenance is recommended—ten or more years for such a large area of high disturbance, or until the plant cover is a self-sustaining native community. The three-year monitoring period proposed in the Draft EIS is considerably too short for such an extensive area of disturbance.</p>	0225-47
24.	Biological Resources Vegetation Environmental Consequences Section 4.4.1.2 pg. 4-31	The statement that impacts to native vegetation communities is short-term is unsupported by data. What evidence indicates ability to successfully restore the native vegetation communities that were present, after soil is removed? Ecological restoration is extremely difficult and simply re-seeding areas where 2 to 20 feet of topsoil has been removed seems unlikely to result in restoration of a functioning native ecosystem. Impacts should be reclassified as long-term and possibly permanent losses.	0225-48
25.	Biological Resources Vegetation Environmental Consequences Section 4.4.1.2 pg. 4-31	The Draft EIS states “Over time, the demolition would increase the amount of undeveloped, vegetated area and would have a moderate, beneficial, local, and long-term impact.” This statement is unsupported by data. Please provide additional data to support this claim. NPS experience in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, as well as other studies in the ecological restoration literature, suggests that if the removal areas do become revegetated over time, the likeliest outcome is that they will be non-native annual grassland or other non-native herbaceous weeds. NPS studies of seeding in the Santa Monica Mountains have found it to be an ineffective treatment for the most part without large amounts of hand-weeding post-seeding.	0225-49
26.	Biological Resources Vegetation and Land Cover Types Affected Environment Section 3.4.1	The Draft EIS refers only to Appendix D, the 2010 Fall field work report dated February 2011. Appendix D includes vegetation survey reports that are difficult to assess owing to mixing of old and new taxonomy without identifying synonymy, listing by common names (species are not grouped by family and genera), and misspelling of several scientific names. The findings in Appendix D were based on plant survey lists from 2008, 2009, and fall 2010 (pg. D-78, Appendix D). A more comprehensive field effort was carried out in spring, 2011, and resulted in the report dated December 2011, presented in the Draft EIS as Appendix E. Appendix E has a more extensive list of species observed in spring, 2011, and the information is presented accurately and more comprehensively. NPS finds Appendix E should be referenced in the Draft EIS, because Appendix D insufficiently presents vegetation and land cover types.	0225-50

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27.	Biological Resources Environmental Consequences Santa Susana Tarplant Section 4.4.1.1 pg. 4-30	Impacts to Santa Susana Tarplant are not adequately evaluated. Please identify what portion of the population at SSFL would be destroyed by soil removal/remediation activities. Also, please identify that seed production and seedling survival rates in remaining population are high enough to support population viability into the future. Also, please evaluate vulnerability of the population under climate change to show that the individuals lost during soil removal will not be critical to future population survival.	0225-51
28.	Biological Resources Environmental Consequences Braunton's Milkvetch Section 4.4.1.1 pg. 4-30	Impacts to Braunton's milkvetch are not adequately evaluated. Braunton's milkvetch appears to have a long-lived seedbank and a meta-0225-52 population type dynamic in natural areas. NPS has had Braunton's milkvetch show up in previously unrecorded areas after a fire or other form of soil disturbance (exposing surface soils to the light) (NPS, unpublished survey data can be provided upon request). These more transitory populations may play an important role in the long-term persistence of these species (a regional population viability analysis is needed to evaluate the role of these transitory populations in the long-term persistence of the species). If appropriate habitat exists in the ROI, negative impacts to this species should be assumed and mitigated appropriately rather than assuming no impacts because no plants above ground were observed. Alternatively, an extensive series of soil samples could be collected and germinated in the greenhouse to test for the presence of Braunton's milkvetch in the seedbank.	0225-52
29.	Biological Resources Vegetation and Land Cover Types Affected Environment Section 3.4.1, pg. 3-24	<i>Plantago erectus</i> should be corrected to <i>Plantago erecta</i> . (In 2 nd paragraph below Table 3.4-2)	0225-53
30.	Biological Resources Vegetation and Land Cover Types Affected Environment Section 3.4.1, pg. 3-35	No need to capitalize 'palustrine' in mid-sentence.	0225-54
31.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-15	<i>Eriodictyon crassifolia</i> should be corrected to <i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i> . (Under 4.1.1.2 Chaparral)	0225-55
32.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-17	<i>Artemesia</i> is spelled <i>Artemisia</i> (1 st paragraph under 4.1.1.3)	0225-56
33.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-17	The document doesn't state which source is followed in plant names (TJM1 or TJM2)--possibly TJM1, so <i>Sambucus mexicana</i> probably okay although besides TJM1 it is commonly recognized now that <i>S. mexicana</i> was a mis-id for California. The species we have is <i>S. nigra</i> subsp. <i>caerulea</i> . Later on pg. D-19, under Venturan CSS, <i>Acmispon glaber</i> is based on TJM2 while <i>Yucca whipplei</i> is based on TJM1. On previous page <i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i> is based on TJM1. Under sensitive species, <i>Deinandra minthornii</i> is based on TJM2. It would probably be good to follow TJM2 in all plant names since that is the new standard.	0225-57

34.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-18	Under 4.1.1.6 Mulefat Scrub, 2 nd sentence “consists of mostly of...”; 3 rd sentence: <i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> shrubland alliance (not <i>salicifolias</i>)	0225-58
35.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-57	Under disturbed chaparral: We shouldn't have <i>Eriodictyon californicum</i> . Likely <i>E. crassifolium</i> (also under Disturbed Sage Scrub on page D-59). Likewise, we shouldn't have <i>Yucca schidigera</i> —our species is <i>Y. whipplei</i> .	0225-59
36.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-65	Under dominant vegetation for ruderal: <i>Dieteria</i> (segregated from <i>Machaeranthera</i>) has not been reported from our area. (<i>Symphotrichum lanceolatum</i> var. <i>hesperium</i> does occur in our floristic region. Images are posted at www.smmflowers.org/bloom/species/Symphotrichum)	0225-60
37.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-71	Plant species list is generally better organized alphabetically first by family and then by genus/species, listing the scientific name first. Common names are ambiguous and a genus with several species will be distributed in different places on the list, making it difficult to understand the nature of the species complex/community.	0225-61
38.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-74 and onward	Plant list typos and suspicious entries: <i>Yucca whipplei</i> (not <i>whipleri</i>); <i>Salvia columbariae</i> (not <i>columberiae</i>); <i>Ceanothus arboreus</i> is a mis-id, we don't have that—see www.smmflowers.org/bloom/species/Ceanothus for SMMNRA species (<i>C. crassifolius</i> , <i>C. oliganthus</i> , and <i>C. spinosus</i> are known from the site); <i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i> (not <i>crassifolia</i>); <i>Lonicera hispidula</i> is suspect...we have not been able to confirm an old record from Malibu Canyon. You begin to run into <i>L. hispidula</i> along the coast at about Santa Barbara (<i>Lonicera subspicata</i> var. <i>denudata</i> would be more likely); <i>Artemisia douglasiana</i> (not <i>Artemesia</i>); <i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> (not <i>Chloragalum</i>); <i>Eriodictyon crassifolium</i> (not <i>crassifolia</i>);	0225-62
39.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-82	Caption for Photo 6: Likely the exposed outcrop habitat has not resulted from non-native 'grassland' eroding away. The non-native annual grasses are likely a later introduction from ranching era, encroaching on the crust/moss/ <i>Selaginella</i> /native forb patches. This comment applies also to Photo 22.	0225-63
40.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-84	Caption for Photo 14: The dry plant in foreground looks more like <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> (based on habit/stature; heads are not clear enough to determine from picture either way...) The difference would be native vs. non-native...	0225-64
41.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-86	Photo 21: the non-chalky <i>Dudleya</i> sp. is <i>D. lanceolata</i> . (Also in Photo 23.) During survey in June 2011, only <i>D. lanceolata</i> and <i>D. pulverulenta</i> was found. No suitable habitat for sensitive <i>Dudleya</i> known from this floristic region was found at the site. June 2011 survey was attended by a botanist with extensive knowledge of local common and sensitive <i>Dudleya</i> .	0225-65
42.	Biological Resources Vegetation Appendix D-86	Photo 22: <i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i>	0225-66

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43.	Soils Environmental Consequences Section 4.2	The soils impact analysis does not take into account remedial grading that typically ensues when any large amount of soil is excavated. The 500,000 cubic yard estimated maximum soil removal could be significantly increased based on the need to resolve unforeseen unstable soils.	0225-67
44.	Soils Environmental Consequences Soils Section 4.2 Executive Summary, Look-up Table dated June 11, 2013	There is also the risk of over-excavation owing to difficulty in confirming the field point at which the soils meet the Look-Up Table's background levels and limits on detectability. It is apparent in the Look-Up Table document that the potential for false positives, i.e. remaining contamination, could lead to excessive excavation. The statistical method for reducing false positive readings was an important consideration in setting the testing standard for cleanup to background levels. The Draft EIS did not provide a layman's description of the testing parameters described very technically in the Look-Up Table document. The document is difficult to interpret. Such technical presentation, accessed by reference only in the Draft EIS, makes the ramifications of the proposed cleanup to background difficult to grasp.	0225-68
45.	Air Quality, Fugitive Dust Environmental Consequences Section 4.7.1.2	The Draft EIS needs to consider the potential for Santa Ana wind events to create fugitive dust. The wind roses provided in Figures 4.7-1, 2, and 3 may indicate overall mild wind patterns, but they do not illustrate the potentially severe Santa Ana wind conditions. NPS studies of Santa Ana wind speeds collected from the Cheeseboro Canyon RAWs site between 1997 and 2010 found maximum wind speeds between 34 and 45 miles per hour (mph) during Santa Ana wind events, with 0 to 6.8 events per month. Raphael ("The Santa Ana Winds of California", <i>Earth Interactions</i> , Vol. 7, Paper No. 8, 2003) found a mean number of 20 Santa Ana weather events occur per year, lasting typically 1.5 days per event. The Draft EIS should evaluate the ability to control fugitive dust during high wind/low humidity conditions lasting both day and night.	0225-69
46.	Hazardous Materials and Waste Executive Summary Section ES-5.0 and 5.3.3 Table ES-4 Environmental Consequences Hazardous Materials and Wastes Section 4.12	The Draft EIS states conflicting impact levels for the Hazardous Materials and Waste topic. The Executive Summary states an overall finding of a " <i>significant</i> , beneficial, local, and long term" impact for the removal of hazardous wastes. Environmental Consequences Table 4.12-2 summarizes eight individual impacts, with only one finding of a <i>moderate</i> , beneficial impact—for reduction or removal of hazardous material from soils and groundwater. No significant impacts were identified in the Environmental Consequences. Furthermore, the Executive Summary (Section ES-5.3.3) proceeds to justify the significant beneficial impact based only on the large volume of soil removed, without regard for any other quantitative or qualitative factors. NPS finds this inconsistency important, because in return for only a moderate long-term positive impact for hazardous waste removal (and water quality) from the cleanup-to-background action alternative, there are several significant or moderate long-term negative impacts on all other resource areas, including natural and cultural resources of concern to NPS.	0225-70
47.	Reduced Maintenance Cost Purpose & Need Section 1.2	While NEPA does not require preparation of a cost-benefit analysis, if one has been prepared that would substantiate that the proposed project would reduce site maintenance costs, the cost-benefit analysis needs to be included in the Draft EIS (40 CFR 1502.23).	0225-71
48.	Topics Dismissed Land Use Project Description Section 2 Table 2.5-1	Dismissal of Land Use: The Draft EIS does not include the basic information of existing land use and zoning classifications assigned by Ventura County to SSFL and the NASA component. The Draft EIS also does not present any surrounding land use classification typically found in a "Setting" description within an EIS.	0225-72

<p>49.</p>	<p>Topics Dismissed Land Use Project Description Section 2 Table 2.5-1</p>	<p>The dismissal of land use as a topic does not correlate with the Draft EIS's Need statement to prepare the property to support future disposition. The Draft EIS does not follow the advice provided in CEQ's list of 40 questions on implementing NEPA. Question 18 addresses uncertainty about indirect impacts and discusses uncertainty related to land use in the event of disposition. The advice notes that an EIS preparer should discuss indirect impacts on an issue like land use when trends are ascertainable or potential purchasers have made themselves known. At least one potential purchaser (recipient) of the property has been officially identified: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (notification to GSA as an interested party). Boeing has also expressed commitment to native open space as a future land use. While the Boeing property is jurisdictionally separate from the NASA land within the overall SSFL site, there is no ecological distinction between the two ownership areas, and Boeing has offered in the past to convey their property to the state for public parkland. The potential to hold the land as a native habitat and cultural resource protection open space park has been widely discussed among parkland agencies, including at meetings of the interagency Linkage Implementation Alliance (LIA). LIA participants include NPS and several other parkland and resource management agencies with jurisdiction in the Santa Monica Mountains and Simi Hills, as well as CalTrans. The LIA seeks solutions to protect and preserve habitat linkages between Los Padres National Forest and the Santa Monica Mountains. NPS and the other participants have been anticipating disclosure in the Draft EIS of cleanup impacts, particularly impacts on future land use as well as on natural and cultural resources. The disclosure of the project's indirect impacts on future land use is critical to NPS's or other agencies' decision-making tree to pursue acquisition of the NASA property.</p>	<p>025-73</p>
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Energy Technology Engineering Center
4100 Guardian Street, Suite 160
Simi Valley, CA 93063

September 25, 2013

Mr. Allen Elliott
SSFL Program Director
NASA MSFC AS01
Building 4494
Huntsville, AL 35812

Re: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) comments on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities at Santa Susana Field Laboratory, July 2013

Dear Mr. Elliott:

DOE appreciates the opportunity to comment on NASA's Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory.

DOE notes that the cumulative impacts analysis in Section 4.13, page 4-156, of NASA's Draft EIS contains outdated information that was provided to NASA by DOE in April 2012 as a preliminary estimate of the potential soil volume that may need remediation. Specifically, the text states that "the remediation project . . . is estimated to require the removal of a minimum of 184,000 [cubic yards] of soil" (page 4-156). DOE's estimate of 184,000 cubic yards of soil was generated before the Radiologic Look-Up tables were published by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) in January 2013 and before DTSC published in June 2013 the Chemical Look-Up Tables. The Look-Up Tables can be found on DTSC's website at: http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Santa_Susana_Field_Lab/ssfl_document_library.cfm. At that time, DOE's estimate was based on 50 areas within Area IV and the Northern Buffer Zone that DOE had previously identified as clearly contaminated and likely to need remediation.

0186-01

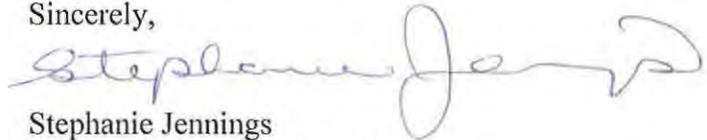
DOE is currently completing the chemical data gap sampling and is re-evaluating sampling results for all of Area IV and the Northern Buffer Zone from all phases of chemical and radiologic sampling. This evaluation is based on the recently published Look-Up tables. DOE is developing information from all phases of chemical and radiologic sampling to further refine our estimates and the scope of the necessary cleanup. DOE's initial review indicates that the revised volume estimates for preliminary remediation areas are significantly larger than we had estimated previously (information in NASA's Draft EIS).

0186-02

In 2014, after DOE completes sampling, evaluates the sampling results, and continues our EIS process, DOE will be able to share more complete information not only with NASA, but with DTSC, and stakeholders.

We look forward to continued collaboration with NASA as you complete your EIS process. If you have any questions regarding DOE's comments or process, don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Stephanie Jennings
DOE NEPA Compliance Officer
DOE-EETC
Stephanie.jennings@emcbc.doe.gov
805-416-0990

cc: Jack Craig, DOE
Ralph Holland, DOE
John Jones, DOE
Carrie Abravanel, DOE
Steve Miller, DOE
Jeannie Loving, DOE
Pete Zorba, NASA
Merrilee Fellows, NASA
John Wondolleck, CDM-Smith
Sandy Enyeart, SAIC
Mark Malinowski, DTSC
Laura Rainey, DTSC



Preserving America's Heritage

September 30, 2013

Mr. Allen Elliott
SSFL Project Director
Marshall Space Flight Center
MSFC AS01
Building 4494
Huntsville, AL 35812

Ref: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Demolition and Environmental Cleanup for the NASA-administered portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Elliott:

We have reviewed the DEIS for the referenced undertaking and have the following comments. Our comments are provided to assist the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in fulfilling its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations (36 CFR Part 800).

Our comments primarily focus on the anticipated effects to historic properties associated with the cleanup of the facility, and with the potential preservation of significant historic properties once the property leaves NASA's jurisdiction. Our overall concern with the DEIS is that critical information to inform NASA's decisions is either not clearly presented, or is missing. Specifically, the document lacks sufficient information on measures to minimize adverse effects and ensure the long-term preservation of historic properties on the parcels to be conveyed to another party (or parties), and the parameters limiting the range of possible preservation outcomes.

0191-01

First, the DEIS presents little substantive information on the existing cleanup agreements between NASA and the environmental regulatory agencies (e.g. with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, on pages 4-15 and 4-18). Further information is needed, as these agreements largely direct the efforts and levels needed to remediate the site, which in turn can circumscribe NASA's ability to fully consider alternatives to avoid or lessen adverse effects to historic properties.

0191-02

For example, the DEIS notes that several cleanup levels were initially considered, but only the preferred alternative meets the letter of the 2010 cleanup agreement. While we understand that the extent and nature of contaminants cannot be fully known until additional testing is undertaken, the final EIS should more fully explain the process by which NASA will make final decisions on the type and extent, of

0191-03

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 803 • Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202-606-8503 • Fax: 202-606-8647 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

remediation(s) to be implemented, the criteria it will use to make decisions, and how the cleanup will take place in light of the agreements prior to conveyance to the General Services Administration (GSA). As you are aware, lack of this information has caused some confusion and redundant discussions in the consulting party meetings that have been held recently.

GSA will handle the disposal of the property once NASA has completed the remediation. The DEIS does not discuss GSA's role in this process, or whether GSA may be amenable to preserving anything on the property. At a recent consultation meeting there appears to have been some confusion about GSA's conditions for accepting the property from NASA. The FEIS should consider reasonably foreseeable effects associated with this undertaking, which we believe include the expected sale of the property or potential neglect of the property (36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1-2)). The FEIS should present information about the role of GSA in disposing of the property—how it identifies potential recipients, how it evaluates offers, and how it considers historic values in the excessing process. GSA's qualified personnel could likely provide helpful input in this area.

0191-04

An illustrative example of this problem is presented on page 4-25 of the DEIS, where it is stated that protective measures to prevent vandalism at the Burro Flats Painted Cave may need to be removed at the request of GSA. This appears to be the kind of historic preservation issue that needs to be addressed in NASA's FEIS, and will require coordination between NASA and GSA to answer. The document should address the circumstances under which this kind of action could occur, and why. Again, while many of these questions cannot be answered at this time, the parameters of what can be preserved, what GSA will accept and what is conveyed to GSA for ultimate disposal, need to be explored in the FEIS in more detail so that the consulting parties clearly understand the preservation possibilities or opportunities.

0191-05

0191-04

Second, the list of mitigation measures proposed in the DEIS (page 4-25) are general and formulaic. The FEIS should contain more detail that reflects the results of the ongoing consultation process. NASA has said it may be possible to preserve (at least) one test stand (Cultural Mitigation Measure 1), depending, among other things, on the character of the contaminants that surround it and may lie beneath it. As noted above, NASA hasn't been clear about whether GSA truly considers retention of a test stand (or other facility) a viable option or not.

0191-06

0191-04

In a September 10, 2013 email to the consulting parties, NASA included some rough estimates for the cost to remove asbestos, hydraulic fluids, and other regulated materials from each test stand, and encapsulate their lead paint. The email also included an annual maintenance cost for each stand of perhaps \$25,000. This information should be included in the FEIS discussion regarding mitigation measures, and should include any other available information about the possibility of retaining a test stand. For example, the FEIS should consider whether NASA would be responsible for initially preserving and preparing the structure for interpretation. In addition, the FEIS should address how organizations with an interest in preserving and interpreting such a facility will be identified by GSA and under what criteria (e.g., the need to have sufficient financial resources, etc.) GSA would select a recipient or partner. The document should also include information on the role GSA would play if NASA decides to preserve a test stand; for example, whether NASA would provide an allowance for the annual maintenance of that stand. In the event a test stand cannot be saved, it will be important to explore creative ideas that provide for telling the story of the SSFL and its historic significance. Since there is a link between the SSFL and the development of the Space Shuttles (and the Shuttle Endeavour is on display at the nearby California Science Center), perhaps some of the mitigation measures set forth in the 2011 Memorandum of Agreement for retirement of the Space Transportation System could be applied or linked to the SSFL.

0191-07

0191-04

0191-08

Third, the FEIS should provide additional information on the cleanup options (e.g., excavation and offsite disposal, ex- and in-situ onsite treatment, and to what level) and how each will affect the integrity of the significant Burro Flats Site. Again, while the extent and nature of contaminants is incomplete at this time, the manner in which NASA will consider this National Register-listed site's significance and value to living communities needs to be more fully explored in the FEIS, including the process for further consultation by NASA if additional alternatives are identified.

0191-09

In summary, the FEIS is intended to evidence NASA's compliance with Section 106. In order to fulfill its statutory and regulatory role, the document needs to present more detailed information on how the significant characteristics of the historic properties on NASA land may be affected by the cleanup, what the cleanup criteria and parameters currently are, and the role played by GSA in decisions about what it may be feasible to preserve for future generations and the Native American community. Further, because of the nature of the historic properties on the SSFL (ranging from prehistoric archaeological sites and properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes through mid-20th Century rocket test facilities), the range of consulting parties and interests in the future of the property, and the fact that another federal agency is tasked with disposing of NASA's property (and whose mission and interests are not necessarily in concord with NASA's), we believe NASA should strongly consider embodying the measures agreed upon to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties in a Memorandum of Agreement.

0191-10

We appreciate the opportunity to review the DEIS. If you have any questions, or would like to discuss these issues, do not hesitate to contact Tom McCulloch at tmcculloch@achp.gov or 202-606-8554.

Sincerely,



Caroline D. Hall
Assistant Director
Federal Property Management Section
Office of Federal Agency Programs

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



September 24, 2013

Reply In Reference To: NASA110705A

Allen Elliott
Santa Susana Project Director
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Marshall Space Flight Center, AL 35812

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities at Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Elliott:

This letter provides comments from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and continues Section 106 consultation regarding the undertaking at Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). In a letter dated June 30, 2011, NASA notified the SHPO of its intention to substitute the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and documentation required for the preparation of the EIS to meet its Section 106 responsibilities in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8(c). NASA notified the SHPO that the Draft EIS was issued on August 2, 2013, and requested comments before the end of the public comment period on October 1, 2013. SHPO comments regarding the DEIS are included in this letter. On August 29, September 11, and September 20, 2013, further consultation meetings were held among the consulting parties, including the SHPO, regarding cultural resources. The SHPO also met with representatives from NASA, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians on September 18, 2013.

Please note that the SHPO has no interest in delaying implementation of necessary environmental cleanup. However, several aspects of the compliance effort are problematic with regard to the treatment of historic properties. These include NASA's decision to limit alternatives under consideration, statement of purpose and need for the project, as well as NASA's level of efforts in identification and evaluation of historic properties, and proposed process to resolve adverse effects to historic properties.

0184-01

Through this letter, the SHPO is notifying NASA of its concerns with these aspects of the Draft EIS and with the successful fulfillment of the 36 CFR 800.8(c) substitution process by which NASA has attempted to satisfy its Section 106 responsibilities.

Foreclosure of Ability of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to Comment

In 2007, NASA signed a Consent Order for Corrective Action with Boeing, the US Department of Energy, and the California DTSC. This order "identified the required activities for cleanup of soil, groundwater, and surface water at SSFL" (Draft EIS, ES-1).

0184-02

In 2010, NASA and DTSC executed an Administrative Order of Consent (AOC), which “stipulates specific remedial requirements, including characterization and cleanup of soil contamination on the NASA-administered areas of SSFL to Look-Up Table values” (Draft EIS, ES-1).

NASA references these two agreements throughout the Draft EIS to justify the restriction of alternatives considered through the NEPA process and as evidence that NASA has committed to soil cleanup at SSFL to Background levels and the remediation work that entails.

According to its Federal Preservation Officer, NASA conducted no NEPA review or Section 106 consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) or the SHPO (or any other parties) regarding either of these documents (Consulting parties’ conference call, August 29, 2013). By signing these two agreements, NASA committed to a course of cleanup activities that has the potential to cause adverse effects to historic properties at SSFL. Additionally, by signing these two agreements without conducting Section 106 consultation, NASA appears to have foreclosed on the opportunity of ACHP to comment on those two undertakings. By continuing to limit alternatives under consideration in the current Draft EIS based upon these two agreements, NASA is approaching a third instance of foreclosure regarding cleanup activities at SSFL.

The SHPO previously raised these concerns in conversations with NASA and in the December 3, 2012, comment letter. No response has been received as of the date of this letter.

0184-03

Purpose and Need Is Unjustified

In the June 30, 2011, letter initiating Section 106 consultation, NASA defined the undertaking as demolition and cleanup activities on the NASA-administered portion of SSFL. In the December 3, 2012, comment letter, the SHPO stated that the Draft EIS should “contain a clear and complete explanation of any and all actions that are anticipated to follow from the cleanup and remediation activities that may affect cultural resources, including any possible excess property declaration and plans for disposal that may include transfer out of federal ownership. Demolition, cleanup, and disposal all constitute Undertakings as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.”

0184-04

NASA responded that the purpose of the undertaking was remediation of contaminated soils and groundwater, and that General Services Administration (GSA) will be conducting separate environmental compliance for the disposal of the property.

The Draft EIS states the following Purpose and Need for the Action: “The purpose of the Proposed Action is to remediate the environment to a level that meets NASA’s environmental cleanup responsibilities and to undertake the demolition actions necessary to support both remediation and **property disposition** of the NASA-administered portion of SSFL (emphasis added).”

Inclusion of “disposition” in the Purpose and Need presents several problems for this consultation. The Draft EIS contains no analysis or specifications for what portion of demolition of architectural resources is related to cleanup, and what portion of demolition is related to disposition.

In the September 11, 2013, consulting parties meeting and conference call, NASA representatives stated that demolition of up to 100% of the buildings and structures is intended to prepare the property for disposal rather than to facilitate soil or groundwater cleanup. On the same occasion, the GSA representative stated that his agency has communicated no requirements for demolition to NASA, and no binding agreements between the two agencies on this subject exist. Instead, GSA told NASA that disposition will be easier if there are no buildings or structures remaining.

In a meeting on September 18, 2013, the state DTSC clarified that neither the 2007 Consent Order nor the 2010 AOC mandates demolition of buildings and structures. Instead, the documents requested that NASA submit a demolition plan, and DTSC would determine if it was sufficient to facilitate soils and groundwater remediation. If buildings not proposed for demolition hindered full cleanup to background levels, DTSC could require further demolition. If NASA has submitted a demolition plan, the SHPO has not received a copy of it.

0184-05

It appears that total demolition to facilitate disposal is a discretionary decision on NASA's part that is not mandated by the cleanup agreements, and nothing restricts NASA from considering alternatives that include something less than total demolition. Yet, the DEIS does not contain sufficient analysis of such alternatives, because NASA maintains that their "hands are tied" by the AOC which, in their interpretation, precludes all other alternatives except those included in the DEIS.

0184-06

Furthermore, it is the SHPO's opinion that splitting environmental compliance for cleanup activities from compliance for disposition artificially and improperly segments the undertaking, which appears to be NASA's disposal of its property at SSFL. The Section 106 consultation and EIS should take into account both the cleanup activities and disposition of the property rather than falsely contend that they are separate and unrelated activities.

0184-07

Insufficient Consideration of Feasible Alternatives

0184-08

In the Draft EIS, NASA has chosen to limit the number of alternatives considered to two: a No Action alternative; and the Proposed Action, which complies with the 2007 Consent Order and 2010 AOC by including demolition of up to 100% of the architectural features at SSFL, soil cleanup to Background levels through excavation, disposal, and some in situ methods, and groundwater cleanup to risk-based levels. (However, the most recent consulting parties meeting on September 11, 2013, revealed that demolition is not specifically mandated in either of these agreements.)

According to the Draft EIS, NASA eliminated from further consideration three other alternatives. These included cleanup of soils at SSFL to Residential, Commercial / Industrial, or Recreational levels, all of which require less remediation than Background level cleanup. According to the Draft EIS, "These risk-based alternatives were eliminated from further consideration because they would not meet the requirements of the 2010 AOC" (Draft EIS, 2-34).

Other than the No Action alternative, which is mandated by NEPA, NASA has not given full consideration to reasonable alternatives that would avoid the adverse effects to historic properties that will result from the Proposed Action. The Draft EIS contains no evidence that NASA has made an effort to analyze the feasibility of retaining any of the historic buildings and structures or to avoid large-scale soil removal at SSFL.

The magnitude of adverse effects / significant impacts that will result from the Proposed Action warrants serious consideration of alternatives that avoid or minimize effects / impacts. These should be analyzed at the alternatives stage rather than suggested as possible mitigation measures at the end of the process.

0184-09

Section 106 Consultation Under 36 CFR 800.8(c) – Substitution of NEPA for Section 106

When a federal agency chooses to use the NEPA process for Section 106 purposes, the documentation submitted must meet the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 800.8(c)(1)(i-v), which are intended to accomplish the goals of the consultation process outlined in 36 CFR Part 800.3 through 6. The SHPO finds that these standards have not been met during this consultation and that the substitution process has not been sufficient for the following reasons.

0184-10

Defining the Undertaking

As described above, NASA has excluded disposition of its property from the undertaking and consultation, but is using disposition as justification for an unspecified amount of demolition of historic structures at SSFL. The undertaking should properly consider both cleanup activities and disposition if disposition influences the Proposed Action. If it does not, then disposition should not factor into the Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action / Undertaking.

0184-11

Identifying Consulting Parties

Given NASA's agreements with DTSC and reliance upon the Consent Order and AOC for determining the level of cleanup, the consultation should properly include active participation from DTSC. On several occasions, NASA has told the SHPO that DTSC has not only mandated cleanup to Background levels, but any work NASA proposes will have to be approved by DTSC. As stated above, NASA, SHPO, and Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians met on September 18, 2013, (ACHP declined to participate). This meeting provided much needed clarity regarding the two DTSC agreements with NASA. It would have been ideal to hold discussions such as this one early in the process as mandated by 36 CFR 800.8(c), and the SHPO encourages ongoing coordination between these consulting parties in an effort to resolve adverse effects.

0184-12

It is not clear that all other potential consulting parties have been identified or contacted, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (for a Section 404 permit).

0184-13

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

In spite of previous requests and comments from the SHPO and other consulting parties, Historic Property Identification and Evaluation remains incomplete. Most recently, the SHPO's letter dated May 20, 2013, provided comments on archaeological identification efforts that have not been fully addressed by NASA. In order to inform and seek comments from the public, Tribal groups, agencies, and stakeholders regarding impacts to the cultural resources, the following items should be completed and the results of these studies should be included in the draft EIR.

0184-14

- NASA's archaeologist(s) should write an archaeological context for the area and use it to address the potential presence of an archaeological district. The Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) study and Cultural Landscape Assessment that are currently under

0184-16

preparation do not substitute for this analysis. The archaeological district identification and evaluation should take into consideration the known properties resulting from the 1-mile literature survey. There are several cultural resources on the Boeing property that may very well be considered part of an archaeological district with Burro Flats as a focal point.

- Restricting the study area to the boundaries of the NASA-administered property is insufficient. NASA contends that it is unable to conduct identification and evaluation efforts on property it does not own. The scale of adverse effects from soil removal and other remediation efforts warrants a broad study of resources in the area, including on Boeing and Department of Energy (DOE) property, because of the potential for effects to resources that span the property boundary. 0184-17
- The Draft EIS states that NASA is consulting exclusively with the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians with regard to the designated Sacred Site, TCP, and Cultural Landscape Assessment (Draft EIS, 4-19). Nothing in the regulations requires or justifies exclusion of the SHPO and ACHP from this consultation, and both play a regulatory role in the evaluation of historic properties such as TCPs and Cultural Landscapes. 0184-18
- Along with the archaeological context and district evaluation, the TCP study and Cultural Landscape Assessment should form the cornerstone for historic property identification and evaluation efforts. Failure to complete these studies in time for them to inform alternative selection will result in a failure to adequately comply with 36 CFR 800.8(c)(1)(ii), which compels the federal agency to identify historic properties and assess effects consistent with the standards and criteria of 36 CFR 800.4 through 800.5. *Inclusion of historic preservation issues.* Completion of this identification effort is especially vital given the destructive nature of the remediation efforts and potential effects to the archaeological resources, as well as impacts to traditional cultural values and practices. 0184-19
- The Burro Flats site (as well as the other two identified archaeological properties) needs to be analyzed under all National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria, not just Criterion D. 0184-20
 - NASA should not be relying solely on a 38-year old NRHP nomination.
 - NASA should consider updating the NRHP nomination to reflect current site conditions and also addressing all NRHP criteria.
 - NASA should reconcile all of the available information on the Burro Flat site, including but not limited to a resurvey of the site, locating / spot-checking all of the identified loci from the previous surveys and studies, etc.
 - Boundary delineation should occur at this stage to fully inform the assessment of adverse effects, rather than postponing it and considering it a mitigation measure. 0184-21
- The SHPO disagrees with NASA's assertion that the boundaries of a potential archaeological district at SSFL are limited to the boundaries of the Burro Flat National Register Archaeological District. 0184-22

Assessment of Adverse Effects

The SHPO concurs that the Proposed Action will adversely affect historic properties. The scale of adverse effects, while still being determined, is disturbing and disappointing. As mentioned above, the SHPO understands the necessity for environmental safety and has no interest in delaying reasonable cleanup of hazardous materials. 0184-23

However, the extent of adverse effects remains unknown until the full scope of cleanup activities is known and identification and evaluation efforts are complete. NASA does not intend to complete these steps prior to its Record of Decision (ROD), making it extremely difficult to agree upon appropriate resolution of the adverse effects.

Unanticipated Discoveries

The Draft EIS contains language that, “Appropriate measures, such as preparing a plan for unanticipated discoveries, should be implemented to address the possibility of impacts on buried resources from the undertaking” (Draft EIS, C-52). However, the document does not specify when this plan will be written, how or when consulting parties will be able to review and comment on it, or how NASA will demonstrate its commitment to following the plan.

0184-24

Resolution of Adverse Effects

As mentioned above, the full extent of adverse effects remains unknown. NASA proposes to continue working on the TCP and Cultural Landscape analysis and will adjust the Area of Potential Effects in accordance with the findings of these studies. However, NASA has offered no plan to allow consulting parties to comment on this analysis, either prior to release of the Final EIS or after it is released.

0184-25

Furthermore, the mitigation measures included in the Draft EIS are premature and insufficient.

0184-26

- NASA proposes the retention of a single test stand as a mitigation measure. 0184-27
 - Retention of a test stand would properly be considered an avoidance or minimization measure, but first should be included in the alternative analysis.
- NASA proposes HABS / HAER recordation of the nine individually-eligible structures at SSFL. 0184-28
 - The nine individually-eligible structures are not the only historic properties proposed for demolition. Recordation should properly include all contributors to the three historic districts associated with the test stands, too.
 - No level of recordation is specified.
- NASA proposes to produce an in-depth ethnographic study based upon research from the TCP study. 0184-29
 - An ethnographic study should be produced prior to issuance of the Final EIS so NASA can use it to identify and evaluate historic properties, assess effects, and develop appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.
- NASA proposes to delineate the boundaries of the Burro Flats Painted Cave archaeological site, which was listed in the NRHP in 1976. 0184-30
 - As with the ethnographic study, the boundaries of this site (and a possibly associated archaeological district) should be delineated prior to issuance of the Final EIS so NASA can use it to identify and evaluate historic properties, assess effects, and develop appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.
- NASA proposes to design and install temporary protection measures for the Burro Flats site during implementation of the proposed action. 0184-31
 - The SHPO appreciates NASA’s willingness to implement protection measures, but these should be part of the scope of work rather than a mitigation measure.
 - Consultation regarding protection measures should also include Tribal groups.

- NASA also should prepare a permanent protection plan for Burro Flats that extends beyond the duration of cleanup activities, and propose a Section 106 consultation plan for its implementation. 0184-32
- NASA has not proposed protection measures for any of the other historic properties at SSFL. 0184-31
- As discussed in the August 29 consulting parties' conference call, the SHPO agrees that existing historic property recordation and nominations should be updated as a mitigation measure. 0184-32

Throughout the consultation process and in the Draft EIS, NASA states that resolution of adverse effects and the Section 106 process will be finalized in the Record of Decision for the Final EIS. Given the schedule NASA has for adoption of the ROD and the limits of current cultural resource identification noted above, a resolution of adverse effects that would meet minimum standards consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.8(c)(1)(i-v) cannot be reasonably achieved. Without a substantive and enforceable agreement document, the requirements of 36 CFR 800(c) are not satisfied and the SHPO would have to consider submitting objections to NASA in accordance with 36 CFR 800.8(c)(2)(ii). 0184-33

The SHPO continues to believe, as stated on several occasions during this consultation, that an agreement document would be a more appropriate vehicle for resolving adverse effects, given the complexity of the undertaking, phased identification contemplated, scale of adverse effect, and multiple years required to implement the undertaking. Whichever document is utilized, it is essential that NASA enter into a legally-binding and enforceable agreement to resolve adverse effects to historic properties. 0184-34

Finally, outstanding issues remain from the 2010 AOC, including the definition of "Native American artifacts" and the manner by which NASA can apply the 5% exception provision to historic properties. Per the September 18, 2013, meeting with DTSC, NASA, SHPO, and Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, neither NASA nor DTSC could provide an explanation of how the 5% exemption was determined or what scientific or other basis informed this decision. It appears that the exemption of 5% is arbitrary and capricious and artificially limits the consideration of alternatives, options for avoidance and minimization, and mitigation of adverse effects to historic properties. Along with discussions about extending the timeline, the SHPO recommends ongoing discussions with DTSC and signatory parties to resolve these issues. 0184-35

The SHPO appreciates the opportunity to comment on the NEPA document and looks forward to continuing consultation on this undertaking in order to resolve these issues. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me directly at (916) 445-7043 / carol.roland-nawi@parks.ca.gov, or Dr. Susan Stratton at (916) 445-7023 / susan.stratton@parks.ca.gov, or Mark Beason, at (916) 445-7047 / mark.beason@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Carol Roland-Nawi, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer



October 4, 2013

Mr. Allen Elliot
Santa Susana Field Laboratory Project Director
NASA MSFC AS01, Building 4494
Huntsville, Alabama 35812
msfc-ssfl-eis@mail.nasa.gov

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities at Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Elliot:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) appreciates this opportunity to provide comments on the above-referenced Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The DEIS was prepared by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to evaluate potential environmental impacts from its Proposed Action to conduct demolition activities and remediation of contaminated groundwater and soil located on the NASA-administered property at Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL).

The SSFL is located on the top of the Simi Hills and covers approximately 2850 acres. The DEIS addresses only the NASA-administered portion of the SSFL, including all of Area II (409.5 acres) and Area I (41.7 acres). The remaining acreage at the SSFL is currently owned by the Boeing Company (Boeing) and will also be subject to cleanup and remediation, to be addressed in collaboration with the Department of Energy (DOE).

State Environmental Review:

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is preparing a separate Environmental Impact Report (EIR) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (DEIR pg. 1-7). This state-led environmental review will be documented in a Programmatic EIR. DTSC will analyze the potential environmental effects of environmental cleanup activities occurring on SSFL-wide by NASA, Boeing, and DOE. The DTSC EIR is likely to be prepared following publication of NASA's EIS. DTSC will also prepare project-specific EIRs that evaluate the localized remedial activities (DEIS Section 1.3).

Overview of the Proposed Action:

The Proposed Action entails three primary components: 1) demolition of existing structures; 2) soil cleanup to background levels; and 3) groundwater cleanup. Existing buildings and infrastructure would be dismantled and contaminated subsoil removed. Soil remediation is anticipated to occur on a minimum of 105 surface acres, or about 23% of the NASA lands. Contaminated soil would be excavated to a minimum depth of 2 feet (in some places up to 20 feet) and disposed of at off-site locations. Roughly 43 acres are covered with buildings, roads or parking lots, and 62 acres are open space supporting wildlife habitat. On open space, all

existing biological resources would be removed to allow for soil treatment and disposal. Between 320,000 and 500,000 cubic yards of soil would be transported off site. Fill would be imported from on-site borrow sites and off-site locations to replace about 1/3 of the soil and subsoil removed during remediation. Additional direct impacts to about 1/3 of the on-site project area could occur from ground water cleanup technologies that would alter surface and subsurface hydrology and may include dewatering. Adverse impacts to off-site downslope habitats could occur. The duration of groundwater treatment technologies may extend across years, decades, or centuries.

Habitats and Sensitive Species:

The SSFL project area occupies hilly terrain and is located in the Cretaceous Chatsworth Formation, supporting marine sedimentary rock including sandstone, shale and conglomerate. Generally, developed facilities and roads proposed for demolition are located in localized valleys between ridges of sandstone rock outcrop. Soil contamination areas are typically located in the valleys and associated stream channels. Groundwater contamination affects broad expanses of habitat including rock outcrops and extending off site. Ephemeral and intermittent drainages are present in the valley areas and carry runoff to adjacent downslope areas; this area is the headwaters of Bell and Dayton Creeks.

The project vicinity supports essential habitat for the state-listed rare plant species, Santa Susana tarplant (*Deinandra minthornii*), a perennial sub-shrub and geographic endemic typically found on sandstone rock outcrops and soils derived from sandstone. The predominant natural plant communities include Venturan coastal sage scrub (64 acres), chaparral (172 acres), coast live oak woodland (13 acres) and coast live oak riparian forest (9 acres) (DEIS Table 3.4-1). Sensitive wildlife species observed in the project area include the state- and federally-endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*); coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*), two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*) and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) (all California Species of Special Concern (CSSC). A ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*), a California Fully Protected Species, was observed just outside the NASA boundary of Area II. The project vicinity is an important habitat linkage area providing connectivity between the Santa Susana Mountains to the north, the Simi Hills, and Santa Monica Mountains to the south (DEIS page 3-23).

Trustee Authority:

The fish and wildlife resources of the state of California are held in trust for the people of the state by the Department (Fish and Game Code Section 711.7(a)). The Department provides these comments as state trustee agency with jurisdiction over the conservation, protection and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically viable populations of those species (Fish and Game Code Section 1802).

The Department is also California's designated natural resource trustee and representative authorized to act on behalf of the public as a trustee for natural resources pursuant to section 107(f)(2)(B) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). The Department will have a continuing interest in coordinating any natural resource issues as a result of proposed remedial activities at SSFL. The Department will consider the biological and natural resources at the site, the proposed remedial activities,

contaminants of concern and any potential resource impacts in identifying California's relevant and appropriate resource protection laws and regulations for the SSFL.

Specific Concerns and Recommendations

The following are the Department's specific concerns regarding impacts to biological resources and recommendations for additional avoidance and mitigation measures.

Evaluation Criteria for Analyzing Environmental Effects:

Table ES-1 identifies various impact evaluation criteria. Short term impacts are defined as limited to the immediate demolition and remediation period. The Department is concerned with this definition being applied to the groundwater remediation period, as the remediation activities themselves could extend across a timeframe of years, decades, or centuries (Table 2.2-8). The Department considers impacts extending beyond five years to be long term.

0274-01

Evaluation criteria are defined as local where impacts are confined to within the boundaries of the NASA properties, and regional when they extend beyond those boundaries. The Department notes that impacts from ground water remediation treatments are frequently described in the DEIS as local and our review suggests impacts should be defined as regional because downslope and off site areas could be affected by altered hydrology.

0274-02

Groundwater cleanup technologies:

The groundwater cleanup component of the Proposed Action will involve testing various technologies before they are employed across the groundwater treatment area. There is little description or quantitative information regarding the direct and indirect impacts to biological resources from implementing these technologies. The Department estimates that approximately 1/3 of the NASA lands could be physically impacted by groundwater treatment technologies (Fig 2.2-4). Associated alterations in hydrology, including potential dewatering, could directly and indirectly affect additional habitat areas. Adverse impacts are likely to occur to on site and downstream/downslope habitats reliant upon surface, subsurface and groundwater from the project area.

0274-03

The DEIS states that additional habitat areas would be subject to topsoil removal for groundwater remediation in areas outside the soil cleanup footprint (DEIS 4-41). The Department was unable to find specific information regarding the extent and location of these additional soil removal areas, and impacts do not appear to be addressed.

0274-04

Wells would be installed under various technologies and could extend 50 - 900 feet below the ground surface. The Pump and Treat technology is described as requiring the installation of "additional wells". The Department requests more information be provided regarding the number of new wells that are anticipated, well locations, and the impacts to biological resources from installation, operation and, maintenance. The DEIS also describes that 13,000 feet of above-ground pipeline would be added under Pump and Treat. The amount of pipeline necessary to implement other treatment technologies is not described.

0274-05

Three additional technologies would involve installation of a network of wells described as being spaced 10 - 20 feet apart with interconnecting pipes (DEIS Sec. 2.2.3.2). There is little

0274-06

information regarding how much physical habitat would be disturbed to install and maintain these wells and pipelines, or how they would be installed on steep rock outcrops and habitat areas. The Department anticipates additional adverse effects to occur from removal of wells and pipelines; impacts from removal are not identified.

The DEIS describes clearing vegetation to create pathways for well and borehole installation and pipeline configuration (DEIS pg. 2-31) under the In Situ Chemical Oxidation description, but it would appear that all the technologies that use wells, bore holes and pipes have potential to result in extensive clearing of vegetation in habitat areas, which could lead to mortality or displacement of wildlife in the Department's opinion. The DEIS analysis concludes that impacts to wildlife are minor and short term in areas subject to ground water remediation, in part because the "wells would be located far apart". At a spacing of 10 - 20 feet apart, the entire treated area would likely be adversely affected by habitat removal, ground disturbance and equipment. It is possible that the In Situ Chemical Oxidation technique may result in fewer impacts to biological resources and may better protect local soil moisture and hydrology, but the DEIS does not provide detailed analysis to evaluate whether or not certain technologies may pose fewer risks to on-site and off-site biological resources and habitat function. Effects on biological resources from the potential use of chemical oxidation, heat, and vacuum extraction are largely not described. The Department recommends that technologies be evaluated for their impacts to physical habitat features, biological resources and watershed function, and those with fewer adverse impacts on the environment should be employed. The Department would appreciate the opportunity to review and provide input to this evaluation.

0274-07

0274-08

Alteration in existing hydrology and potential dewatering for groundwater remediation will affect downslope streams and nearby springs, seeps, stands of phreatophytes and other vegetated habitats along channels. Areas of impacted ground water extend beyond the NASA boundaries of Area I and Area II (Fig 2.2-4). Surface water is currently being treated at various wells and is being released into existing outfalls depicted on Figure 3.6-1, and this is guided by the Ground Water Interim Measures Work Plan (GWIM) (DEIS 2-27).

The Department is concerned that surface water is being collected for treatment from specific local subwatersheds, but is released at outfalls located in a different subwatershed. Residents of Bell Canyon have raised this concern with the Department. We recommend that the GWIM be modified such that current and future pumping activities include new outfall locations which better maintain surface and subsurface hydrology for on-site and downslope biological resources. The DEIS does not seem to address impacts to biological resources from constructing additional outfalls and associated pipe systems necessary to reach those outfalls. Biological resource assessments for areas that could be impacted outside the NASA property do not appear to have been conducted.

0274-09

The Department is concerned that seeps and springs may support unique biological resources and that adverse effects to these biological resources have not been addressed, while some seeps and springs have already been dewatered (DEIS 4-79). Impacts to water associated with seeps and springs are described as negligible and local, but should be described as moderate and regional.

0274-10

The DEIS states that wells would not be located in wetlands and consequently, there would be no impact to wetlands from groundwater cleanup (DEIS 4-42). Alterations in site hydrology associated with groundwater remediation are likely to affect wetlands on site and downstream

and these impacts are not addressed in the DEIS. The wetland definition used in the DEIS does not identify springs and seeps as wetlands (DEIS 3-34), and is focused on areas of federal jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act.

Wetlands in the state of California are addressed in various Fish and Game Commission policies, and the state definition of wetlands relies upon the United States Fish and Wildlife Service wetland definition and classification system (Cowardin, et al. 1979). Springs and seeps constitute wetlands under state policy, and changes in water availability to these areas could potentially result in significant, regional and long term impacts to biological resources.

There is potential for springs and seeps to be recharged following soil excavation and disposal, via local infiltration associated with the creation of a series of shallow ponds that would replace ephemeral and intermittent stream reaches in specific locations (DEIS 4-77). The groundwater treatment component overlaps with these locations in several areas, which suggests that infiltration may be hampered by long term dewatering activities. Additional planning and study, with input from the Department, would appear necessary to precisely determine how to recharge specific springs and seeps, including those downslope and off site.

0274-11

Soil Remediation Impacts:

Figure 2.2-2 shows the estimated boundaries of areas that would be subject to soil remediation, habitat removal, and subsequent excavation. This figure also depicts access and staging areas. There are numerous areas depicted on this figure where isolated areas are shown and are not located by existing dirt or paved roadways. The DEIS states that NASA would develop temporary access roadways (pg. 2-13) in those situations. The Department is concerned that direct and indirect impacts to habitat and wildlife from "temporary" roadways are not included in the impact analysis. Single or repeated passes of heavy equipment traversing such areas is likely to cause long term impacts along access routes, additional habitat removal, introduce weeds, alter runoff patterns, compact soils, and cause direct mortality to wildlife.

0274-12

The DEIS describes that additional on-site borrow sites would be excavated to provide some fill material for remediation areas (DEIS 2-19; 4-77). The Department could not locate any further information regarding proposals for on-site borrow pits. Impacts to biological resources associated with this component of the project should be specifically addressed in the DEIS.

0274-13

Soils BMP-1 (associated with landslides) seems to be the only measure describing that following soil excavation, backfilled areas would be "sloped and if necessary compacted". We assume this likely applies to all areas that might receive backfill. The DEIS should identify the characteristics of the finished slopes, how they would be configured, and the degree of compaction proposed. Compaction rates need to be designed to ensure that native vegetation including shrubs and trees can successfully root into the new material.

The DEIS should further describe if acreage impacts include those required to create finished slopes at locations where excavations and backfill abut natural topography. If, as described, backfill volume is about one-third of the volume that would be removed, it is not clear how finished slopes would meet up with natural topography in areas with shortfalls of backfill (Table 2.4-1). It seems likely that adjacent acreage would be affected to achieve finished slope requirements beyond the boundary of excavation areas, and those impacts have not been identified.

0274-14

Vegetation Communities

On-site plant communities were mapped in fall 2010 using a Holland 1986-based plant community classification (Appendix D). This mapping does not meet current standards for incorporating floristic based classifications that better describe local, regional and state-wide botanical diversity. The second edition of the Manual of California Vegetation should be utilized for the purposes of describing on-site vegetation at the alliance level (Sawyer et al. 2008). Additionally, the project area lies within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and vegetation in this general area has been addressed at a more specific local and regional level (Keeler-Wolf and Evens, 2006). It should be noted that this evaluation did not include field sampling of vegetation stands supporting Santa Susana tarplant.

0274-15

Sensitivity rankings used in the DEIS are from the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) and represent state-wide and global ranks that do not factor in local or regional rarity. The DEIS states that only 9% of the habitats on site are of high conservation priority (i.e. sensitive, Venturan coastal sage scrub and southern willow scrub). The majority of the acreage to be impacted is described in the DEIS as predominantly chaparral (a general term that does not describe a plant community), coast live oak woodland and riparian forest, and Venturan coastal sage scrub. The primary mitigation proposed for loss of or damage to these communities is seeding with commercially obtained seed on a subset of the remediated ground where backfill topsoil is available (Biology BMP-1). The amount of habitat area that would not be revegetated and therefore could be permanently damaged is undescribed.

The unique local and regional character and sensitivity of key on-site habitats and species were missed in the general nature of the vegetation analysis. Since sandstone rock outcrops are inherently valuable to plant and wildlife species and represent a specialized niche, vegetation types associated with sandstone outcrops are locally and regionally unique and therefore are considered sensitive by the South Coast Region of the Department. For example, two sensitive vegetation communities were identified on adjacent Boeing properties and are described below:

0274-16

Steep Dipslope Grassland- this unique vegetation type was identified by SAIC (2009) during assessments of adjoining land in Area IV and the northern buffer. Stands are dominated by outcrops and varying depths of thin soil overlaying rock, creating conditions for dominance by bushy spike moss (*Selaginella bigelovii*) and a suite of associated species including native wildflowers and local, endemic geophytes (*Calochortus* sp); typically this habitat is on north facing slopes. This same habitat would be classified floristically as *Selaginella bigelovii* herbaceous alliance, and is state-ranked S3, which the Department considers to be locally and regionally rare (Sawyer et al. 2008). The DEIS should identify that this sensitive habitat type could be present on site and would be adversely affected by soil and groundwater remediation and impacts are potentially significant and long term. Areas supporting this unique habitat type should be identified on maps and marked in the field, and stands of bushy spike moss alliance should be protected from direct and indirect impacts.

Sandstone Outcrops Northern Mixed Chaparral- this vegetation type was identified by SAIC (2009) and represents the bulk of the habitats associated with the large sandstone outcrops in Area IV. This same habitat type is likely present on the NASA lands. SAIC identifies that this habitat on site typically supports the state-listed rare endemic *Deinandra minthornii* (Santa Susana tarplant). The combination of sandstone outcrops with diverse chaparral that also supports a rare local endemic suggests that this is likely a unique local and regional plant

association. The DEIS should identify that this is a sensitive habitat type that could be adversely affected by soil and groundwater remediation and impacts are potentially significant and long term.

Additional on-site habitat types reported in the DEIS are considered sensitive by the Department because of their high value for wildlife, proximity to stream channels, and continued declines in the local and regional area. Southern coast live oak riparian forest is considered regionally sensitive by the Department, and typically, these areas lie within the Department's streambed jurisdiction as they represent riparian resources. Coast live oak woodland is also reported from the area, and is also declining in the regional area. Vegetation affiliated with springs and seeps does not appear to be described in the DEIS. On-site and off-site woodlands, forests, riparian areas, springs and seeps are considered sensitive by the Department. The DEIS does not identify these habitats as sensitive and there are no proposals to ensure these specific habitats are replaced or restored. Impacts to oak woodlands and forests are potentially significant, regional and long term, especially given the time frame necessary for replacement oaks to mature sufficiently to provide shade, forage, acorns, cavities and crevice habitats.

0274-17

The DEIS analysis of impacts to vegetation communities and sensitive plant associations relative to groundwater remediation activity seems to be limited in scope and analysis. The DEIS should describe the physical impact area necessary to access and install a system of wells and pipes and to maintain it over a protracted timeframe. Impacts are briefly identified as: 1) dewatering to remove subsurface moisture affecting vegetation; 2) vegetation could be physically disturbed; and 3) weeds could increase or spread. Adverse effects to habitats downslope from changes in soil moisture due to remediation activities are not addressed.

0274-18

The DEIS indirectly describe how the function of stream channels would be altered by proposed soil and groundwater remediation activities. The DEIS concludes that impacts to topography from soil removal are negligible and short term, despite proposals to only backfill about 1/3 of the volume removed. Alteration of natural topography affects habitat development and function. Where stream courses are altered by excavation, how would stream flow and sedimentation processes be affected? If stream courses are replaced by instream "shallow ponds", will these reaches continue to transmit natural sediment loads to downstream areas? Where substantial soil volumes are removed and not replaced, how will this affect ground water recharge within local watersheds and downslope areas?

0274-19

The DEIS concludes that impacts to native vegetation from soil excavation are significant and long term, after mitigation. Impacts to "high priority conservation areas" (ie. southern willow scrub and Venturan coasts sage scrub) are also considered significant and long term, but with mitigation, the DEIS concludes impacts are moderate. Biology Mitigation Measure-1 addresses this impact and indicates soil might be removed using pick axes, shovels, or vacuum trucks in sensitive habitats. Such methods would still result in disturbance to sensitive habitat areas and are unlikely to meaningfully reduce impacts. It may be feasible and beneficial to reduce impacts to adjoining woody vegetation such as trees and shrubs, located at the edges of excavation areas, by using such methods and immediately protecting exposed roots to prevent desiccation.

0274-20

Sensitive Species Analysis

For the purposes of the DEIS analysis, sensitive species were defined as: a) plants or animals that are either listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or by the state of

California (DEIS pg. 3-23) as threatened or endangered; b) federal candidates; c) California Species of Special Concern (CSSC); d) California Fully Protected Species; or e) state listed rare plants.

The DEIS does not address local, regional, and state wide rare plants which the Department tracks through the CNDDDB. Special status vascular plants on Rare Plant Lists 1 and 2 generally are considered to meet the definition of threatened or endangered species and should be addressed in the DEIS. The DEIS does not address the potential for impacts to rare non-vascular plants which are also tracked in CNDDDB.

0274-21

The DEIS should address locally rare plant and animal species that have been identified in Ventura County and are currently listed as Locally Important Species. These lists have been developed in consultation with local experts and represent local and regionally rare species that are not represented on state-wide or national lists. Species on these lists are considered to generally meet the definition of threatened, endangered, or rare, as defined in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Section 15380. The lists are updated annually through a documented process of consulting with local experts. The current lists can be found at this link: <http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/conservation/locally-important-species.html>

Sensitive Plant Species

Santa Susana tarplant

The general project area at the SSFL supports habitat essential for the continued persistence of Santa Susana tarplant, a state-listed rare plant species, and its native insect pollinators. The project site is in the center of this species' limited geographic range where the majority of the tarplant populations occur on the local Chatsworth Formation (sandstone). The DEIS indicates the species was observed in numerous locations on NASA properties and is distributed throughout Ventura and Los Angeles counties (DEIS 3-23). The DEIS should be modified to indicate this species is a highly restricted endemic and occurs only in localized areas in the Santa Monica Mountains and Simi Hills (CNDDDB, 2013; Baldwin et al. 2012). The Chatsworth Formation in and around the SSFL area is the core habitat for this species.

0274-22

The DEIS provides no quantitative evaluation of the numbers of individuals or acreage extent of occupied habitat for Santa Susana tarplant that would be directly or indirectly affected by remediation activities. Individual tarplants were mapped in the field with a global positioning satellite unit, but the DEIS does not overlay impact areas with this information (Figure 3.4.3). The amount of habitat occupied by Santa Susana tarplant that would be unaffected by direct and indirect impacts from the Proposed Action should be identified in the DEIS. The Department is therefore unable to fully evaluate the environmental consequences of the proposed action.

0274-23

Potential adverse impacts to tarplant include direct loss of individuals and seed bank in areas subject to soil and groundwater remediation. Habitat for native insect pollinators and alternative pollen and nectar sources (i.e. other plant species they visit) would be eliminated in areas subject to soil remediation, and degraded in adjoining habitat areas and in groundwater remediation areas. A variety of adverse indirect effects are also likely to occur. Areas currently supporting soil conditions suitable for tarplant could be replaced with backfill from off-site

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sources which could be unsuitable for subsequent re-establishment, leading to the permanent long term loss of suitable occupied tarplant habitat. Additional permanent loss of occupied tarplant habitat could occur at locations where top soil is not replaced or where reseeding is not successful at re-establishing native plant communities. .

Occupied habitat adjacent to remediated areas could experience a variety of adverse indirect effects, including: a) weed invasion associated with increased habitat fragmentation; and b) altered local hydrology, which could change sheet flow, runoff and infiltration patterns which sustain individual plants.

As shown in Figure 2.2-4, extensive areas would potentially be affected by groundwater remediation. Should wells be installed at 10-20 foot intervals as described, it is foreseeable that most of the acreage would be cleared of vegetation, driven on by heavy equipment and this would lead to significant long term adverse impacts to Santa Susana tarplant and most other plant and animal species who reside here.

Groundwater remediation technologies will also capture and remove subsurface water potentially leading to desiccation of surrounding habitat areas across a long time frame. The DEIS states that impacts to vegetation from changes in ground water availability would be minor, as plants around the SSFL are adapted to drought and repeated fires. In the Department's opinion, impacts of long term dewatering are likely to adversely affect most species of plants occupying the treatment zones. Even in summer months or during droughts, specific species of plants have their own unique soil moisture requirements that must be met or they will die. Santa Susana tarplants also utilize subsurface moisture for their survival and therefore, groundwater remediation could potentially reduce soil moisture below a level where they can survive dry periods and droughts; tarplant vigor, biomass, and reproductive output could be adversely affected.

0274-24

It should be noted that native insect pollinators are essential components of Santa Susana tarplant habitat, and service a broad array of on-site and nearby off-site native plant species. Many native insect pollinators are various types of ground nesting solitary bees and flies. These insects have their own requirements for nesting, and often, areas with specific soil texture and soil moisture are relied upon for successful production of larvae. Dewatering and soil excavation could adversely affect such species.

0274-25

The currently proposed mitigation for impacts to Santa Susana tarplant proposed in the DEIS is to avoid tarplants where practical and to train workers to identify and avoid it to the extent possible (Biology Mitigation Measure-2). No other mitigation is proposed.

The DEIS concludes that, with implementation of Biology Mitigation Measure-1, impacts to Santa Susana tarplant are minor, negative, local, and short term. The Department does not agree with this conclusion. Impacts to tarplant would be moderate to significant, negative, regional, and long term in our opinion. Impacts to tarplants are likely long term in areas where soil and groundwater remediation would: a) remove soils derived from Chatsworth Formation; b) where the proposed reseeding does not successfully restore native natural communities; and c) where topsoil is not replaced and no revegetation occurs. Impacts from groundwater remediation would also be long term at locations where the technology may operate for years to centuries (Table 2.2-8). We agree with the statement on page 4-43, indicating it can take years

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for native species (ie. plants) to re-establish in disturbed areas and for that reason, impacts to tarplant should be described as long term.

The Department recommends additional mitigation measures and impact avoidance be incorporated into the final DEIS to more specifically address adverse impacts to Santa Susana tarplant.

0274-27

A dedicated biological monitor should be present during grubbing and vegetation clearing in order to identify tarplants to be avoided in all areas where demolition, soil removal or groundwater treatments occur and including adjoining access and staging areas. A biological monitor should identify travel routes for drilling equipment and access which avoid tarplants and other sensitive plant resources. This information shall be mapped using geographic information systems. Acreage impacts and a tally of individuals affected should be provided.

Santa Susana tarplant growth and vigor should be monitored during groundwater remediation activities in representative areas to determine whether groundwater treatments are causing adverse effects.

A Santa Susana tarplant restoration plan should be prepared for Department review and approval and this plan should detail how tarplant habitat would be restored to conditions suitable for re-occupation by tarplants and other appropriate on-site local native species. Tarplant seed should be successfully re-introduced into localized restored habitats areas.

Enhancement of existing Santa Susana tarplant habitat in locations outside the soil remediation footprint through effective weed management could be considered as an additional mitigation measure to address impacts stemming from loss of occupied habitat during the remediation and revegetation period which are not addressed in the DEIS.

Braunton's milkvetch

The DEIS identifies the presence of the federally endangered Braunton's milkvetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) and its federally designated Critical Habitat, to the west at SSFL Area IV on Boeing property. No Braunton's milkvetch were observed during field surveys of the NASA properties conducted in 2011. The DEIS states that potentially suitable soil conditions exist on portions of Area II and Area I for Braunton's milkvetch, however the DEIS concludes that there would be no impacts.

In spring of 2010, a hill just outside the boundaries of the Critical Habitat unit in Area IV was subjected to vegetation trimming for the purposes of conducting gamma testing by the EPA. Braunton's milkvetch was not detected there during project surveys but following vegetation trimming, the disturbance stimulated a population to emerge from dormant seed bank. The Department observed this habitat area in July 2013. Braunton's milkvetch experienced intense direct herbivory on flower stalks by mule deer and most plants observed in 2013 had been topped, producing little or no seed as a result. In this localized area, cutting back shrub vegetation created browse conditions which were exploited by the local mule deer population, and this created negative impacts for Braunton's milkvetch reproductive output.

The Department is therefore concerned with the potential that Braunton's milkvetch may in fact occupy suitable soils in Areas II and Area I. The suitability of habitats in this area combined with

0274-28

the response of Braunton's milkvetch dormant seedbank to disturbances in nearby areas at SSFL suggests that the DEIS should in fact recognize the potential for adverse impacts to potentially occupied habitat. Loss of soil seed bank and/or individuals producing flowers and fruits would be a significant adverse and long term impact.

Other State Rare Plant Species

The DEIS does not evaluate the environmental consequences of the Proposed Action on local, regional, and state tracked rare plant species.

0274-29

A state rare plant species was identified in the 2011 spring surveys conducted on NASA lands. Slender mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus gracilis*) is state ranked S-2, and a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) list 1B-2 (threatened). Another regionally rare lily, *Calochortus plummerae*, was also observed. The DEIS does not address impacts to these species. The Department observed a previously undetected population of *Calochortus fimbriatus* (state ranked S-3 and CNPS list 1B) in mowed habitat in Area IV in July 2013. Downslope of Area II in Bell Canyon, a population of tiger lilies has been verified (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *oscellatum*) (CDFW files). These types of rare geophytes have narrow habitat preferences and are vulnerable to changes in soil moisture and herbivory pressure when they are exposed by removal of adjoining vegetation.

The Department is concerned that the imperiled shrub, Malibu baccharis (*Baccharis malibuensis*) may be present on NASA lands. This native shrub is extremely rare (state-ranked S-1 very threatened) and exists at a handful of locations with very few individuals (CNDDDB, 2013). Vegetation mapping and surveys conducted by SAIC in 2009 for DOE in Area IV did not identify Malibu baccharis, but it was subsequently detected in 2010 during vegetation trimming by consultants with Envicom Corporation. Malibu baccharis was reported as co-dominant with chamise, suggesting it was common in the habitat where it had been overlooked, and these shrubs were apparently mowed for gamma testing (HydroGeologic and Envicom, 2011). Given that the species was not identified during field assessments on adjacent lands, there is potential for it to have been overlooked on NASA lands. The Department therefore requests that additional focused surveys be conducted to ensure that all Malibu baccharis are detected. Should it be found on site, it is imperative that a comprehensive seed collection be undertaken for both long term conservation and restoration purposes and a conservation strategy be developed, in consultation with the Department, to address adverse impacts.

Revegetation in Soil Remediation Areas

The DEIS describes that following soil remediation, seeding with commercially obtained native seed would occur on some portion of the impacted area that receives topsoil (Biology BMP-1). Seeding with propagules obtained from on-site populations of native trees, shrubs, and herbs is not proposed.

Department staff previously reviewed a seed mix proposed by Boeing for a nearby on-site demolition project and we raised a number of concerns regarding the proposed mix which we reiterate here. Commercially available native plant seed often is from limited, non-local sources that are potentially poorly adapted to local conditions and do not capture local genetic diversity. Few plant species on Boeing's palette with commercially available seed were sourced from within 30 miles of the SSFL area. Some species included in the Boeing palette were not known

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to occur in the project area and other important species in the project area were not included in the seed mix. Additionally, annual non-native grasses and forbs were included in the seed mix and could reduce establishment of shrubs and trees.

The Department recommends commercially-sourced seed be limited to: a) sources from within 30 miles of the SSFL; b) from within the coastal Los Angeles basin; or c) from sources from Chatsworth formation-derived soils. Local on-site propagules should be collected and utilized to augment commercially-sourced seed. Seed should also be collected from obligate seeding species which require wildfire conditions to stimulate seed germination. Seeds should be cleaned, labeled and properly stored until needed and we encourage on-site seed collection be initiated early in the process to maximize the diversity and volume of material for future use.

On-site propagules should also be obtained for important tree species such as coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and California black walnut (*Juglans californica*). An on-site nursery could be established to produce and maintain material for subsequent outplanting. There may be challenges re-establishing vegetation due to the presence of herbivores such as mule deer, which are attracted to young plants and favored browse species. It may be necessary to use temporary fencing or caging to allow for favored browse species to re-establish, including oaks.

0274-31

Biology BMP-1 discussion suggests that seeding would only occur at locations where topsoil is available. What is the source of top soil? If it is from off-site sources, it would likely contain weed and non-local plant propagules. Additional information is needed to evaluate the environmental consequences of using this material. If the topsoil contains weeds or a lot of annual grasses, re-establishment of native species could be impaired. It might be possible to control weeds on imported topsoil and then introduce new seed thereafter.

0274-32

What is the expected outcome for future vegetation and soil protection where topsoil is not available and no seeding would occur? The DEIS does not identify what proportion of the excavated areas would be left in this condition. At such locations, impacts are potentially long term and permanent. The Department recommends that soil amendments be evaluated for use in locations where topsoil is unavailable. Certain native species may perform better than others and test outplantings could be used to determine appropriate palettes for such locations.

0274-33

The Department recommends that local palettes be developed for each plant community to be removed by soil remediation or other forms of disturbance. Slope and aspect as well as local reference sites can be used to inform recommendations for revegetation for specific treatment areas. A site-specific revegetation plan is necessary in order to develop effective strategies to replace habitats impacted by soil remediation and ground water cleanup.

0274-34

Biology BMP-1 includes a restoration goal of 50 percent native cover three years after disturbance in areas subject to seeding (DEIS 4-43). This standard would allow as much as 50 percent of the seeded area to be dominated by non-native weeds. Native cover is not defined (i.e. relative cover, foliar cover or absolute cover). Three years is generally not considered an adequate amount of time to restore native shrub communities such as coastal scrub and chaparral. It will be necessary to effectively control weeds prior to seeding with natives, which would extend the restoration period. Five to seven years seems more appropriate, and survival through at least one year of drought is necessary to demonstrate the re-established vegetation is resilient. The Department recommends that cover standards be developed for each plant

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community target, and that cover values be established for each layer, i.e. herb, shrub, and/or tree layers. Woodland and forest habitats should include a longer revegetation period spanning at least ten years to ensure re-establishment has occurred and new individuals will survive periods of drought.

The discussion at Biology BMP-1 indicates it could take years for native species to re-establish in disturbed areas, but the DEIS concludes that after implementation of this BMP, impacts would be short term (i.e. over once remediation is complete). This conclusion is not supported by the information provided.

0274-36

Erosion BMPs

Biology BMP-2 describes various soil stabilization measures that could be used in conjunction with reseeded or in locations where topsoil is unavailable. Some erosion control products such as erosion mats, straw wattles and others, contain non-biodegradable mesh which can entrap and kill wildlife. To avoid adverse impacts to wildlife, the Department requests that this measure be modified to ensure that such products are specifically prohibited. Most erosion control products are designed for temporary, short term use and it is not clear how such products would be effective at preventing long term erosion in locations where revegetation does not occur or is unsuccessful.

0274-37

The Department also requests that no gabions be installed along or within stream channels, as the wire and mesh associated with these structures are also hazardous to wildlife and can break down and become a nuisance. For the purposes of stabilizing soils along stream channels, we recommend that only natural rock be used. Boulders, rocks and cobble associated with on-site stream channels should be retained or stockpiled for reuse following remediation, to the degree that this is feasible. Limbs, trunks, and woody debris could be retained on-site and distributed to protect soil and increase habitat availability. Brush piles could also provide additional soil protection and cover for wildlife and could be placed in revegetation areas. Chipped native biomass free of weeds could be used to protect exposed soil surfaces, but should not be placed in stream channels or in locations where a native herb layer needs to be established.

Weed Management

The proposed action has potential to introduce new weeds to the SSFL site from off-site locations and for on-site weeds in ruderal locations to expand into areas disturbed by soil and groundwater remediation. Imported backfill and topsoil will also contain weed seeds and non-local plant propagules. On-site weeds in ruderal areas will pose an ongoing threat to efforts to revegetate nearby disturbed areas, and could reduce re-establishment of shrub and tree-dominated communities, exacerbating long term erosion.

Biology Mitigation Measure-3 indicates NASA would implement a weed management plan to eradicate noxious and invasive species. This measure should be modified to also address prevention of new weed invasions and spread of existing on-site weeds. The Department recommends that protocols be established to ensure that all vehicles and equipment that would operate in habitat areas are cleaned of soil and weed seeds prior to arriving at the SSFL site. Personnel and hand equipment/tools should also be checked and cleaned before accessing the area. On-site biological monitors should inspect equipment and personnel.

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Equipment and personnel staging in disturbed areas on site may also convey weeds into currently weed free areas, so measures to prevent this from occurring are recommended. The California Invasive Plant Council has useful protocols for addressing weed invasion for land managers (<http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/prevention/landmanagers.php>).

The Department would appreciate the opportunity to review and provide input to the weed management plan proposed under Biology Mitigation Measure-3.

Wildlife Assessments and Protection Measures

Wildlife surveys conducted for the DEIS are based upon a fall 2009 field survey (DEIS pgs. 33-23) documented in Appendix D. This fall evaluation states that wildlife surveys were opportunistic. Systematic active searches for specific non-federally listed wildlife species were not conducted (Appendix D pg. 3-2). During field surveys conducted in spring 2011, additional opportunistic wildlife species surveys were conducted concurrently with special status plant surveys (Appendix E pg. E-28) and are described as not systematic. Under these scenarios, on-site sensitive wildlife species could easily be missed or their extent underestimated, based upon the timing, weather, survey limitations and level of effort.

0274-39

DEIS Table 3.4-3 lists the results of these field assessments and sightings are plotted in Figure 3.4-4. Four sensitive wildlife species were confirmed on site and include a single August sighting of the state and federally endangered least Bell's vireo; species of special concern: coast horned lizard, loggerhead shrike, and two-striped garter snake. A ringtail (California Fully Protected Species) was sighted just off site in rock outcrop habitat near a spring but is described as not present in the ROI (region of influence, Table 3.4-3). Boeing has documented additional sensitive wildlife species on adjoining properties and in the Department's opinion, these species have a high likelihood of occurring on NASA lands and/or downslope off site. Documented observations of species which could be adversely affected by the proposed project includes the California Fully Protected Species: white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); California Species of Special Concern: silvery legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*), coast range newt (*Taricha torosa torosa*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechial*), and San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*); and the CDFW Watch List coastal western whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*), San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*) (Boeing, 2013). Given the opportunistic nature of the wildlife surveys in support of the DEIS for NASA lands, the DEIS should more fully evaluate the potential for adverse impacts based upon habitat suitability.

The extensive sandstone rock outcrops support a variety of crevices, ledges and cavities which serve as unique physical feature exploited by both sensitive and non-sensitive wildlife species. Golden eagles were documented nesting just off site to the north in spring 2011 (HydroGeoLogic and Envicom, 2011). A variety of species nest or roost within sandstone outcrops including white-throated swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), barn swallows (*Hirundo rustica*), canyon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*), raven (*Corvus corax*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), golden eagle, honey bees (*Apis mellifera*), San Diego desert woodrat and various bats species (SAIC, 2009).

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The wildlife that use these rock outcrop special habitat features are highly specialized and are often dependent upon them for reproduction, foraging, or predator avoidance. The stability and persistence of these features encourage the repeated use of specific areas as breeding habitat. Small mammals such as San Diego desert woodrat and native mice are found in this general habitat type. Rock shelters also provide very important roosts for bats. These features are important to a variety of reptile species as well and provide thermally favorable refuges, cover, and hibernacula. Snakes are particularly dependent on rock outcroppings for winter dens. Often, snakes are intimately tied to their hibernacula, returning to the same den their whole lives. The destruction of a den site often results in the reduction or elimination of local snake populations.

Coast live oak woodlands and chaparral habitats are also very high value wildlife habitat. The fall biological survey report for nearby Area IV and the northern buffer identifies the importance of coast live oak woodlands and chaparral to local and regional wildlife (SAIC, 2009).

Ringtail Impact Avoidance:

Ringtail sightings are extremely rare, and this California Fully Protected Species is likely occupying rock crevices in sandstone outcrops, foraging in nearby habitats and typically is not far from a water source. Ringtail should be described as potentially present on NASA lands at low density in areas with lower levels of human activity. Remediation of soil pockets in isolated habitat areas could adversely affect ringtail individuals or expose den sites. Depending upon the methods selected, ground water remediation wells or bore holes could puncture crevices and ringtail or their young could be directly killed or their dens damaged. Young could be abandoned, leading to direct mortality. Additional dewatering of seeps and springs could also compromise ringtail's ability to survive in the general area.

To avoid direct mortality to ringtail, the Department recommends that rock outcrop habitats and other locations slated for soil remediation or ground water remediation be evaluated by a knowledgeable biologist in order to locate all potentially ringtail-suitable caves, and crevices and this effort should include searches for hibernacula, and bat roosting and colony sites. Once located, these areas should be mapped and appropriate avoidance buffers should be established in consultation with the Department in order to prevent the location from being adversely affected by human activity and/or damaged by ground water boring, wells, or travel and access routes.

0274-40

Impacts to Birds:

The impact analysis for project impacts to birds underestimates the severity of impacts from soil and groundwater remediation. The DEIS addresses only migratory birds and impacts are described as short term for the soil remediation component, while impacts to the native vegetation communities which support nesting and foraging bird populations are described as long term (DEIS pg 4-35). The DEIS states that it could take years for native vegetation to re-establish in disturbed areas and the species composition would likely be different, which suggests that impacts to wildlife including birds who rely upon native vegetation communities would likely extend over years as well, and therefore, this appears to be a long term impact.

0274-41

Impacts to birds and other wildlife from the groundwater remediation component are also considered short term (DEIS 4-42), and described only as a minor disruption to wildlife. The

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DEIS states that ground water treatments would involve additional wells that "would be located far apart"; thereby limiting disturbance during installation (DEIS 4-43). This description conflicts with the description of various ground water treatment technologies which would involve wells or bore holes installed 10-20 feet apart and operating for years, decades, or centuries. It is likely that installation and maintenance activities including the interconnected systems of pipes and electricity could cause further disruption of vegetation and associated wildlife.

Furthermore, the DEIS should acknowledge that Biology Mitigation Measure-4 does not address the permanent loss of nesting and foraging habitats for bird species should habitats no longer be suitable following remediation activities. The Department recommends that NASA undertake a more intensive effort to restore on-site habitats following remediation. The Department is available to work with NASA to develop goals and objectives for a more effective restoration effort.

0274-43

Bird Species Avoidance Measures:

Fish and Game Code Section 3503 prohibits the take of birds and their nests regardless of their status under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA). Fish and Game Code Sections 3503.5 and 3513 provide additional protection for raptors and other migratory nongame birds listed under the MBTA. Biology Mitigation Measure-4 addresses only migratory birds and indicates mitigation could include scheduling activities outside the nesting season, relocation, or compensatory mitigation. The Department recommends that work occur outside the active bird nesting season, as relocation or compensatory mitigation could still result in take of birds or their nests.

0274-44

Proposed project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of the avian breeding season which generally runs from March 1- August 31 (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds or their eggs. Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86), and includes take of eggs and/or young resulting from disturbances which cause abandonment of active nests. Depending on the avian species present, a qualified biologist may determine that a change in the breeding season dates is warranted.

If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, the Department recommends that, beginning thirty days prior to the initiation of project activities, a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys conduct weekly bird surveys to detect protected native birds occurring in suitable nesting habitat that is to be disturbed and (as access to adjacent areas allows) any other such habitat within 300 feet of the disturbance area (within 500 feet for raptors). Surveys for active nests should also take place at any man- made structures that may be demolished on the project site. The surveys should continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of project activities. If a protected native bird is found, the project proponent should delay all project activities within 300 feet of on- and off-site suitable nesting habitat (within 500 feet for suitable raptor nesting habitat) until August 31. Alternatively, the qualified biologist could continue the surveys in order to locate any nests. If an active nest is located, project activities within 300 feet of the nest (within 500 feet for raptor nests) or as determined by a qualified biological monitor, must be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. Flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing should be used to demarcate the inside boundary of the buffer of 300 feet (or 500 feet) between the project

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activities and the nest. Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. NASA should provide the Department and USFWS the results of the recommended protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds.

If the biological monitor determines that a narrower buffer between the project activities and observed active nests is warranted, he/she should submit a written explanation as to why (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' habituation to them; and the terrain, vegetation, and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas) to NASA, the USFWS and the Department. Based on the submitted information, the wildlife agencies should determine whether a narrower buffer is appropriate for the purposes of avoiding take.

The biological monitor should be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain within the project footprint and that the flagging/stakes/fencing is being maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to direct or indirect project activities. The biological monitor should send weekly monitoring reports to NASA, USFWS and the Department during the grubbing, and clearing of vegetation, and should notify the wildlife agencies immediately if project activities damage active avian nests.

Impacts to Bats:

The DEIS does not discuss measures to reduce mortality of bat species likely to reside on the project site. The project may result in injury or death to bats including special status bats which reside in the natural rock outcrops, in riparian areas, within trees slated for removal, or man-made structures that would be demolished on the project site. The Department recommends the following additional avoidance and minimization measures be incorporated into the project work plans and mitigation measures--

0274-45

1. To avoid direct loss of bats in the rock outcrop habitats slated for soil or ground water remediation, a qualified bat specialist should identify all potential locations that may serve as maternity roosts or colonies, these areas should be mapped and avoidance buffers should be established in consultation with the Department.
2. To avoid the direct loss of bats that could result from removal of trees and/or structures that may provide maternity roost habitat (e.g., in cavities or under loose bark), the following steps would be taken:
 - a) Tree removal should be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season.
 - b) If trees and/or structures must be removed during the maternity season (March 1 to September 30), a qualified bat specialist should conduct a pre-construction survey to identify those trees and/or structures proposed for disturbance that could provide hibernacula or nursery or colony roosting habitat for bats.

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- c) Each tree and/or structure identified as potentially supporting an active maternity roost should be closely inspected by the bat specialist a maximum of 7 days prior to tree disturbance to more precisely determine the presence or absence of roosting bats.
- d) If bats are not detected, but the bat specialist determines that roosting bats may be present at any time of year, it is preferable to push any tree down using heavy machinery rather than felling it with a chainsaw. In order to ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, the tree should be pushed lightly two to three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. The tree should then be pushed to the ground slowly and should remain in place until it is inspected by a bat specialist. Trees that are known to be bat roosts should not be cut up or mulched immediately. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferably 48 hours, should elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape. Bats should be allowed to escape prior to demolition of buildings. This may be accomplished by placing one way exclusionary devices into areas where bats are entering a building that allow bats to exit but not enter the building.
- e) Maternity season lasts from March 1 to September 30. Trees and/or structures determined to be maternity roosts should be left in place until the end of the maternity season.
- f) The bat specialist should document all demolition monitoring activities, and prepare a summary report upon completion of tree disturbance activities.

3. Should maternity roosts or bat colony sites be located in the project area, consultation with the Department is recommended to determine appropriate methods for avoidance and habitat replacement.

Wildlife Movement and Corridors

The proposed project will result in a substantial increase in traffic on local roads leading to and from the SSFL site. Heavy truck traffic will primarily use Woolsey Canyon Road and Valley Circle Boulevard. Local vehicles may utilize Box Canyon Road. Truck trips to remove contaminated soil are estimated at 26,441 and trips to bring in backfill from off site are estimated at 8,814 extending across a period of about two years (Table 2.4-1).

0274-46

The truck and access routes traverse areas identified as a local and regional wildlife movement corridor (DEIS 3.4-2), and also go through local open space areas and natural preserves (Figure 4.5-2). The DEIS does not identify impacts to wildlife from roadkill associated with the increased traffic traversing off site and on site areas. Roadkill could be reduced by: a) including time restrictions that limit truck travel to full daylight hours only, thereby avoiding dawn and dusk when movement activity is high; and b) limiting speeds to 25 mph or less.

Wildlife Monitors

The proposed project will result in clearing natural habitat that supports many species of indigenous wildlife. To avoid direct mortality, the Department recommends biological monitors be on site prior to and during ground disturbance activities to relocate special status species and other wildlife species of low mobility that will be killed or injured by grubbing and ongoing

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remediation activities. Wildlife should be relocated to adjacent appropriate habitat out of harm's way. Should state listed threatened or endangered species be encountered, incidental take authorization from the Department may be required.

The DEIR should acknowledge that capture and relocation of on-site common and special status species does not constitute effective mitigation for the purposes of offsetting project related impacts stemming from habitat loss.

Alternatives Analysis

The DEIS evaluates two alternatives: 1) No Action; and 2) the Proposed Project to clean up to background levels. This level means that clean up targets would be the most conservative, and would result in the greatest impact to soil and habitat (removal of up to 500,000 cubic yards of soil on approximately 105 surface acres). Alternatives 1 through 3 were eliminated from further consideration because they would not meet the previously agreed upon clean up levels (to background) described in the 2010 Administrative Order on Consent for Remedial Action (AOC) (DTSC 2010).

The Department notes that under Alternative 3, soil would be cleaned up to a level which is safe for recreational use of the project area (Table 2.4-1), which is a potential end use for the NASA properties as well as the adjoining Boeing properties. Alternative 3 would result in far fewer acres of impacts to habitat (6 acres) and cubic yards of soil removal (58,000) compared with the Proposed Project, and therefore this alternative would have far fewer substantial long term adverse impacts to biological resources and requires less backfill and restoration. Groundwater cleanup levels do not vary across the range of alternatives (Table 2.4-1), but there is potential for different treatment options to vary in terms of their impacts to biological resources.

0274-48

This concludes the Department's comments. We recognize the tremendous environmental challenge and complexity associated with addressing past contamination of this biologically sensitive area. The Department looks forward to continuing to work with NASA and DTSC to address these issues. Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Mary Meyer, Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist) at (805) 640-8019.

Sincerely,



Edmund Pert
 Regional Manager
 South Coast Region

ec: Betty Courtney, CDFW, Santa Clarita
 Ali Aghili, CDFW, Los Alamitos
 Mary Meyer, CDFW, Ojai
 Jeff Humble, CDFW, Ventura
 Brock Warmuth, CDFW, Camarillo
 Dan Blankenship, CDFW, Santa Clarita
 Wendy Johnson, CDFW, Office of General Counsel, Sacramento

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Jeff Phillips, USFWS, jeff_phillips@fws.gov
Paul Costa, The Boeing Company, paul.j.costa@boeing.com
Mark Malinowski, Dept. of Toxic Substance Control, Mark.Malinowski@dtsc.ca.gov
Cassandra Owens, LARWQCB, Cassandra.Owens@waterboards.ca.gov

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Major General Anthony L. Jackson, USMC (Ret), Director

Angeles District
1925 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

September 27, 2013

Allen Elliott
SSFL Project Director
NASA MSFC AS01, Building 4494
Huntsville, AL 35812

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities for the NASA-administered portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Elliott:

California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) Angeles District has reviewed the above-referenced project. CDPR interest in the project is twofold: first, the SSFL site is located near Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park (SSPSHP) and therefore would influence resource connectivity concerns affecting the park; and second, although currently in litigation, supporting documentation for Senate Bill 990 (Kuehl) included an intent to transfer the SSFL property to the State after cleanup for operation as parkland or open space, potentially involving CDPR in future management of the property. CDPR offers the following comments on the DEIS.

Purpose and Need

In the DEIS Executive Summary, the stated purpose of the action is "to remediate the environment to a level that meets NASA's cleanup responsibilities and to perform demolition actions necessary to support both remediation and property disposition." CDPR understands the need to remediate the property in order to remove contaminants and structures that could be hazardous to human health and safety. Further, we acknowledge that the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) will certify that the cleanup action of the SSFL site is complete prior to any transfer of the property.

However, CDPR is concerned that the negotiated 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) failed to account for standard risk-based assessments, uses terminology for cultural resources that are not defined under federal and state statutes, and most importantly, constituted an action subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a review which was not performed prior to NASA's commitment. The AOCs have significantly constrained the environmental review of the project by imposing a potentially unnecessary clean-up to background standards reflected in the State Department of Toxic Substance's (DTSC) Lookup Table. For example, the

0250-01

“Background” level of cleanup will require the removal and treatment of ten times the soil volume as the “Recreational” cleanup standard.

Additionally, although the DEIS states that demolition to support property disposition is a part of the proposed action, the document does not evaluate the cleanup in regards to potential future land use. The proposed clean-up alternatives would grossly modify the existing habitats, historic structures and aesthetic of the site, and would increase the potential for further degradation via invasive plant and animal incursions. The project site is also located within or directly adjacent to a key wildlife corridor, the Santa Monica Mountains-Sierra Madre Linkage. Because cleanup and demolition activities (105 acres) will have a direct impact on the resource values which make the SSFL site valuable as open space or parkland, the significantly degraded value of the site for open space uses is not fully considered.

0250-02

Further, NASA and the General Services Administration (GSA) have stated that a separate NEPA review will be conducted for the disposition of the property following cleanup activities. CDPR is concerned that separating these related actions constitutes piecemealing and runs counter to the requirement of full public disclosure of potential impacts under NEPA and CEQA guidelines.

CDPR is especially concerned about the time lag between NASA’s issuance of the DEIS under NEPA and the DTSC future preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) under CEQA. Typically, joint environmental documents are prepared concurrently so as to ensure a consistent review between the two processes, to economize, and to simplify public notice and consultation by the issuance of one document. CDPR is concerned that separating the federal and state environmental reviews by several months or more will create opportunities for inconsistencies and confusion. How will NASA and DTSC rectify differences in analysis between the two documents, for example?

Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives

The commitments NASA has made in the 2010 AOC has limited a fully developed range of alternatives in the DEIS that would meet a properly scoped purpose and need. By evaluating only the “Clean Up to Background” and “No Project” alternatives, NASA has given no consideration to ultimate land use decisions or to resource connectivity concerns which may affect adjacent or nearby parklands. A land use analysis must be included in this document and it must be connected to future land use options.

0250-03

For example, Figure 2.1-1 fails to adequately represent all the open space and parklands in the vicinity of the SSFL site. In particular, the boundaries of Santa Susana Pass State Historic Park are not shown, nor is the park even mentioned in the DEIS, despite the fact that the park lies on the previously mentioned wildlife corridor through the Simi Hills.

0250-04

On page 2-19, the DEIS identifies the Rindge Dam in Malibu Creek State Park as a possible offsite backfill source for the SSFL cleanup activities. CDPR is currently preparing a joint EIS/EIR with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to evaluate the removal of Rindge Dam and other upstream barriers in order to restore Malibu Creek habitat values. We are willing to discuss with NASA the disposal of excess sediments, however, our understanding is that preliminary testing of the impounded sediments behind Rindge Dam showed that soils would not meet the AOC Look-up Table values for Background at SSFL. Have any of the identified potential offsite sources met this threshold, and if not, how will this issue be rectified?

0250-05

Affected Environment, Environmental Consequences and Proposed Mitigation

Cultural Resources – The NASA-administered Area II contains important prehistoric and historic-period resources, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed Burro Flats Painted Cave archaeological complex (CA-VEN-1072) and three NRHP eligible historic districts (Alpha, Bravo and Coca test areas). All of these resources would have tremendous historic and interpretive value within a parkland context.

However, CDPR finds that NASA's cultural resource identification efforts within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) are incomplete. A Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) study is currently underway, but this study should have been completed prior to the issuance of the DEIS because it is part of the cultural resources inventory process, which cannot be deferred. Further, given the size and importance of archaeological site CA-VEN-1072, and the general density of prehistoric archaeological sites documented in surrounding areas of the western San Fernando Valley and Simi Hills, it is unlikely that only two additional archaeological sites would have been identified in a 100%-coverage survey of the subject 490 acres. CDPR also finds that NASA's site boundary identification level of effort for CA-VEN-1072 through is inadequate per standard archaeological subsurface testing practices.

0250-06

Because NASA's identification and evaluation efforts of historic properties within the APE are incomplete, a thorough assessment of effects from project implementation cannot be made. As such, CDPR finds that measures to avoid or minimize impacts to historic properties have not been considered thoroughly in the alternatives analysis and that the proposed mitigation measures are insufficient to resolve the adverse effects assumed for the identified historic properties.

0250-07

Specifically, NASA is proposing to retain one test stand as mitigation for the removal of all buildings within the APE and to perform HABS/HAER documentation on all the other eligible structures prior to demolition. However, subsequent statements made by DTSC suggest that complete demolition is not required under the 2010 AOC. Since the three historic districts, including the test stands and other contributing structures, have high interpretative value for future parkland use, CDPR recommends that the 100% demolition requirement be revisited and that consideration for retention of one or more complete historic districts be evaluated in the alternatives analysis.

0250-08

Additionally, NASA is proposing the completion of the TCP/ethnographic study as mitigation, presumably for impacts to the identified Indian Sacred Site. As mentioned previously, this study should be part of the identification and evaluation process, and proposing it as mitigation for adverse effects to an important site of tribal heritage is inappropriate and does not provide the needed information to inform how best to implement the project, and avoid, minimize and mitigate potential impacts.

0250-09

Similarly, NASA is proposing to better delineate the boundaries of archaeological site CA-VEN-1072 as mitigation for adverse effects to the site. Again, this is part of the identification effort that should be used to evaluate ways to avoid or minimize impacts to the historic property. Finally, installation of protective measures for the Burro Flats site during project implementation should be considered best practices, not mitigation, and the DEIS mitigation proposals do not even require that archaeological and Native American monitoring be employed to ensure that these protective measures are enforced.

0250-10

Please refer to additional comments on the identification and evaluation of historic properties, and the resolution of adverse effects by the Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO's September 24, 2013 letter to you).

Biological Resources – The extent of impacts on the Santa Susana tarplant are significant, not moderate. It is also unclear if the species could reestablish itself within cleaned up areas given the extent of soil removal and disturbance, and the apparent lack of suitable top-soil. More detailed mitigation is needed for this species, when it cannot be avoided.

0250-11

We expect the impacts on coast horned-lizard to be moderate, not minor, due to the extent of ground disturbance, and demolition activities. Care needs to be taken to avoid or relocate sensitive species such as this, and not just listed species, out of harm's way.

The site is directly adjacent, if not within, a key wildlife corridor, and the open space resources on the project site are significant for animal movement on a regional level. Project demolition activities are likely to increase the number and extent of invasive weeds and increase truck trips which will likely result in increased animal mortality onsite and along area truck routes. Therefore we disagree with the statement that there is no potential impact on migration corridors (pg. 4-32). Measures should be provided to protect wildlife movement through the area and out of construction zones (e.g. silt fence to deter wildlife moving into work areas, etc.).

0250-12

All locally sensitive plants, as well as state listed plants, should be avoided to the maximum extent feasible. Seed collection should occur from onsite or adjacent areas for reseeding or propagation prior to construction to protect the genetic integrity of species onsite and within the watershed. This is strongly preferable to purchasing commercially available mixes which are not likely to represent the same species mix or genetic lines.

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We thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. Please contact Jamie King, Environmental Scientist at Jamie.King@parks.ca.gov or 818.880.0373, if clarifications are required.

Sincerely,



Craig Sap
District Superintendent



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
CHRISTOPHER STEPHENS
Agency Director

Code Compliance Division
Jim Delperdang, Director

Building and Safety Division
Jim MacDonald, Building Official

Operations Division
Jennifer Padre, Director

Planning Division
Kimberly L. Prillhart, Director

Environmental Health Division
William C. Stratton, Director

September 27, 2013

Mr. Allen Elliot, SSFL Program Director
NASA MSFC AS01
Building 4494
Huntsville, AL 35812

E-mail: msfc-ssfl-eis@mail.nasa.gov

Subject: County of Ventura, California Comments on Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for demolition and cleanup activities at Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) in Ventura County, California pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as amended (42 U.S.C. §4321 et seq.) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended (16 U.S.C. §470 et seq.)

Dear Mr. Elliot:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject document. As a potential regulating governmental agency over portions or aspects of the above-referenced project and in response to the Notice of Availability of the DEIS (78 FR 47007, 08/02/2013), the County of Ventura (COUNTY) provides the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the NEPA lead agency for this project, the following comments pursuant to NEPA, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and NASA's NEPA policy and procedures (14 CFR Part 1216, subpart 1216.3).

The COUNTY, by and through its constituent agencies, departments and divisions, reviewed the July 2013, DEIS for the SSFL project with a focus on whether the DEIS sufficiently identifies and analyzes the proposed SSFL demolition and cleanup project's environmental impacts and adequately discusses measures in which such impacts may be mitigated or avoided. To that end, the COUNTY provides the following comments based upon its duties and responsibilities under California state law and local ordinance:



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A. Public Works Agency, Integrated Waste Management Division (IWMD)

Pursuant to IWMD review and responsibilities, the following contract specifications pertain to all uncontaminated materials generated during demolition and environmental cleanup activities on NASA's portion of the SSFL site.

The IWMD requests that NASA comply with Ventura County Ordinances 4445 (solid waste handling, disposal, waste reduction, and waste diversion) and 4421 (the diversion of construction and demolition debris from landfills by recycling, reuse, and salvage) to assist the County in its efforts to comply with the waste diversion mandates of Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) which mandates all cities and counties in California to divert recyclable solid waste from landfills. Both of these Ordinances may be viewed in their entirety on the IWMD's website at: www.wasteless.org/landfills/ordinances.

242-01

The following contract specifications shall apply to uncontaminated materials generated by this project:

Recyclable, Uncontaminated Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris
 Contract specifications for this project must include a requirement that C&D debris generated by the demolition of uncontaminated buildings on the project site must be diverted from the landfill. Recyclable C&D materials include, but are not limited to, concrete, asphalt, rebar, wood, and metal. These materials must be recycled at an appropriate, permitted C&D debris recycling facility. A complete list of permitted C&D debris recycling facilities in Ventura County is available at: www.wasteless.org/construction&demolitionrecyclingresources. All uncontaminated, non-recyclable, materials shall be disposed of at a permitted disposal facility.

242-02

Uncontaminated Soil - Recycling & Reuse
 Contract specifications for this project must include a requirement that uncontaminated soil that is not reused on-site during the C&D phase(s) of this project shall be transported to an authorized and/or permitted organics facility for recycling or reuse. Illegal disposal and landfilling of uncontaminated soil is prohibited. A complete list of facilities in Ventura County that recycle uncontaminated soil is available at: www.wasteless.org/construction&demolitionrecyclingresources.

242-03

Uncontaminated Green Materials - Recycling & Reuse
 The Contract Specifications for this project must include a requirement that uncontaminated wood waste and vegetation removed during the C&D phase(s) of this project must be diverted from the landfill. This can be accomplished by on-site chipping and land-application at the project

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site if deemed appropriate by NASA, or by transporting uncontaminated materials to an authorized and/or permitted greenwaste facility in Ventura County. A complete list of authorized greenwaste facilities is located at: www.wasteless.org/greenwasterecyclingfacilities.

Recyclable, Uncontaminated Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris – Required Reports per Ventura County Ordinance 4421:

1. Contractors selected to demolish uncontaminated buildings/structures at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site are required to submit a completed *Form B – Recycling Plan* to the IWMD for approval. The *Form B – Recycling Plan* must specify how uncontaminated, recyclable C&D debris generated by the project (e.g., concrete, asphalt, wood, soil, greenwaste, metal) will be diverted from the landfill. A copy of IWMD's *Form B – Recycling Plan* is available at: www.wasteless.org/recycling/greenbuildingCD. 242-05

2. Contractors selected to demolish uncontaminated buildings/structures at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site are required to submit a completed *Form C – Recycling Report* to the IWMD at the conclusion of the project. The *Form C – Recycling Report* must have original recycling facility receipts and/or other documentation attached to verify that recycling, NASA approved on-site reuse, or salvage of uncontaminated C&D debris occurred. A copy of IWMD's *Form C – Recycling Report* is available at: www.wasteless.org/recycling/greenbuildingCD. 242-06

B. Public Works Agency, Transportation Department, Traffic, Advance Planning & Permits Division

This project will generate approximately 39,000 trucks over an estimated 650 working days. The project will require 34 construction workers during the 150-day demolition phase and 15 construction workers during the 500-day excavation and disposal phase.

The COUNTY Transportation Department reviewed several documents in regard to the SSFL cleanup. Our previous comments are still valid and applicable.

Transportation Department staff offers the following comments on the DEIS for the demolition and cleanup activities in the NASA-administered areas of the SSFL:

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1. According to the Truck Route Map (Figure 4.5-1), the project proposes to access the SSFL via Santa Susana Pass Road and Box Canyon Road in the County of Ventura and Woolsey Canyon Road in the County of Los Angeles.
 - a. The project proponent should be aware that Santa Susana Pass Road from Katherine Road to Rocky Peak Road has a "No Trucks Over 2 Axles" Truck Restriction adopted by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors (BOS) February 4, 1986. 242-07
 - b. The project proponent should be aware that Box Canyon Road from Santa Susana Pass Road to the Ventura County and Los Angeles County jurisdictional boundary has a "No Trucks 3 Or More Axles" Truck Restriction adopted by the BOS September 28, 1999. 242-08
 - c. If the project proponent plans to use trucks that are not restricted on Santa Susana Pass Road or Box Canyon Road, then please include these roads in the survey of road conditions as described in Traffic MM-2 on Pages 6-3 of the DEIS.
 - i. Proper precautions should be taken to protect all County road facilities in the unincorporated areas.
 - ii. If, in the opinion of the Transportation Department, any portion of a County road is damaged by the project's operations, then it should be repaired in accordance with current standard construction details and/or in a manner acceptable to the Transportation Department. 242-09
 - iii. An Encroachment Permit is required for any work in the public right-of-way.
 - d. The Transportation Department will not allow/permit hauling on Black Canyon Road north of the project site.
2. Please notify the Transportation Department when the Final EIS is ready for review and comment. 242-10

Transportation Department review is limited to the impacts this project may have on the County's Regional Road Network.

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C. Resource Management Agency, Planning Division, Biological Resources

The following comments address biological resource issues associated with the Proposed Action at the NASA SSFL, including issues related to COUNTY regulations and the adequacy of impact analysis and proposed mitigation measures within the DEIS. Specific areas of comment address the following:

- General Plan goals and policies related to biological resources
- Ventura County Locally Important Species and Communities
- DEIS Data and Analysis Corrections
- Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Ventura County General Plan

242-11

Currently, the DEIS does not discuss the Proposed Action with respect to General Plan goals and policies for biological resources. Several policies in the County's General Plan support the protection of biological resources as follows:

- (1) Wildlife migration corridors, threatened or rare species and their habitats, and locally important species/communities are considered to be significant biological resources that should be preserved and protected from incompatible land uses and development (GP Goal 1.5.1);
- (2) Biological resource policies include wetland protection policies, such as a 100 foot setback from significant wetland habitat for all discretionary development (GP Policy 1.5.2.4) and a requirement to evaluate biological impacts for discretionary projects within 300 feet of waters and wetlands (GP Policy 1.5.2.3); and
- (3) The Santa Susana Field Laboratory is identified as an area with a "Significant Biological Resource" under Figure 1.5.6.2, *Biological Resource Map*, in the General Plan Resource Appendix.

The DEIS should be revised to discuss consistency with General Plan policies in identifying impact intensity, type, context, and duration. Mitigations measures should be developed that preserve and protect SSFL biological resources and incorporate recommended wetland protections.

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Ventura County Locally Important Species and Communities

242-12

Section 4.4 and Appendix E Section 2.1 of the DEIS do not include an analysis of Ventura County Locally Important Species, and the DEIS does not consider them as "special status species" under Section 4.4.1.1. Impacts to Ventura County Locally Important Plant Species identified on-site should be evaluated and mapped (e.g., *Allophylum divaricatum* and *Crassula aquatic*). For a complete listing of Locally Important Species please see the following link:

<http://www.ventura.org/rma/planning/conservation/locally-important-species.html>

Impacts to Locally Important Communities (e.g., Venturan coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands) should be acknowledged in the EIS. The EIS should evaluate direct and indirect (i.e., dust) impacts to Locally Important Communities.

DEIS Data and Analysis Corrections

The list below, which is not exhaustive, identifies examples of biology-related issues that need to be further addressed in the EIS analysis.

- (1) Evaluation of Presence of the Californian Gnat Catcher (CAGN). The CAGN should be discussed in Section 4.4.1.1, and included where applicable throughout the DEIS biological resource analysis. On-site Venturan coastal sage scrub, and potentially other unidentified vegetation alliances absent the DEIS analysis, provides suitable habitat for the CAGN, a **federally listed threatened bird**. In recent years, CAGN has been observed in coastal sage scrub habitats in Ventura County that were previously thought to be unoccupied. Many of these occurrences, which are near Thousand Oaks, Camarillo, Simi Valley, and Moorpark, are located in habitats similar to the habitats on the project site. Given that suitable habitat is present, and no protocol presence/absence surveys were conducted, potential exists for the presence of the CAGN. Page E-38 Appendix E describes the potential for CAGN to occur on the project site as "unlikely" based the transition from coastal sage to chaparral and the dense brush cover. This evidence is inadequate for three reasons: (a) the project site was never surveyed for CAGN, (b) suitable habitat exists on the project site, and (c) several new occurrences of CAGN were identified in the region.

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Given this additional evidence, protocol surveys should be conducted within suitable habitat in the areas proposed to be directly and indirectly impacted by the project to adequately evaluate the potential impacts of the project on CAGN.

- (2) Wildlife Corridor. A significant biological resource located adjacent to the project site is the regional wildlife movement corridor that connects habitats within the Simi Hills and Santa Susana Mountains with the western portion of the Santa Monica Mountains. This corridor, identified and mapped by the South Coast Missing Linkages Project (2006), is located immediately east of the project site. However, modeled corridor strands should not be taken as absolute limits to the areas of the landscape on SSL that wildlife use for movement, as nearby areas outside the modeled corridor that appears on the South Coast Missing Linkages map are likely still utilized.

242-14

The project site contains significant habitat connections and movement patterns for both transitory and permanent wildlife populations. Direct impacts from habitat destruction, fencing, and equipment can create physical barriers to wildlife movement while indirect impacts from lighting, noise, and increased human activity may also discourage wildlife use of the area. Impacts to the regional wildlife corridor, including temporary and long-term introduction of barriers to gene flow, should be considered in the DEIS. In addition, the "no impact" assessment in Section 4.4.1.3 should be corrected to reflect the appropriate intensity level, duration, and context. Additionally, Figure 4.4-2 and 3.4-2 should be updated to include on-site specific connectivity features and impediments to connectivity that would result from the project.

- (3) Vegetation Mapping. Vegetation types and sensitive communities, which are briefly categorized in the Appendices and in Section 3.4, should be mapped to the alliance level consistent with the *California Manual of Vegetation* (2010) and included in the DEIS. The entire site, and any off-site affected area (e.g., groundwater basins), should be mapped to the alliance level, which would provide an analysis of sensitive communities and habitats and a baseline for mitigation opportunities such as habitat restoration.

242-15

The EIS analysis, including Figure 4.4-1, only describes two types of communities affected by the project. Detail on the amount of vegetation

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removed and the area of all native vegetation alliances impacted needs to be depicted and discussed in the DEIS and its appendices.

- (4) Native Soil Import Impacts. Page 4-35 states that 39 acres of native soil would be removed as a result of the Proposed Action, and that an unknown amount of replacement native soil would be imported. The DEIS should specify the off-site locations where imported, replacement native soil would be obtained and provide an analysis of potential impacts associated with the removal of soil from that property. 242-16

If the excavation areas for the native soil fill for the proposed project are located within unincorporated Ventura County, it is presumed that a discretionary permit from Ventura County would be required, and the potential project impacts associated with the removal of native soil within the unincorporated County must therefore be evaluated in the DEIR in accordance with the County's thresholds of significance. Those thresholds are found in the Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines. In addition, the removal of off-site soil must be evaluated for consistency with the County's policies and ordinances. 242-17

- (5) Oak Woodlands Preservation. Absent from Appendix B, *Applicable Laws and Regulations*, is the California State Oak Woodland Conservation Act (OWCA) (PRC §21083.4, Fish and Game Code §1361). The Ventura County Oak Woodland Management Plan was developed in response to the OWCA, and oak woodlands have also been acknowledged as a Locally Important Community by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. Oak Woodlands were also identified as a sensitive community by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and impacts to the two oak woodlands on-site should be included in the DEIS. Figure 4.4-1 only shows two communities in the context of soil clean-up boundaries. The two types of oak woodlands need to be shown on Figure 4.4-1, and the acreage removed should be quantified in the DEIS. The DEIS does not provide adequate detail to know whether direct or indirect impacts would occur to the approximately 22.5 acres of oak woodland habitat identified onsite (Appendix D, Table 10), and the document should be revised to address impacts to oak woodlands and individual oak trees. 242-18

- (6) Groundwater Clean-up: The DEIS currently lacks adequate information on potential impacts to biological resources that could result from proposed changes to hydrology. Section 4.4.1.4 (Page 4-41) of the DEIS should include more information regarding impacts both on-site and offsite related 242-19

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to the following changes associated with the Proposed Action: (a) changes to the water table, (b) additional topsoil removal “outside the soil clean-up footprints”, (c) on-site wetlands, and (d) effects on regional hydrology. In addition, the DEIS should include impacts to off-site and on-site native vegetation alliances that would be affected by changes to hydrology as shown in Appendix Figure 2.2-4.

- (7) Protocol Surveys. Additional protocol surveys are needed for special status species found within the SSFL study area. In the absence of protocol surveys for special status species (e.g., riverside shrimp, red-legged frog), actual impacts to wildlife from the implementation of the project are speculative. 242-20

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would result in extensive impacts to biological habitat for numerous special status species. The biological resource mitigation measures within the DEIS are generally inadequate under the requirements of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.20) for addressing significant regional impacts that affect sensitive biological resources. As defined under the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidance document (dated January 4, 2011), NEPA mitigation measures should include documentation, monitoring, and performance standards. The proposed BMPs and mitigation measures lack details on requirements, timing, monitoring, and success criteria. The list below, which is not exhaustive, contains examples of suggested revisions to the EIS impact assessment and mitigation measures: 242-21

- (1) Removal of Native Vegetation Communities: The removal of approximately 39 acres of native vegetation (impact biology 2a) would be regionally significant and long-term, especially in the absence of adequate mitigation as discussed below. The proposed best management practices mitigation measures would have minimal effect on mitigating this impact. Additionally, removing developed areas (biology impact 2b) would not have a beneficial effect on native vegetation, unless these previously developed areas were carefully restored. Planting an “approved seed mix” without performance criteria or an effective invasive plant removal program would not constitute restoration. 242-22
- (2) Pre-Construction Wildlife Surveys, Monitoring, and Relocation. Appendix E, Section 4.2, recommends preconstruction surveys and the development of a breeding season schedule for listed and protected 242-23

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species. However, the Draft EIS Section 4.4.2 only recommends avoidance if protected species are discovered by workers (BMP-4), and it includes a vague reference to red-legged frog monitoring (MM-5). Pre-construction protocol surveys and relocation should be required for all special status wildlife, including Locally Important Species that may be expected to occur, and as recommended in Appendix E, Section 4.2. Additionally, surveys should include species that are present in the vicinity, but are not identified in the DEIS as having the potential to occur (e.g., ring-tailed cat).

Typically, a biological monitor, with any appropriate permits needed, should survey the construction area prior to construction and relocate special-status wildlife outside the construction area. In addition, the construction area should be fenced to prevent the return of wildlife to the construction area. The biological monitor should also be present during project implementation.

242-24

- (3) Pre-construction Santa Susana Tarplant Surveys and Monitoring. The proposed mitigation (MM-2) and BMPs (BMP-4) are inadequate to address what should be considered a significant regional impact to the State-listed rare Santa Susana Tarplant (Impact Biology 1a and 1g). Avoidance and worker awareness (MM-2) is *not a recognized mitigation measure*. Likewise, BMP-4 is not considered an acceptable strategy for the management of this plant. The mitigation measures should be revised to include preconstruction surveys, biologist monitoring during project implementation, and relocation of impacted species.

242-25

- (4) On-site Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan. The proposed removal of seven (7) acres of the sensitive Ventura Sage scrub, of 0.05 acres southern willow scrub, and of unspecified impacted oak woodlands should be mitigated through on-site restoration. In addition, the on-site restoration should be implemented through mitigation that requires a Habitat Restoration and Monitoring Plan with timing and success criteria. The DEIS should include mitigation measures that require restoration at different ratios for each habitat type, as developed in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

242-26

The proposed BMP to reseed with a "approved mix" (BMP-1) is not adequate, and permanent restoration should be conducted with a compatible plant pallet that is derived from reference sites specific to each impacted alliance. In order to maintain the genetic integrity of the local

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flora, Native plants and seed stock used during the revegetation process should be locally collected or propagated from locally collected seed or cuttings (from the Simi Valley area or same watershed). An attempt should be made to restore some of the diversity of the existing native plant community by specifically including some of the less common native species currently found on the project site. For temporary revegetation, the DEIS should provide specific information that identifies seed mix, seed application, seeding methods, timing of monitoring, and reporting and performance criteria.

- (5) On-site Habitat Preservation. The loss of habitat for locally important wildlife species should be mitigated through the preservation of existing, intact plant communities and through the restoration and preservation of disturbed plant communities at an appropriate ratio in the project vicinity. 242-28
- (6) Off-site Mitigation Measures. The DEIS should include mitigation measures that require preservation of off-site biological habitats that offset the destruction of native habitat and underlying soils. 242-29
- (7) Nesting Bird Mitigation. The mitigation that would protect nesting birds (Biology MM-4) is incomplete. Proposed mitigation measures should include nesting and breeding considerations for any special status birds identified onsite, including the Least Bell's Vireo and the Loggerhead Shrike. 242-30
- (8) Dust. Indirect impacts to biological resources from dust would vary greatly depending on the amount of excavation required. The DEIS should consider impacts and mitigation measures from dust based on the excavation to 20 feet. 242-31
- (9) Wetlands. The DEIS must disclose all mitigation measures and related impacts in the current document. Currently, the DEIS (Page 4-39) states that the project could affect two (2) acres of wetlands, and it identifies this loss as moderate, regional, and long-term. The DEIS further states that "NASA would work with the USACE during the permitting process to mitigate the disturbance to waters of the U.S". Impact 6a and b of the DEIS should therefore be updated to reflect that the loss of 2 acres of wetlands is significant, regional, and long-term *unless clearly defined mitigation measures would explicitly reduce impacts*. Additionally, groundwater impacts (Biology impact 2k) to wetlands would not be "no impact" if changes in groundwater were to affect surface water availability. 242-32

- (10) Deferred Mitigation. Impacts Biology 1b, 1f, 1i, 1l, 1o, 1r, , 6a, and 6b were considered (or should be considered, in the case Impacts Biology 6a and 6b) to be “regionally significant”. However, the DEIS does not identify appropriate mitigation measures but instead defers the development of mitigation measures to future USFWS review. It is critical that mitigation measures be defined within the DEIS in order to disclose to the public whether (or not) the project under review does (or does not) have potentially significant regional impacts following the application of mitigation measures. Accepted standards for environmental review include the development of mitigation measures within the DEIS, and prior to project approval and implementation. The impact analysis is not clear and clearly defined mitigation is needed within the DEIS.

242-33

D. Resource Management Agency, Planning Division, Long Range Planning

The Ventura County Planning Division (Planning Division) Long Range Planning Section evaluated the NASA DEIS for the Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities at the SSFL for consistency with the Ventura County General Plan and the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance. This consistency evaluation provides an opportunity for the Planning Division to identify key issues of concern related to land use, and to notify NASA of local regulatory requirements that would be applicable for a non-federally owned property.

This section identifies General Plan land use issues related to the County's Open Space land use designation as well as ordinance-level land use regulations. Additional General Plan issues related to biology and cultural resource issues are identified in separate topic areas.

General Plan Land Use

The County's General Plan land use designation for the entire NASA property is "Open Space". General Plan Section 3.2, Land Use Designations, defines the purpose of the Open Space land use designation, and that definition includes the following:

- Preserve natural resources, (plants, animals, water courses, etc.);
- Manage the production of resources (forest lands, rangeland, agricultural land, etc.);
- Preserve outdoor recreation opportunities including those areas of "outstanding scenic, historic, and cultural value; areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes"; and

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- Preserve areas necessary for public health and safety including those areas, "which require special management or regulation because of hazardous or special conditions..."

The County's General Plan also includes goals and policies for the Open Space land use designation. The Planning Division review identified relevant goals/policies as follows:

- (1) Retain open space lands in a relatively undeveloped state so as to preserve the maximum number of future land use options.
- (2) Retain open space lands for outdoor recreational activities, parks, trails and for scenic lands.
- (3) Recognize the intrinsic value of open space lands and not regard such lands as "areas waiting for urbanization."

While the proposed cleanup at the SSFL is intended to remove the groundwater and soil contamination present at the site, and thus return the site to its "background" condition, the proposed cleanup will occur in a manner that is not consistent with the Open Space goals of the County's General Plan. For example, the project includes significant clearing of native vegetation and soil, which is not consistent with the County's goals of preserving natural resources, using such lands for recreational purposes, or retaining the scenic value of the land. In addition, while the proposed cleanup levels may bring the contaminant levels down to "background," the site would not be returned to "its natural state prior to the introduction of contaminants" (NASA Audit Report No. IG-13-007, pg. 6; NASA SSFL Fact Sheet) given NASA's plan to remove such large amounts of soil and vegetation.

242-34

Furthermore, the Planning Division questions the elimination of future "land use" as a consideration for cleanup. Table 2.5-1 of the DEIS states the following:

"The proposed demolition and environmental cleanup activities would not result in a change in land use on the NASA-administered property; implementation of the Proposed Action or action alternatives would not require a change in zoning and no easements or land encroachments would be necessary. No land use acquisition or transfers would be required. Existing and proposed land uses do not conflict with federal or state land use plans, policies, regulations, or laws. Therefore, no impacts to land use would occur."

Although the Proposed Action may not require a change to the County's land use classifications, and would presumably not affect minor land use issues such as easements, that does not lead to a conclusion that "existing and proposed land uses do not conflict with...state land use plans, policies,

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regulation, or laws. The State of California requires that local jurisdictions prepare a General Plan, and (as noted previously) the Proposed Action is not consistent with the purpose or goals associated with the property's Open Space land use classification.

In addition, the Planning Division is concerned that remediation alternatives were not developed in a way that reasonably anticipates, or even discusses future land use. In fact, as part of NASA's response to comments, they state that, "(a) decision about future land use is not within NASA's purview, nor part of NASA's EIS" (Appendix K, Pg. K-7). Given the lack of analysis in the EIS, NASA's conclusion that land use can be eliminated as a cleanup consideration appears to be unfounded and premature. Without an examination of land use options (e.g. park use, recreation use, residential use, or other types of land use), it is impossible to state what effect the proposed demolition and cleanup activities will have on future land use of the property. Although not a federal Superfund site, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's guidance with respect to remedy selection at Superfund sites is instructive. An EPA 2010 Directive state:

242-36

"In carrying out Superfund response actions that protect human health and the environment, EPA typically considers the reasonably anticipated future land use of a site in the remedy selection process" (EPA OSWER Directive 9355.7-19).

Without an analysis of "reasonably anticipated future land use", it is difficult to conclude that remediation decisions are, indeed, consistent with existing and/or future land uses.

Zoning

242-37

In addition to the General Plan, future land use for the SSFL site will be dependent upon zoning. The SSFL site, which includes properties owned by Boeing, is also subject to a 1947 Special Use Permit issued by Ventura County. It should be noted that the current zoning for the NASA property, which is Rural Agricultural, or RA-5 acre, is not consistent with the General Plan land use designation of Open Space, which has a 10-acre minimum lot size. Consistent zones would be as follows:

- Open Space (OS), which has a 10-acre minimum
- AE (Agricultural Exclusive), which has a 40-acre minimum

The Zoning Matrix (pg. 44 of the Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance) shows minor differences in allowable uses between the current zone and the two consistent zones. However, the minimum lot size would change from 5 acres to either 10 or 40 acres, depending on the selected zone.

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Tree Protection Ordinance

In addition to the County's General Plan, the County's Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance (NCZO) guides land use actions. Notably, the NCZO includes a tree protection program (NCZO Sec. 8107-25). Tree protection regulations are a relevant local land use regulation that are not noted among the other applicable regulations listed in Appendix B of the DEIS. The County's tree protection regulations apply to the removal of protected trees in unincorporated areas of Ventura County. Within the NASA property, protected trees include all oak and sycamore tree species as well as any tree that is ninety inches (90") in circumference or larger, which are classified as heritage trees.

The NCZO requires a discretionary permit and offsets for the removal of more than four (4) oak trees. Based on the information provided in Appendix D of the DEIS, there are over 20 acres of oak woodland on the NASA property (Appendix D, Pg. D-17). Although this resource is mapped on Figure 3.4-1 (Vegetated Cover Types), these oak woodlands do not appear in Figure 4.4-1, which is the map showing the Biological Resources that will be impacted by NASA's proposed actions.

242-38

The Planning Division recommends that oak woodlands be added to Figure 4.4-1, as it appears that the remediation will remove a portion of the oak woodlands. Moreover, the Planning Division assumes that NASA's remediation plan will remove far more than four oak trees, and hence would have required a discretionary permit and commensurate offsets (such as in-lieu fees) as mitigation for the loss of this resource. In addition, Appendix B of the DEIS should be revised to include the Tree Protection Ordinance and appropriate mitigation should be included in the DEIS to account for the loss of oak woodlands that result from cleanup activities.

Noise Standards

After a review of County noise standards within the General Plan and Noise Ordinance, staff concluded that none of the standards apply to the Proposed Action as follows:

- Noise Ordinance: Appendix B of the DEIS refers to the County's Noise Ordinance as an applicable regulation (Pg. B-18), and the document states that it provides relevant night-time noise standards. However, the Noise Ordinance only applies in residential neighborhoods between the hours of 9:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. of the following day. Given that NASA's remediation activities will not occur in residential neighborhoods and are scheduled between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. (DEIS, Section 4.11, Pg. 4-140), the night-time noise standard would not apply. The

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Planning Division recommends that the reference to this noise ordinance be removed from Appendix B, as it does not appear to be applicable.

- *General Plan:* The General Plan does contain policies related to noise (General Plan, Section 2.16.2), but the policies that would otherwise be relevant to the Proposed Action apply only when the noise being generated occurs near noise sensitive uses - which the County defines as dwellings, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, churches, and libraries (Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines, pg. 120). Given that most proposed noise-generating activities (such as demolition) will take place on-site away from noise sensitive uses, the General Plan policies would not apply.

General Plan noise policies do apply to truck traffic generated by the Proposed Action that occurs near noise sensitive uses. The DEIS discusses noise impacts generated by the trucks that will transport materials generated by proposed cleanup activities. As shown in Figure 3.11-1, one of the haul routes, Box Canyon Road, is located in Ventura County. However, Box Canyon Road is part the County's 2020 Regional Road Network (Figure 4.2.3 of the General Plan - Public Facilities Appendix), and the General Plan excludes traffic-general noise on the Regional Road Network from noise policies/standards within the General Plan (General Plan, Section 2.16.2(4)).

The County recommends that NASA clarify its truck trip calculations so that noise impacts can be properly evaluated. Currently, there's an inconsistency within the report regarding the amount of additional truck traffic that could be generated by the Proposed Action. On page 4-119 of the DEIS, it states that 3,476 trips associated with demolition hauling would take place over the course of approximately one year. However, on page 4-139 of the DEIS, it says that the "analysis assumed that up to 142 trucks per day would use the designated haul routes." Assuming 260 work days in a year, these 142 daily truck trips add up to almost 37,000 annual truck trips, which is considerably more trips than the 3,476 trips estimated elsewhere in the DEIS. In addition, in Section 4.11.1.1 (Demolition) of the DEIS (pg. 4-140), it states that demolition activities would take place between 2014 and 2016. Of course, demolition activities would result in additional truck trips and those trips do not appear to be accounted for in the 37,000 truck trips noted above.

242-40

E. Resource Management Agency, Planning Division, Cultural Heritage

Planning Division Cultural Heritage Board staff (CHB Staff) is aware of and acknowledges that NASA intends to use the NEPA process and this DEIS in lieu of procedures set forth in 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.6 to review the cultural heritage impacts of the SSFL demolition and cleanup project in order to comply with the directives set forth in section 106 of the NHPA. Particular attention has been placed on Sections 3.3 and 4.3 of the DEIS and DEIS Appendix C: Section 106 Findings of Effect Consultation Report, Ventura County, California.

The CHB staff comments seek to evaluate whether “most or all of the primary structures, sites, and other improvements . . . could be considered potentially eligible for listing on both the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historic Places. (Calvit and Barrier 2006:1)” (NASA, Historic Resources Survey and Assessment of the NASA Facility at Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California (March 2009 ver.) p. i.; see also 36 CFR Part 60) and whether the proposed project significantly affects existing cultural resources, including sacred sites and historic properties in the project’s region of influence or area of potential effects.

242-41

Identified Cultural Resources

The historic architectural resources identified in the DEIS and Appendix C (Draft Cultural Resources Study for the Environmental Cleanup and Demolition at SSFL, NASA Areas I and II) consist of three historic districts (Alfa, Bravo and Cocas Test Areas) and their contributing elements, as well as the individual eligibility of the nine structures within those districts.

The archaeological resources identified in the DEIS and Appendix C include the Burro Flats Painted Cave site of approximately 10 acres that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Sites CA-VEN-1800 and CA VEN-1803 are being considered potentially eligible for purposes of this undertaking.

CHB staff concurs with the NRHP eligibility of the three districts and their contributing elements, as well as the nine individual eligible structures and the NRHP eligible archaeological sites as described in the May 2008 Historic Resources Survey and Assessment of the NASA facility at SSFL.

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Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The Area of Potential Effects, as shown in Figure 3.3-1 of the DEIS text, is also referred to as the Region of Influence (ROI). The APE includes approximately 490 acres, including 182.6 ha (451.2 acres) of NASA-administered property, 16.9 ha (41.7 acres) in Area I, and 165.7 ha (409.5 acres) in Area II. An additional 15.7 ha (39 acres) of Boeing property are included in the APE, because these areas likely would be part of NASA's remediation activities.

CHB staff believes the APE boundary is inadequate. As shown in Figure 2 of Appendix C, additional soil remediation cleanup areas are located outside of the existing APE. The APE should be adjusted to include these sites. Furthermore, the Traditional Cultural Property and Cultural Landscape Assessment ("TCP Assessment") has not been completed, so it is unknown whether these sites would be within the current APE. Once the Assessment has been completed, the results and recommendations should be incorporated into the DEIS for recirculation to the public and if necessary, the APE adjusted to incorporate these sites.

242-43

Ventura County General Plan Policies Related to Cultural Resources

The COUNTY's General Plan establishes goals and policies for paleontological and cultural resources of the COUNTY (including archaeological, historical and Native American resources) for their scientific, educational and cultural value. The Ventura County General Plan Policies which apply to cultural resources are as follows:

1.8.2.1 - Discretionary developments shall be assessed for potential paleontological and cultural resource impacts, except when exempt from such requirements by CEQA. Such assessments shall be incorporated into a Countywide paleontological and cultural resource data base.

In accordance with the above policy, the TCP Assessment and the Chumash Sacred Site boundary identification should be completed so that the full scope of the project is known. Once the assessment and the boundary identification are completed, the potential impacts to such resources can be disclosed to the general public and considered by the decision makers in their determination to implement the project.

242-44

The purpose of the DEIS is to "inform decision makers and the general public of the environmental consequences of a proposed federal action." The DEIS doesn't disclose the full magnitude of the property disturbance. Delineation of

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the contaminated areas is still underway so it is premature to circulate a NEPA document when the full scope of the project is unknown.

1.8.2.2 - Development shall be designed or re-designed to avoid potential impacts to significant paleontological and cultural resources. Unavoidable impacts, whenever possible, shall be reduced to a less than significant level and/or shall be mitigated by extracting maximum recoverable data.

Decisions presented in the DEIS should first consider project avoidance and minimization of effects, rather than mitigation. Mitigation measures should be developed to save all three test stands, and their contributing elements, as well maintaining the individual eligibility of the nine structures within the three historic districts.

242-45

1.8.2.5. During environmental review of discretionary development, the reviewing agency shall be responsible for identifying sites having potential archaeological, architectural or historical significance and this information shall be provided to the County Cultural Heritage Board for evaluation.

1.8.2.3 - Mitigation of significant impacts on cultural or paleontological resources shall follow the Guidelines of the State Office of Historic Preservation and the State Native American Heritage Commission, and shall be performed in consultation with professionals in their respective areas of expertise.

1.8.2.4. Confidentiality regarding locations of archaeological sites throughout the County shall be maintained in order to preserve and protect these resources from vandalism and the unauthorized removal of artifacts.

In accordance with the policies above, CHB staff recommends that the DEIS incorporate feasible mitigation measures identified by the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians and the Native American Heritage Commission through consultation with NASA for the protection of the nationally significant Burro Flats Painted cave archaeological site, the not-yet defined Chumash Sacred Site, as well as Sites CA-VEN-1800 and CA VEN-1803. As part of the consultation, the location of the archaeological sites shall remain confidential. Additionally, feasible mitigation measures identified by the National Park Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the State Office of Historic Preservation staff for the protection of the NRHP eligible historic architectural resources during the Section 106 consultation should be incorporated into the DEIS.

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Mitigation Measures (Cultural MM-1, MM2, MM3, MM4 and MM5 under Section 4.3 – Cultural Resources)

242-47

The identified Mitigation Measures “MM-1 Retaining one Test Stand,” “MM-2 HABS/HAER documentation” and “MM-3 In-depth ethnographic study” for the impacts on cultural and historic resources from proposed demolition, excavation, soil removal and groundwater cleanup do not reduce the significant adverse effects of the project to a less than significant level.

MM-1 Mitigation Measure for retention of one test stand does not meet the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Preservation which requires retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, along with the building’s historic form, features, and detailing as they have evolved over time.

242-48

MM-2 and MM-3 Mitigation measures of HABS/HAER documentation recording and the completion of ethnographic studies would avoid the loss of historical information, but do not prevent the physical loss of historically significant resources. It should be noted that photographic documentation to HABS standards of a historic building or structure is not sufficient mitigation for its demolition (Architectural Heritage Assn. et al v. County of Monterey, (2004) 122 Cal.App. 4th 1095.)

242-49

CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken even if they do not mitigate the project below a level of significance. Therefore, additional mitigation measures should be developed to save all three test stands, and their contributing elements, as well as the nine structures within the three identified historic districts.

242-50

CHB staff concurs with using the following Mitigation Measures:

242-51

- Avoidance of excavation within the boundaries of Burro Flats (CA-VEN-1072) and CA-VEN-1803 to diminish or eliminate adverse impacts to known archeological sites and reduce the impacts to negligible.
- All three Test Stands and their contributing elements, as well as with the individual eligibility of the nine structures should be retained in-situ or relocated elsewhere on the same project site.
- Use Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) to monitor soils or groundwater to evaluate the reduction in contamination over a period of time once another treatment technology had been implemented or the naturally occurring attenuation processes had proven effective in reducing contamination in the subsurface.

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- Use of Institutional Controls including deed restrictions, fencing, signage, and other security measures to eliminate public access to the most significant sites.

Project Alternatives

The DEIS alternatives ("No Action" and 100% Demolition) discussion is inadequate. The alternatives analysis is considered the "heart" of the EIS and should discuss a range of alternatives, including all "reasonable alternatives." CHB staff recommends that the DEIS include additional alternatives that are feasible from an economic, technical, and future land use standpoint that provides for the preservation of the most significant historic resources at SSFL. The DEIS should develop mitigation measures in conformance with the *Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* that would result in the retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, along with the building's historic form, features, and detailing as they have evolved over time. Other cleanup alternatives consistent with the potential future use of the land should be considered.

242-52

F. Resource Management Agency, Environmental Health Division

The Ventura County Environmental Health Division (EHD) does not have jurisdiction over the cleanup activities at Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL). Nevertheless, the EHD provides the following comments upon the DEIS and the activities referenced therein:

1. The information in the DEIS indicates that the handling of solid waste and hazardous materials encountered or created in the cleanup activities appears to be in conformance with applicable regulations regarding these materials.
2. Two known closed solid waste landfills exist within the general area of the SSFL. These are identified as Area 1 Landfill Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) #56-CR-0051, and Area 2 Landfill SWIS #56-CR-0052. The EHD understands that the cleanup activities proposed in the DEIS will not impact these closed solid waste landfills, however, in the event that changing conditions during the cleanup occur which results in disturbance of either of these landfills, the EHD, as Local Enforcement Agency for Solid Waste must be contacted prior to any disturbance. Also, the EHD will continue to monitor the condition of these solid waste landfills, in conformance with State minimum standards.
3. The EHD oversees testing requirements for specified projects in proximity to the SSFL for perchlorate and trichloroethylene. The EHD does not anticipate any change to this testing protocol related to the cleanup.

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242-54

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Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the DEIS. Additional comments may have been sent directly to you by other County agencies, such as the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District.

Please note that responses to Public Works Agency comments should be sent directly to the commenter, with a copy to Laura Hocking at the Ventura County Planning Division, L#1740, 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009. Memos from the Public Works Agency Transportation Department and Integrated Waste Management Division with their comments are attached for reference.

General questions on this letter may be directed to Laura Hocking, RMA Planning Division, at (805) 654-2443 or via email at Laura.Hocking@ventura.org, using County RMA Reference Number 13-019.

Sincerely,



Chris Stephens
Director

cc: Laura Hocking, RMA Planning Division

Attachments:

Response to DEIS from County of Ventura Public Works Agency Integrated Waste Management Division dated August 21, 2013

Response to DEIS from County of Ventura Public Works Agency, Transportation Department dated August 20, 2013



**County of Ventura
Public Works Agency
Integrated Waste Management Division
MEMORANDUM**

Date: August 21, 2013

To: Allen Elliott
National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA)

From: Derrick Wilson, Staff Services Manager
Integrated Waste Management Division

Subject: **Non-County Project – RMA No. 13-019**
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Proposed Demolition
and Environmental Cleanup Activities at Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Lead Agency: National Aeronautics & Space Administration (NASA)
Lead Agency Contact: Allen Elliott, 256/544-0662

Summary:

NASA has announced the availability of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of proposed demolition and environmental cleanup activities on property administered by NASA at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) in Ventura County. NASA is preparing land they administer at the SSFL for disposition, or "excess," through the Department of General Services (GSA). NASA's preparation of the land for disposition includes consideration of the possible demolition of all structures on land they administer at the SSFL. The purpose of the DEIS is to inform NASA decision makers, regulating agencies, and the public of potential environmental consequences of the proposed demolition of buildings and structures at the SSFL, and the proposed environmental cleanup actions for groundwater and soil on NASA administered land at the SSFL. The DEIS will consider a range of remedial technologies that might be implemented to achieve the proposed groundwater and soil remediation goals. NASA will use the DEIS to consider the potential environmental, economic, and social impacts of proposed remediation actions.

Pursuant to RMA's request, the Integrated Waste Management Division (IWMD) has reviewed NASA's July, 2013, DEIS pertaining to the proposed demolition and environmental cleanup at the SSFL. The IWMD appreciates this opportunity to provide our comments.

The following contract specifications pertain to all **uncontaminated** materials generated during demolition and environmental cleanup activities on NASA's portion of the SSFL site. The IWMD requests that NASA comply with Ventura County Ordinances 4445 (solid waste handling, disposal, waste reduction, and waste diversion) and 4421 (the diversion of construction and demolition debris from landfills by recycling, reuse, and salvage) to assist the County in its efforts to comply

with the waste diversion mandates of Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) which mandates all cities and counties in California to divert recyclable solid waste from landfills. Both of these Ordinances may be viewed in their entirety on the IWMD's website at: www.wasteless.org/landfills/ordinances.

Pursuant to IWMD review and responsibilities, the following contract specifications shall apply to uncontaminated materials generated by this project:

Recyclable, Uncontaminated Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris

Contract specifications for this project must include a requirement that C&D debris generated by the demolition of uncontaminated buildings on the project site must be diverted from the landfill. Recyclable C&D materials include, but are not limited to, concrete, asphalt, rebar, wood, and metal. These materials must be recycled at an appropriate, permitted C&D debris recycling facility. A complete list of permitted C&D debris recycling facilities in Ventura County is available at: www.wasteless.org/construction&demolitionrecyclingresources. All uncontaminated, non-recyclable, materials shall be disposed of at a permitted disposal facility.

Uncontaminated Soil - Recycling & Reuse

Contract specifications for this project must include a requirement that uncontaminated soil that is not reused on-site during the C&D phase(s) of this project shall be transported to an authorized and/or permitted organics facility for recycling or reuse. Illegal disposal and landfilling of uncontaminated soil is prohibited. A complete list of facilities in Ventura County that recycle uncontaminated soil is available at: www.wasteless.org/construction&demolitionrecyclingresources.

Uncontaminated Green Materials - Recycling & Reuse

The Contract Specifications for this project must include a requirement that uncontaminated wood waste and vegetation removed during the C&D phase(s) of this project must be diverted from the landfill. This can be accomplished by on-site chipping and land-application at the project site if deemed appropriate by NASA, or by transporting uncontaminated materials to an authorized and/or permitted greenwaste facility in Ventura County. A complete list of authorized greenwaste facilities is located at: www.wasteless.org/greenwasterecyclingfacilities.

Recyclable, Uncontaminated Construction & Demolition (C&D) Debris – Required Reports

Per Ventura County Ordinance 4421:

1. Contractors selected to demolish uncontaminated buildings/structures at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site are required to submit a completed **Form B – Recycling Plan** to the IWMD for approval. The **Form B – Recycling Plan** must specify how uncontaminated, recyclable C&D debris generated by the project (e.g., concrete, asphalt, wood, soil, greenwaste, metal) will be diverted from the landfill. A copy of IWMD's **Form B – Recycling Plan** is available at: www.wasteless.org/recycling/greenbuildingCD.
2. Contractors selected to demolish uncontaminated buildings/structures at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory site are required to submit a completed

Form C – Recycling Report to the IWMD at the conclusion of the project. The **Form C – Recycling Report** must have original recycling facility receipts and/or other documentation attached to verify that recycling, NASA approved on-site reuse, or salvage of uncontaminated C&D debris occurred. A copy of IWMD's **Form C – Recycling Report** is available at:
www.wasteless.org/recycling/greenbuildingCD.

Should you have any questions regarding this memo, please contact Pandee Leachman at 805/658-4315.



**PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
Traffic, Advance Planning & Permits Division**

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 20, 2013

TO: RMA – Planning Division
Attention: Laura Hocking

FROM: Transportation Department

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF DOCUMENT 13-019 Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities for NASA-administered portion of the **Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)**. Simi Hills, Ventura County (State)
Lead Agency: **California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)**

Pursuant to your request, the Public Works Agency – Transportation Department has completed the review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Proposed Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)-administered portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) located in the Simi Hills south of the City of Simi Valley and west of the Ventura and Los Angeles County jurisdictional boundary.

Site activities at the 2,850-acre SSFL have included research, development, and testing of liquid-fueled rocket engines and components for various governmental space programs. Rocketdyne (predecessor to Boeing) began operations in the late 1940s for the Air Force and then NASA. NASA gradually discontinued testing in the 1980s, with final tests conducted in 2006. The site consists of four administrative areas known as Areas I, II, III, and IV and two undeveloped areas or buffer zones.

This project proposes a demolition of approximately 100,000 CY of debris (tests stands and other structures) and 500,000 CY of soil in the NASA-administered areas, approximately 41.7 acres within Area I and all 409.5 acres of Area II. The Boeing company manages the remaining area of the property (2,398.8 acres). This project will generate approximately 39,000 trucks over an estimated 650 working days. The project will require 34 construction workers during the 150-day demolition phase and 15 construction workers during the 500-day excavation and disposal phase.

The California DTSC oversees the comprehensive environmental investigation, monitoring, and cleanup program of contamination at the SSFL. The process for actual cleanup includes: (1) Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigations (RFI) Reports; (2) a Feasibility Study; (3) a Risk Assessment; (4) a draft Remedial Action Plan (RAP); (5) a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS); (6) final RAP; and (7) final EIS.

We have reviewed several documents in regard to the SSFL cleanup. Our previous comments are still valid and applicable.

We offer the following comments on the DEIS for the demolition and cleanup activities in the NASA-administered areas of the SSFL:

1. According to the Truck Route Map (Figure 4.5-1), the project proposes to access the SSFL via Santa Susana Pass Road and Box Canyon Road in the County of Ventura and Woolsey Canyon Road in the County of Los Angeles.
 - a. The project proponent should be aware that Santa Susana Pass Road from Katherine Road to Rocky Peak Road has a "No Trucks Over 2 Axles" Truck Restriction adopted by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors (BOS) February 4, 1986.
 - b. The project proponent should be aware that Box Canyon Road from Santa Susana Pass Road to the Ventura County and Los Angeles County jurisdictional boundary has a "No Trucks 3 Or More Axles" Truck Restriction adopted by the BOS September 28, 1999.
 - c. If the project proponent plans to use trucks that are not restricted on Santa Susana Pass Road or Box Canyon Road, then please include these roads in the survey of road conditions as described in Traffic MM-2 on Pages 6-3 of the DEIS.
 - i. Proper precautions should be taken to protect all County road facilities in the unincorporated areas.
 - ii. If, in the opinion of the Transportation Department, any portion of a County road is damaged by the project's operations, then it should be repaired in accordance with current standard construction details and/or in a manner acceptable to the Transportation Department.
 - iii. An Encroachment Permit is required for any work in the public right-of-way.
 - d. The Transportation Department will not allow/permit hauling on Black Canyon Road north of the project site.
2. Please notify the Transportation Department when the Final EIS is ready for review and comment.

Our review is limited to the impacts this project may have on the County's Regional Road Network.

ec: Anitha Balan, Permits, Transportation Department



**Ventura County
Air Pollution
Control District**

669 County Square Drive
Ventura, California 93003

tel 805/645-1400
fax 805/645-1444
www.vcapcd.org

**Michael Villegas
Air Pollution Control Officer**

September 26, 2013

Allen Elliott, SSFL Project Director
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
MSFC AS01, Building 4494
Huntsville, AL 35812

Subject: National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Demolition and Cleanup at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)

Dear Mr. Elliott,

The Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (District) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the subject DEIS for demolition and environmental cleanup activities at the NASA-administered properties at the SSFL. The DEIS evaluates the potential environmental consequences associated with NASA's proposal to demolish existing structures and to remediate groundwater and soil on the federally-owned property that NASA administers at the SSFL in Ventura County, California.

The District is the local agency responsible for attaining and maintaining state and federal air quality standards and protecting the citizens of Ventura County from the harmful effects of air pollutants. The District's responsibilities in improving air quality in the region include: preparing plans for attaining and maintaining air quality standards; adopting and enforcing air quality rules and regulations; issuing permits for stationary sources of air pollutants; inspecting stationary sources and responding to citizen complaints; monitoring local air quality and meteorological conditions; and implementing public outreach campaigns.

As a complement to its official responsibilities under state and federal clean air laws, the District regularly participates in environmental assessments of public and private proposals that may impact Ventura County's air. The District supports public agencies with their environmental assessments and documents by providing needed information, guidance, and assistance that helps those agencies address and mitigate air quality issues of projects they are proposing or considering in Ventura County.

With this background and introduction, District staff offers the following comments and suggestions regarding the air quality section of the subject DEIS.

- 1) All demolition, construction, and excavation equipment such as compressor engines, generator engines, screens, crushers, conveyors, lighting, drilling rigs, etc. shall be

0187-01

registered with the California Air Resources Board Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP). In some cases, the equipment may not meet the applicability requirements of the PERP (function, time at facility, etc.) and will be required to obtain a District air permit. Equipment such as backhoes, bulldozers, front-end loaders, and dump trucks do not require a PERP or District permits, but must comply with the California Air Resources Board Diesel Off-Road Online Reporting System (DOORS) Program and Regulation For In-Use Off-Road Diesel Fueled Fleets. If a District air permit is required, the permit application shall comply with the best available control technology (BACT) and emission offset requirements of APCD Rule 26, "New Source Review." The air permit application shall also demonstrate compliance with District Rule 33, "Part 70 Permits", Rule 35, "Elective Emission Limits," or Rule 76, "Federally Enforceable Limits on Potential to Emit," as applicable.

- 2) The DEIS provides only preliminary details regarding the various soil cleanup technologies that are being considered as alternatives to excavation and offsite disposal. As stated, some of the soil cleanup technologies will require Ventura County APCD permits. To fully determine these permit requirements, a detailed description of each soil cleanup technology will be required. The power source for these soil cleanup technologies must also comply with District air permit requirements. Fuel-fired power sources such as an electricity generating engine may not comply with all air quality rules and grid electricity may be required to power the soil cleanup technologies. If a Ventura County APCD permit is required, the permit application shall comply with BACT and emission offset requirements of APCD Rule 26, "New Source Review." Note that the current Ventura County APCD Permit to Operate for the SSFL has permitted emissions of 2.37 tons per year of reactive organic compounds (ROC) and 5.86 tons per year of nitrogen oxides (NOx). These permitted emissions are considered to be the "baselines" when evaluating the APCD Rule 26 emission offset thresholds of 5 tons per year of ROC and 5 tons per year of NOx. 0187-02
- 3) The ex situ treatment of contaminated soils using land farming may not comply with District rules and may not be permitted as proposed. Alternative ex situ soil remediation techniques, such as a covered aerated static pile, should be considered. In this technique, the contaminated soil is covered with a tarp or other impermeable cover and the required air is provided via blowers and piping with air emissions vented to an emission control device. 0187-03
- 4) The DEIS also provides only preliminary details for the various groundwater cleanup technologies being studied. As stated, some of the groundwater cleanup technologies will require District air permits where volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or semi-volatile compounds are potentially emitted to the atmosphere. To fully determine these permit requirements, a detailed description of each groundwater cleanup technology will be required. The power source for these groundwater cleanup technologies must also comply with District air permit requirements. Fuel-fired power sources such as an electricity generating engine may not comply with all air quality rules and grid electricity 0187-04

may be required to power the groundwater cleanup technologies. If a Ventura County APCD Permit to Operate is required, the permit application shall comply with BACT and emission offset requirements of APCD Rule 26, New Source Review.

- 5) Air Quality Mitigation Measure-3 (MM-3) proposes a “Dust Control Plan” for the project. The Ventura County APCD recommends that MM-3 be expanded to an “Emissions Control and Air Monitoring Plan.” During the excavation and temporary storage of contaminated soil, VOCs and various toxic air contaminants may be released into the atmosphere. The plan should include best management practices to prevent the emissions of VOCs and air toxics in addition to preventing the emissions of fugitive dust. An air monitoring program should also be developed to make sure that the project does not cause a violation of the National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards or Ventura County APCD Rule 51, Nuisance, Rule 62.1, Hazardous Materials, and Rule 74.29, Soil Decontamination Operations. The air monitoring program should include real-time, continuous, and/or periodic monitoring for PM₁₀, VOCs, and air toxics such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and lead.

0187-05

The “Emissions Control and Air Monitoring Plan” should incorporate the following requirements of District Rule 74.29, Soil Decontamination Operations: a) a certified organic vapor analyzer should be used to make sure that the aeration of contaminated soil is minimized or prevented, b) contaminated soil piles or soil surfaces should be treated with a vapor suppressant or covered with continuous heavy-duty plastic sheeting or other covering to minimize the emissions of VOCs and air toxics to the atmosphere; and, c) trucks used to transport contaminated soil shall also be enclosed, tarped or otherwise covered to minimize the emissions of dust, VOCs, and air toxics.

- 6) The proposed demolition and remediation activities at the SSFL will involve removal of structural materials and excavation and transport of up to 500,000 cubic yards of contaminated soils over a period of two years. These activities will require significant numbers of diesel equipment and vehicles to remove and deliver the structural debris and contaminated soils to storage and treatment areas within the SSFL boundaries and to off-site disposal facilities. Moreover, up to 167,000 cubic yards of backfill material will be brought in to restore excavated areas. This material will also be delivered and placed with diesel equipment. Diesel particulate matter has been designated a cancer-causing chemical in the State of California. Therefore, a screening health risk assessment (HRA) should be conducted to assess potential health risks of diesel exhaust emissions associated with project activities to nearby populations, especially sensitive receptors, such as residences, schools, daycare centers, and hospitals. This determination can be made by an appropriate health risk assessment. The California Air Pollution Control Officers’ Association (CAPCOA) has an HRA guideline document, titled *Health Risk Assessments for Proposed Land Use Projects* (June 2009), for assessing the health risk

0187-06

impacts of airborne toxic and carcinogenic substances. The guidelines and associated documents are available from CAPCOA's website at <http://www.capcoa.org/documents>.

- 7) Vapor emissions and dust emissions from the excavation, handling, and on-site storage of contaminated soils may result in the emissions of toxic air contaminants such as chlorinated hydrocarbons and metals. Air toxics screening calculations or a HRA should be conducted to assess potential health risks of nearby populated areas as discussed above. 0187-07
- 8) The DEIS should assess through dispersion modeling whether project-generated particulate pollutants (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) will exceed either state or federal air quality particulate standards in nearby populated areas. 0187-08
- 9) Project conformity is addressed in Section 4 of the DEIS and Appendix I, *AQ General Conformity Analysis*. These discussions indicate that the emissions of material from the excavation and offsite disposal for both high and low soil remedial technologies are below the South Central Coast Air Basin's (SCCAB) general conformity thresholds of 50 tons/year for VOC and NO_x. Soil remedial emission estimates for 2016 and 2017 are provided in Section 4 of the DEIS and Appendix I, *AQ General Conformity Analysis*. However, the emission estimates for demolition activities for 2014, although also below the SCCAB thresholds of 50 tons/year for VOC and NO_x, are only presented in Section 4 and not found in Appendix I, *AQ General Conformity Analysis*. This information should be included in Appendix I as well. 0187-09

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide comments and suggestions on the DEIS for this very important project. We hope you find them helpful. If you have any questions, please call me at 805-645-1440 or email me at mike@vcapcd.org.

Sincerely,



Mike Villegas

Air Pollution Control Officer

c: Peter Foy, County of Ventura
Linda Parks, County of Ventura
Chris Stephens, County of Ventura
Kerby Zozula, VCAPCD
Chuck Thomas, VCAPCD

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians



P.O. Box 517 • Santa Ynez, CA 93460
805-688-7997 • Fax 805-686-9578
www.santaynezchumash.org

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Kenneth Kahn, *Secretary/Treasurer*
David D. Dominguez, *Committee Member*
Gary Pace, *Committee Member*

September 30, 2013

Allen Elliott
SSFL Project Director
NASA MSFC AS01, Building 4494
Huntsville, AL 35812

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Demolition and Environmental Cleanup Activities for the NASA-administered portion of the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL), Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Elliott:

The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (“Chumash” or “Tribe”) thanks you and NASA for the opportunity to comment on the DEIS. NASA procedure requirements state that NASA is “committed to environmental stewardship, sustainable design, and green engineering.” In addition, NASA is covered by Executive Order 13175 as reaffirmed by that Presidential Memorandum on Tribal Coordination dated November 5, 2009 that reaffirmed Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,” and emphasized the importance of strengthening government-to-government relationships with Native American tribes. See also, http://nodis3.gsfc.nasa.gov/npg_img/N_PR_8580_001A_/N_PR_8580_001A_.pdf.

The Tribe, therefore, makes the following comments as to the DEIS:

(1) The EIS Must Address Cultural Resources (copied from <http://www.npi.org/NEPA/impact>)

0188-01

Cultural resources are referred to in different ways at different points in the CEQ regulations. The regulatory definition of the term "human environment" at 40 CFR 1508.14 – impacts on the quality of the human environment being the subjects of any EIS – includes "the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment." The definition of "effects" at 40 CFR 1508.8 – as in "effects on the quality of the human environment" – includes changes in the human environment that are "aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, (or) social."

The regulatory definition of the word "significantly" at 40 CFR 1508.27 – as in "major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" – includes as measures of impact intensity:

- Impacts on an area's unique characteristics, such as "historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, and ecologically critical areas" (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)).
- Impacts on "districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places" and on "significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources" (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Clearly, impacts on cultural resources are to be addressed in an EIS. Note that it is not just impacts on historic properties that should be addressed. The regulations use "historic" and "cultural" in parallel, not as synonyms.

(2) Record of Decision Must Mitigate any Impacts to Cultural Resources (copied from <http://www.npi.org/NEPA/impact>)

0188-02

Once the EIS analysis has resulted in a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS), it is subjected to public and agency review, and comments are addressed – this may require further analysis. Then, assuming the project has not been abandoned, or so changed that a supplemental DEIS is needed, a final EIS (FEIS) is prepared and published. The FEIS is considered in making the agency's decision about whether and how to proceed with the action that was the subject of the EIS. This decision is recorded in a Record of Decision (ROD). According to 40 CFR 1505.2, the ROD must:

- State what the decision was.
- Identify all alternatives considered.
- Specify the alternative or alternatives considered to be "environmentally preferable." (Note that the agency does not have to select the environmentally preferable alternative, but it does have to discuss what it is.)
- Identify and discuss the factors balanced in making the decision (whether for or against the environmentally preferable alternative).
- State whether "all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm... have been adopted, and if not, why they were not."

Having notified the world of its decision, the agency implements it. In doing so, it must carry out any mitigation, i.e., "means to avoid or minimize environmental harm," it has said in the ROD or EIS that it will carry out (40 CFR 1505.3).

(3) Deferral of Mitigation does not Comply with NEPA (copied from <http://www.npi.org/NEPA/impact>)

0188-03

Deferral. With respect to historic properties, a very common problem is "deferral," in which the agency:

- Acknowledges that it does not know much about what effects there may be on historic properties (often because such properties have not yet been identified); but
- Says that whatever effects there may be, NHPA Section 106 review (of the National Historic Preservation Act), to be performed later, will take care of them; and
- Concludes that therefore, whatever alternative is decided on, impacts on historic properties will not be a problem.

Considering environmental impacts *after* a decision has been made defeats NEPA's purpose of considering impacts in *preparing* to make decisions. It also almost guarantees last-minute conflicts between project implementation and historic preservation.

Failure to consider things that are not historic properties. With respect to other kinds of cultural resources, a common problem is that they are not considered at all. Historic properties, or even more narrowly, archeological sites, are sometimes the only things discussed in the "cultural resource" part of an EIS. If social impacts are considered, they are often considered only terms of easily quantifiable socioeconomic variables like population, employment, and use of public services. The result is that impacts on many classes of cultural resource simply are not identified or considered in deciding whether significant impacts may occur.

0188-04

(4) Significant Negative Unmitigated Impacts to Sacred Sites and Cultural Resources

4.3.1.2 Soil Cleanup to Background--the total area of the remediation footprint is approximately 105 acres and includes approximately 500,000 yd³ of contaminated soil

Indian Sacred Site and Traditional Cultural Property: The tribe has already designated all of the NASA administered property as a sacred site under E.O. 13007. The impact would be **significant, negative, regional, and long term** and would constitute an **adverse effect** under Section 106. (DEIS, 4-18)

Archeological Resources: The proposed cleanup of the Burro Flats site (CA-VEN-1072); could result in **significant, negative, local, and long-term** impacts to the site and would constitute an **adverse effect** under Section 106. The proposed cleanup of CA-VEN-1803 could result in **moderate, negative, local, and long-term impacts** under NEPA. Excavation on previously undiscovered archeological sites found to be NRHP-eligible could be a **significant, negative, local, and long-term** impact on archeological resources, thus resulting in a finding of **adverse effect** under Section 106. (DEIS, 4-19)

Deferral of eligibility determination: A determination of eligibility of CA-VEN-1803, in consultation with the SHPO and the federally recognized tribes, needs to be completed before cleanup began if this site were to be affected by soil cleanup activities. CA-VEN-

0188-05

1800 would not be affected by excavation and removal of soil because it is not located within the identified cleanup areas.

Deferral of boundary research as to VEN-1072 and VEN-1803: Additional boundary research is required to conclude that any avoidance of excavation within the boundaries of Burro Flats (CA-VEN-1072) and CA-VEN-1803 would diminish or eliminate adverse impacts to known archeological sites and reduce the impacts to *negligible, negative, local, and long term* and could result in a finding of *no adverse effect* under Section 106.

0188-06

Deferral of additional testing as to unknown archaeological deposits: Additional subsurface testing is required to conclude that reducing the amount of excavation on newly discovered archeological deposits (commonly referred to as "inadvertent or accidental discoveries") could minimize the impact if the newly identified sites were avoided, thus reducing the impacts to *minor, negative, local, and long-term* impacts from excavation.

0188-07

(5) Failure to Address Executive Order 13007

On December 10, 2012, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, a federally recognized tribe ("Tribe"), designated the NASA portion of the SSFL as an Indian sacred site pursuant to Executive Order 13007. This Indian sacred site also includes the former Rocketdyne and now Boeing portion of SSFL and the Tribe is open to discussing the exact boundaries at a later date.

E.O. 13007 requires Federal land managing agencies to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. It also requires agencies to develop procedures for reasonable notification of proposed actions or land management policies that may restrict access to or ceremonial use of, or adversely affect, sacred sites.

Sacred sites are defined in the executive order as "any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site." There is no review of such determinations by a Federal agency.

It is important to note that a sacred site may not meet the National Register criteria for a historic property and that, conversely, a historic property may not meet the criteria for a sacred site. However, in those instances where an undertaking may affect a historic property that is also considered by an Indian tribe to be a sacred site, the Federal agency should, in the course of the Section 106 review process, consider accommodation of access to and ceremonial use of the property and avoidance of adverse physical effects in accordance with E.O. 13007.

0188-08

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has explained
“The Relationship Between Executive Order 13007 Regarding Indian Sacred Sites and Section 106,” <http://www.achp.gov/eo13007-106.html>

To the extent that the requirements of the executive order and ACHP's regulations are similar, Federal agencies can use the Section 106 review process to ensure that the requirements of E.O. 13007 are fulfilled. For example, E.O. 13007 requires that agencies contact Indian tribes regarding effects and the Section 106 regulations require consultation with Indian tribes to identify and resolve adverse effects to historic properties.

Consultation regarding the identification and evaluation of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe could include identification of those properties that are also sacred sites. Similarly, consultation to address adverse effects to such historic properties/sacred sites could include discussions regarding access and ceremonial use.

(6) Failure to address the NASA Site as a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) eligible for protection on the National Register;

0188-09

National Register Bulletin No. 38 (hereinafter referred to as “NPS Bull. No. 38”), Guidelines for evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties (1990; revised 1992; 1998) under NHPA
<http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/nrb38.pdf>

A. Locations for traditional ceremonies are defined as a TCP: NPS Bull No. 38, p. 1, provides:

The traditional cultural significance of a historic property, then, is significance derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Examples of properties possessing such significance include: ***

- a location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice;

- B. Mountain tops and rock outcroppings like at SSFL are TCP's: NPS Bull. No. 38, p. 2, provides:

Traditional cultural properties are often hard to recognize. A traditional ceremonial location may look like merely a mountaintop, a lake, or a stretch of river; a culturally important neighborhood may look like any other aggregation of houses, and an area where culturally important economic or artistic activities have been carried out may look like any other building, field of grass, or piece of forest in the area. As a result, such places may not necessarily come to light through the conduct of archeological, historical, or architectural surveys. The existence and significance of such locations often can be ascertained only through interviews with knowledgeable users of the area, or through other forms of ethnographic research.

- C. NASA must engage specialists as part of its TCP study: NPS Bull. No. 38, p. 10, provides:

In general, the only reasonably reliable way to resolve conflict among sources is to review a wide enough range of documentary data, and to interview a wide enough range of authorities to minimize the likelihood either of inadvertent bias or of being deliberately misled.

Authorities consulted in most cases should include both knowledgeable parties within the group that may attribute cultural value to a property and appropriate specialists in ethnography, sociology, history, and other relevant disciplines.⁷

- D. Specific events like the Solstice ceremony at SSFL qualify as TCP: NPS Bull. No. 38, p. 11, provides:

For example, the National Register defines a "site" as "the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure."

9 Thus a property may be defined as a "site" as long as it was the location of a significant event or activity, regardless of whether the event or activity left any evidence of its occurrence.

A culturally significant natural landscape may be classified as a site, as may the specific location where significant traditional events, activities, or cultural observances have taken place. A natural object such as a tree or a rock outcrop may be an eligible object if it is associated with a significant tradition or use. A concentration, linkage, or continuity of such sites or objects, or of structures comprising a culturally significant entity, may be classified as a district.

E. Native American ceremonies qualify as TCP: NPS Bull. No. 38, p.15, provides:

National Register guidelines stress the fact that properties can be listed in or determined eligible for the Register for their association with religious history, or with persons significant in religion, if such significance has "scholarly, secular recognition."

13 The integral relationship among traditional Native American culture, history, and religion is widely recognized in secular scholarship.14

Studies leading to the nomination of traditional cultural properties to the Register should have among their purposes the application of secular scholarship to the association of particular

properties with broad patterns of traditional history and culture. The fact that traditional history and culture may be discussed in religious terms does not make it less historical or less significant to culture, nor does it make properties associated with traditional history and culture ineligible for inclusion in the National Register.

F. Lack of use does not make a property TCP ineligible: NPS Bull. No. 38, p. 18, provides:

The fact that a property may have gone unused for a lengthy period of time, with use beginning again only recently, does not make the property ineligible for the Register. For example, assume that the Indian tribe referred to above used the mountain peak in prehistory for communication with the supernatural, but was forced to abandon such use when it was confined to a distant reservation, or when its members were converted to Christianity. Assume further that a revitalization of traditional religion has begun in the last decade, and as a result the peak is again being used for vision quests similar to those carried out there in prehistory. The fact that the contemporary use of the peak has little continuous time depth does not make the peak ineligible; the peak's association with the traditional activity reflected in its contemporary use is what must be considered in determining eligibility.

(7) Traditional Cultural Landscapes must also be included in Section 106 consultations and the EIS

0188-10

Traditional cultural landscapes, because they are often a property type such as a district or site, are identified in the same manner in the Section 106 process as other types of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. The regulations at 36 CFR Section 800.4 outline several steps a federal agency must take to identify historic properties. In summary,

to determine the scope of identification efforts, a federal agency, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO)/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), must:

1. Determine and document the area of potential effect for its undertaking;
2. Review existing information; and,
3. Seek information from consulting parties including Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations.

Based on the information gathered through these efforts, the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, develops and implements a strategy to identify historic properties within the area of potential effects. Identification efforts may include background research, oral history interviews, scientific analysis, and field investigations.

<http://www.achp.gov/natl-qa.pdf>

There is no single defining feature or set of features that comprise a traditional cultural landscape. Such places could be comprised of natural features such as mountains, caves, plateaus, and outcroppings; water courses and bodies such as rivers, streams, lakes, bays, and inlets; views and view sheds from them, including the overlook or similar locations ; vegetation that contributes to its significance; and, manmade features including archaeological sites; buildings and structures; circulation features such as trails; land use patterns; evidence of cultural traditions, such as petroglyphs and evidence of burial practices; and markers or monuments, such as cairns, sleeping circles, and geoglyphs. <http://www.achp.gov/natl-qa.pdf>

Based on such research, the ACHP TRADITIONAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPES ACTION PLAN advises as follows:

The ACHP, as the agency with responsibility for overseeing the Section 106 review process, and DOI, through the National Park Service (NPS), as the agency with responsibility for overseeing the National Register of Historic places, should provide leadership in addressing Native American cultural landscapes in the national historic preservation program. Together, the ACHP and NPS should:

--Promote the recognition and protection of Native American traditional cultural landscapes both within the federal government and the historic preservation community as well as at the state and local levels, and,

--Address the challenges of the consideration of these historic properties in the Section 106 review process as well as in NEPA reviews. <http://www.achp.gov/pdfs/native-american-traditional-cultural-landscapes-action-plan-11-23-2011.pdf>

(8) U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples must now be followed after December 2010

0188-11

In December 2010, the United States announced support for the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)**. In announcing this support, President Obama stated: “The aspirations it affirms—including the respect for the institutions and rich cultures of Native peoples—are one we must always seek to fulfill...[W]hat matters far more than any resolution or declaration – are actions to match those words.” The UNDRIP addresses indigenous peoples’ rights to maintain culture and traditions (Article 11); and religious traditions, customs, and ceremonies (Article 12); to

participate in decision making in matters which would affect their rights (Article 18); and to maintain spiritual connections to traditionally owned lands (Article 25).

The ACHP will now incorporate UNDRIP in the Section 106 review process:

While the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) work already largely supports the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, additional and deliberate actions will be taken to more overtly support the Declaration. The Section 106 review process provides Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations (NHOs) with a very important opportunity to influence federal decision making when properties of religious and cultural significance may be threatened by proposed federal actions. While federal agencies are required to consult with Indian tribes and NHOs and to take their comments into account in making decisions in the Section 106 review process, adding the principles of the Declaration to that consideration may assist federal agencies in making decisions that result in the protection of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes and NHOs. <http://www.achp.gov/docs/UN%20Declaration%20Plan%203-21-13.pdf>

9. Official recognition in the DEIS need to be made of the areas surrounding Burro Flats

0188-12

A. The entire Southern half of Area II District needs to be protected. Sec. 3.3.3.4, p. 3-17

Sec. 3.3.3.3 Archeological Resources, p. 3-16

The earliest documented archeological work at Burro Flats Painted Cave began in 1953 with excavations carried out by the Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California, which made five trips to the site during 1953 and 1954. The site has been recorded several times since then and under numerous separate listings; misidentifications of elements and inconsistencies in function, assemblage, and design interpretations warranted a revisit and a complete recordation of the site's elements. **In June 2007, NASA re-recorded the site and updated the site record; this effort resulted in combining 16 separately recorded sites into one site, CA-VEN-1072, with associated loci and features.**

We therefore request that the entire Southern half of Area II District needs to be protected. Sec. 3.3.3.4, p. 3-17.

B. All structures should be removed in the Coca Historic District. These structures impinge on the ceremonial areas. If a decision is reached to save a test stand, Alfa or Bravo should be retained instead of Coca.

10. Additional Investigation of the Northern Half of the SSFL site

While the Southern half of Area II contains the pictographs and additional 16 sites, the Northern half of SSFL needs additional investigation, including, without limitation:

0188-13

- a. Geography—this areas contains numerous flat areas that would be suitable camp sites;
- b. Areas of food—this areas contains forests and riparian areas that could be utilized in the gathering of food;
- c. Support for ceremonial area in the Southern half of Area II—It is not inconceivable that the Northern half of the SSFL site provided support for the ceremonies in the Southern half of SSFL;

- d. Separate areas for different tribes—if SSFL was an inter-tribal gathering place, then each tribe would have congregated separately in different parts of the site.

11. Subsurface testing is required.

0188-14

Pedestrian surveys are of limited utility and never alone are sufficient when there are known areas of habitation or ceremony. We are informed that NASA has recently completed a Phase I Pedestrian Survey of the site. While such Phase I is an excellent first step, we request additional subsurface archaeological testing for all areas scheduled for any excavation.

If the project is in a region where there are many sites, there may be reason to suspect that buried sites may be present that went undetected during the survey. If the soils profile of the project location shows that heavy erosion has washed away soils then it may explain the absence of cultural resources. However, if the soils profile is depositional then there may be a need to conduct additional subsurface testing, particularly in areas where ground disturbance is planned. In archaeological terminology, this is referred to as “Extended Phase I” testing because it is an intermediate step between Phase 1 (survey), and Phase 2 (controlled excavation to assess the significance of a site). Extended Phase I testing often done by excavating a small pit with a shovel and screening the excavated soil through steel mesh (“shovel test pit” or “STP”). If it is considered to be necessary that a large amount of soil should be examined at deeper levels, then backhoes are sometimes used and informal sampling procedures are often employed while screening the backdirt.

Sometimes the lead agency will argue that archaeological survey is not warranted for a particular project or there may be factors that justify additional investigation even though a Phase I study has been completed with negative results. Following is a list of environmental and cultural factors that should be considered when assessing the overall cultural sensitivity of the SSFL. (Please note that this list is not exhaustive and each factor must be weighted both individually and collectively on a case-by-case basis.)

0188-15

- a. Areas with high viewshed or visibility such as or ridgelines, peaks, ledges, outcrops, benches, or prominent hills; and
- b. Areas with a relatively high density of sites in the vicinity; and
- c. Areas where past ethnographic studies have revealed associated placenames. Keep in mind that placenames do not always refer to places where evidence of past cultural activity exists; and
- d. Areas near known sites. Mapped boundaries of sites most frequently reflect only cultural residue that was visible on the surface when the site was recorded and do not necessarily reflect the actual extent of the site. In addition, loci such as cemeteries or other areas may be adjacent to or nearby but separate from the main habitation; and

- e. Areas near known rock art sites or rocky outcroppings of the type where rock shelters and art have traditionally been located; and
- f. Areas in or near known gathering areas; and
- g. Though all sites are potentially worthy of protection, named, ethnohistorically documented village sites are of the highest priority and therefore warrant the greatest amount of protection possible.

12. Exhaustion of Non-Excavation Methods of remediation.

Figure 2.2-3, p. 2-21, illustrates the Preliminary Remediation Area Types Under the Proposed Action. To the extent feasible, NASA should exhaust all non-excavation methods of remediation before performing any excavation that could potentially impact cultural and historic sites.

0188-16

13. Soil Prior disturbance is NOT Dispositive:

0188-17

The mantra that cultural sites have been disturbed and therefore automatically are not significant is oftentimes incorrect:

- a. Disturbed sites still may contain valuable information. The newer approach is to treat disturbed sites as having the potential to provide information even if they have been disturbed;
- b. Disturbed sites still have spiritual significance;
- c. Disturbance may only be on the surface, while much excavation may continue to depths of up to 20 feet.

14. Need to Analyze Cumulative Impacts to Cultural Resources:

0188-18

The DEIS fails to account for other remediation projects in other areas of SSFL:

- a. Need to add Department of Energy (DOE) cultural sites;
- b. Need to add Boeing cultural sites;
- c. Other areas within SSFL.

15. NEW MITIGATION: Cultural Interpretive Center:

0188-19

- a. Can use existing building;
- b. Preferably near saved historic structure and/or test stand;
- c. Preferably away from CA-VEN-1072;
- d. Need to Reserve maintenance funds.

16. NEW MITIGATION: Native American monitoring during any ground disturbing activities.

0188-20

17. Need to protect CA-VEN-1072 from trespassers and vandals.

0188-21

18. Deferral of Mitigation until Record of Decision (ROD):

- a. It is problematic to defer any mitigation until ROD as it prevents meaningful comment;
- b. Commenter reserve the right to ask for recirculation of the DEIS and EIS for any such deferred mitigation.

19. Use of NEPA EIS instead of NHPA 106—Recent ACHP guidance:

http://www.achp.gov/docs/NEPA_NHPA_Section_106_Handbook_Mar2013.pdf

Substitution under 36 C.F.R. § 800.8(c) permits agencies to use the NEPA review to comply with Section 106 as an alternative to the process set out in 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.3-800.6. The use of a substitution approach allows agencies to use the procedures and documentation required for the preparation of an EA/FONSI or EIS/ROD to comply with the Section 106 procedures. To do so, the agency must notify the ACHP and SHPO/THPO in advance that it intends to do so and meet certain specified standards and documentation requirements as set forth in 36 C.F.R. § 800.8(c)(1).

If, as the result of an objection under 36 C.F.R. § 800.8(c) (2)(ii) or during consultation to resolve adverse effects, disagreement reaches a point where the substitution process is no longer prudent, then agencies may return to the appropriate step in the standard Section 106 process with notification to consulting parties.

20. Need NEPA Mitigation Plan

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ceq/20100218-nepa-mitigation-monitoring-draft-guidance.pdf>

February 18, 2010

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES
FROM: NANCY H. SUTLEY, Chair, Council on Environmental Quality
SUBJECT: DRAFT GUIDANCE FOR NEPA MITIGATION AND MONITORING
I. INTRODUCTION

To provide for the performance of mitigation, agencies should create internal processes to ensure that mitigation actions adopted in any NEPA process are documented and that monitoring and appropriate implementation plans are created to ensure that mitigation is carried out. See *Aligning NEPA Processes with Environmental Management Systems* (CEQ 2007) at 4 (discussing the use of environmental management systems to track implementation and monitoring of mitigation). http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/nepapubs/Aligning_NEPA_Processes_with_Environmental_Management_Systems_2007.pdf (<http://www.slideshare.net/whitehouse/aligning-nepa-processes>). Agency NEPA

implementing procedures should require clearly documenting the commitment to mitigate the measures necessary in the environmental documents prepared during the NEPA process (40 C.F.R. § 1508.10) and in the decision documents such as the Record of Decision. When an agency identifies mitigation in an EIS and commits to implement that mitigation to achieve an environmentally preferable outcome, or commits in an EA to mitigation to support a FONSI and proceeds without preparing an EIS, then the agency should ensure that the mitigation is adopted and implemented.

Methods to ensure implementation should include, as appropriate to the agency's underlying authority for decision-making, appropriate conditions in financial agreements, grants, permits or other approvals, and conditioning funding on implementing the mitigation. To inform performance expectations, mitigation goals should be stated clearly. These should be carefully specified in terms of measurable performance standards to the greatest extent possible. The agency should also identify the duration of the agency action and the mitigation measures in its decision document to ensure that the terms of the mitigation and how it will be implemented are clear.

If funding for implementation of mitigation is not available at the time the decision on the proposed action and mitigation measures is made, then the impact of a lack of funding and resultant environmental effects if the mitigation is not implemented warrant disclosure in the EA or EIS. In cases where, after analyzing the proposed actions with or without the mitigation, the agency determines that mitigation is necessary to support the FONSI or committed to in the ROD, and the necessary funding is not available, the agency may still be able to move forward with the proposed action once the funding does become available. The agencies should ensure that the expertise and professional judgment applied in determining the appropriate mitigation measure is reflected in the administrative record, and when and how those measures will be implemented are analyzed in the EA or EIS.

0188-24

Under NEPA, a federal agency has a continuing duty to gather and evaluate new information relevant to the environmental impact of its actions. See 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(A). For agency decisions based on an EIS, the regulations require that, "a monitoring and enforcement program shall be adopted...where applicable for mitigation." 40 C.F.R. §1505.2(c). In addition, the regulations state that agencies may "provide for monitoring to assure that their decisions are carried out and should do so in important cases." 40 C.F.R. §1505.3. Monitoring plans and programs should be described or incorporated by reference in the agency decision documents.

0188-25

21. Incorporation by reference of Memo dated Nov. 29, 2012, "NEPA alternatives analysis for selection of cleanup standards for the Santa Susana Field Laboratory Site."

0188-26

Sincerely,



Vincent P. Armenta,
Tribal Chairman



MITCHELL ENGLANDER

LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCILMEMBER, TWELFTH DISTRICT

August 27, 2013

Allen Elliott,
SSFL Program Director,
NASA
MSFC AS01, Building 4494,
Huntsville, AL 35812

RE: DRAFT EIS FOR REMEDIATION OF GROUNDWATER AND SOIL ON THE NASA-ADMINISTERED PROPERTY AT THE SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY

Dear Mr. Elliott, *Allen*

As the Los Angeles City Councilmember representing the Twelfth Council District, I represent the West Hills and Chatsworth communities that will be most affected by the truck traffic associated with the proposed clean-up.

While I have long advocated for the full clean-up of the site and the Agreements on Consent between NASA and the DTSC, I feel compelled to express my extreme disappointment at the lack of consideration for other methods of soil and demolition debris removal from the site.

0102-01

The transportation proposal involves 142 truck trips per day for a three-year period. Assuming a 260-day work year, this equates to 36,920 trips per year and nearly 111,000 over the three-year life of the project. These trucks are expected to have vehicle weights of up to 80,000 pounds and will traverse some of the most high-traffic arteries in the area, including Topanga Canyon Boulevard, Roscoe Boulevard, Valley Circle Boulevard and Plummer Street.

The proposed routes are shared by many schools in proximity to the site, and therefore pose additional vehicle emission exposure risk to children who walk or bike to school.

The City of Los Angeles has proposed a \$3 Billion infrastructure improvement project to repair 8,700 miles of failed streets within a ten-year period. Much of this damage to City streets has been caused by the very type of heavy vehicle traffic proposed for this clean-up. The wear and tear to City streets is expected to add to this deterioration and pushing the cost of that repair onto the City taxpayer is unacceptable.

0102-02

I feel compelled to add that it is quite unbelievable that some other option for conveyance of the contaminated material from the site was not studied – other than the truck routes proposed. By your own evaluation, the impacts are significant, negative, regional and long-term. This does not even take into account the concurrent work that will be done on the other SSFL parcels that will result in an unbearable cumulative impact for the area.

0102-03

0102-04



The traffic, environmental impacts and deterioration of City of Los Angeles infrastructure compel another look at alternatives – including some type of conveyance from the site directly to rail. I believe that most residents would prefer this option – even if it lengthens the time-period for the clean-up past the 2017 date.

I appreciate your attention to these comments.

Sincerely,



MITCHELL ENGLANDER,
Los Angeles City Council President Pro Tempore
Councilmember, Twelfth District

End of Appendix K

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